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WISCONSIN

ITS STORY AND BIOGRAPHY

1848-1913

BY

ELLIS BAKER USHER

President Wisconsin Archaeological Society; Member of the American Historical Association, The Mississippi Valley Historical Association, The Wisconsin State Historical Society and the American Political Science Association

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VOLUME VI

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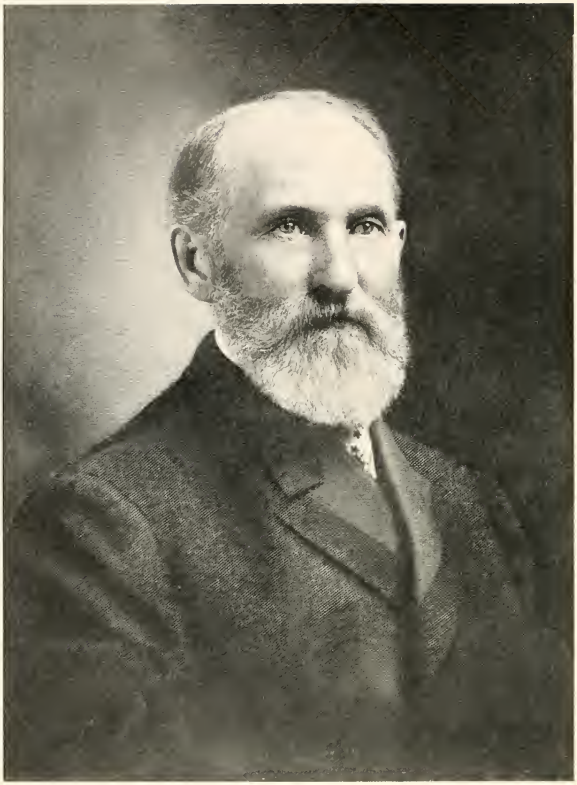

Laurence W. Halsey

Judge Lawrence Woodruff Halsey was born at the ancestral home of the family in Southampton, Long Island, New York, which was founded by Thomas Halsey in the year 1640, the birth of the subject occurring on January 8, 1841. He is the son of Captain Abraham and Eliza Augusta (Woodruff) Halsey. At home in private schools Lawrence Woodruff Halsey received his early education. He was still quite young when he gave evidence of an unusual penchant for books and study, and before he was five years of age, he could read. In October, 1846, he accompanied an uncle, James T. Pierson, to his home in Crystal Lake, Illinois. It may be noted that the only means of travel from New York to Chicago at that time was by steamboat to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, and steamboat to Chicago. Reared among pioneers, he attended the common schools and the Crystal Lake Academy and later prepared for college, attending in 1860 the Batavia Institute at Batavia, Illinois. Prior to his graduation from that institution he taught school for a short time. His home life upon the farm as a boy was attended by the usual farm labor, but he was not deterred from his intention to secure an education, and he thus prepared himself for college, despite many interruptions. He was recognized as a lad as an unusual student and was a general favorite in school and out, and a leader in all boyish activities. In the singing schools, so popular in his youth in the village districts, he easily showed musical talent and derived a genuine pleasure from his work in that department of social life. He was, in fact, a most versatile young man, and being handy with tools, at one time assisted in a series of local surveys. It was in this latter service, it may be said, that he earned the money that made it possible for him to enter the Ann Arbor high school in the fall of 1860, where he was further prepared for the University. In that year he also attended some of the lectures of the higher institution, but it was not until October, 1861, that he matriculated in the University of Michigan and began his studies of letters and science. In 1863 Mr. Halsey entered the law school, in addition to his law course, taking some literary work in the University. He remained through the summer vacation and devoted himself assiduously to study. In that year he became clerk and student in the office of ex-Senator Alpheus Felch, later in the office of John N. Gott, and in May, 1864, he entered the office of Judge Olney Hawkins, where he remained through the summer, until December, 1864. At that time he prepared two theses, one on the subject of "Taxation" and another on "Banking," both of which were awarded honorable mention and gained him permission to leave the University until commencement time. He spent that winter in Chicago, where

he was engaged as clerk in the office of P. L. Sherman, and continued until June, when he returned to the University, there to receive his degree of Bachelor of Laws. At Chicago he founded and organized the Moot Court of Debate. While at the University he was an important factor in many of the activities of the college. He was an officer in the University Battalion and was commander of the High School Company in 1860-61, most of which enlisted in the volunteer army, in which two of his brothers served with distinction, one perishing in the service of his country and the other being severely wounded. Mr. Halsey's father insisted that he remain at school and finish his studies and laid such stress upon his demands that the son acquiesced, although he felt very keenly the inability to join his brothers in action. Mr. Halsey was chairman of the school literary society, and in January, 1861, he joined the Adelphi Society and continued active therein until the close of his college career. He was the founder and first president of the Jeffersonian Society and was an acknowledged leader in public debates. He was honored in being chosen to preside at the general exercises and inauguration held in the new law building in 1864. In addition to these several societies and clubs in which he held membership, Mr. Halsey, on February 25, 1863, became a Free and Accepted Mason. He was graduated with the law class of 1865, and on March 30th of the same year was admitted to practice in the state of Michigan at the Washtenaw bar, before Judge Lawrence. Soon after, he returned to Crystal Lake, Illinois, where he had been reared in the home of his uncle, and in May set out to find a suitable location in which to establish himself in practice. He eventually settled at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and there on June 12, 1865, he formed a partnership with Col. H. B. Jackson, the firm being known as Jackson & Halsey. They built up a large practice in the city and conducted many cases of state-wide importance, their business being a successful and representative one in the city. After twelve years spent in practice in Oshkosh, Mr. Halsey removed to Milwaukee, and here in January, 1877, he became a copartner in the firm of Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey, which association continued until in 1888, when the elevation of Hon. D. H. Johnson to the bench caused a break in their business relations. For a time thereafter the firm existed as Rietbrock & Halsey, until Mr. Halsey was appointed to succeed Judge Johnson on the bench. In addition to its extensive practice their firm acquired large tracts of land in Marathon, Wood and Price counties, where they conducted an important colonization project, causing the entire district to be settled with energetic and ambitious farmers. There they built and operated lumber and flour mills and a railroad, peopling the wilderness with sturdy men and women, and they established the village of Athens in the township of Halsey. It is an undeniable fact that the success

and prosperity of these ventures were in a large measure due to the efforts and the business ability of Mr. Halsey, who gave generously of his time and attention to the furtherance of the best interests of the community, and in every way contributed to its ultimate success.

Mr. Halsey was appointed counsel for the city of Milwaukee and as first assistant city attorney filled the office from April, 1898, until July 28, 1900, at which time he was appointed by Governor Scofield Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, comprising the city and county of Milwaukee, to succeed Judge Johnson, as mentioned previously. At the spring election in 1901 he received the unanimous endorsement of the Milwaukee County Bar and was elected by an overwhelming majority to fill the unexpired term, and at the end of that term, once more the single choice of the bar, he was elected for the full term of six years, expiring in 1912. In April, 1911, he was re-elected for another term, to expire in January, 1918, at which election he received a majority of fifteen thousand, after having conducted his own campaign.

While it is a fact that Judge Halsey has never aspired to political position, he has nevertheless held high offices in the public service, and he has always been keenly interested in the various civic and political activities of his city, and has held the position of an esteemed and valued adviser wherever he has been found. At the University, while in pursuit of his education, he was always a participant in the more important college affairs, and as a debater of unusual ability and a member of the leading debating societies, he was active in bringing noted men to the University to lecture on various occasions. While at Oshkosh, Judge Halsey was a leader in many activities of a civic nature and did much for the improvement and prosperity of that city. He was while there elected as a school director at large and served for a number of years in that capacity, and as a member of that board brought about the establishment of the graded school system which now prevails in the city. He has ever since manifested a keen interest in public school education, and has been an influence for good in educational matters in Milwaukee, as well as in Oshkosh.

Politically Judge Halsey has been a consistent Democrat, whose advice and guidance has frequently been sought by leaders in that party, and his opinions have been much valued and of a considerable influence in the shaping of local politics. In addition to his professional work Judge Halsey has contributed liberally to the editorial columns of the Oshkosh *Democrat* and later the Oshkosh *Times*, his comments on political and civic matters awakening more than local discussion. He was an influential figure in the affairs of the Wisconsin National Guard for thirty years, and he with others organized the Light Horse Squadron, in which he served as an officer for the first few years. He was largely instrumental in the work of erecting the

fine stone Armory in Milwaukee in 1885, which was long the home of Troop A, the light battery and several companies of the National Guard. The Judge later negotiated the purchase of the present site of thirty acres, and the sale to the city of the Broadway Armory. He was instrumental in the building of the new Armory and Barracks of the Light Horse Squadron Armory. He has been president of the Light Horse Squadron Armory Association since its incorporation and was also an important factor in the creating of new infantry companies, in one of which is an honorary life member.

Judge Halsey has long been a member of the American Bar Association of Wisconsin and State Bar Association, and of the Milwaukee Bar Association, as well as of the Wisconsin Historical Society and many other societies. A Christian gentleman of a high type, he has long held membership in the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has manifested an abiding interest. He was a vestryman of Trinity church at Oshkosh and for thirty years was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church in this city, and has been a vestryman of St. Mark's. In addition he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Milwaukee, which office he has held for many years, and he has been for a long period president of the board of St. John's Home for Old People. He has frequently represented his parish in the diocesan councils and has been active in Christian work outside of his own church.

Judge Halsey from his youth has been the possessor of a fine voice, and from being a leader in the singing school in his boyhood has reached prominence as a member of various choral societies, and with his wife, who has an excellent musical training, was a member of choirs and choruses in Oshkosh. After coming to Milwaukee they joined the Arion and Cecilian clubs in 1877, and Judge Halsey is still an honorary member of the Arion Club, as well as of the Liedertafel and Milwaukee Musical Societies. As chairman of the executive committee of these societies he was a prime mover in bringing about the building of a great hall for conventions and concerts, called the Auditorium.

Judge Halsey became a Mason while attending the University of Michigan, as has already been noted, and he has attained a high degree in that old and time honored fraternity. He was long the Secretary in the Oshkosh lodge and is now a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, of the Knights Templar. In 1871 he was admitted to the Order of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has been a prominent member and he has been honored with the highest offices in that order, being Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supreme Representative, and a leading factor in the Uniform Rank, bringing this body to great efficiency and numerical strength as Brigadier General of the Wisconsin Bri-

gade. He has for some years past been Judge Advocate General of the National Body, Military Department of the Knights of Pythias, and has been in many ways a tower of strength to the order. Since 1880 he has been Trustee of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge.

On December 26, 1866, Judge Halsey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Loveridge, the daughter of Edwin Dexter Loveridge, M. D., and his wife, Susannah Bodine Pierson. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. Halsey, two only having survived, Louisa K. Halsey, who was married November 6th, 1889, to Philo C. Darrow, of Western Springs, Illinois, and Pierson L. Halsey, who was educated at Cornell University and graduated in June, 1896, in the law department of Wisconsin University and became a member of the firm of Rietbrock & Halsey for some years. He is now residing on a stock farm at Athens, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Halsey lost her life in a wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, near Maysville, Kentucky, on May 22, 1907, in which accident the Judge also was severely injured. Mrs. Halsey was a woman of the finest traits of mind and heart, widely known and well beloved. She was a woman of superior education and culture and always played a prominent part in the civic, patriotic and educational clubs and societies in Milwaukee, as well as being a leader in church and benevolent work. In addition to a marked literary ability, which made her popular in the best club circles of the city, she was a talented musician, and with her husband was a member of many of the best Choral Clubs of Oshkosh and Milwaukee during her lifetime. Her home life was characterized by the most ideal conditions, and she was known for a devoted wife and mother, tender, gracious and kindly in all the relations of life, and in every way a noble and exemplary woman. Her death came as a great shock to the city and was deeply deplored in the circles in which she had been wont to move.

Judge Halsey, it should be stated, is one of the founders of the Wisconsin Savings Loan and Building Association, of which he is first vice-president. He is also a member of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Wisconsin, and is chairman of the Scholarship Endowment Committee.

The Judge is still active and interested in every phase of civic life and in affairs of state and national import. It is not too much to say at this point that few, if indeed any, men in the city of Milwaukee have been more actively allied with and more deeply interested in the civic, patriotic and political organizations of the city and in its social, philanthropic and religious affairs than has Judge Halsey. Throughout his long and busy career he has been widely esteemed and highly respected for his many excellent qualities, his splendid achievements, his scholarly attainments, his practical wisdom, and his brilliant

record as the presiding judge of the circuit court as a fitting climax to his more than exemplary public career.

William F. Peterman. As president of the Peterman Brothers Company, general merchants at Merrill, in Lincoln county, as second vice president of the German-American State Bank of Merrill, and as president of the Merrill Knitting Company, a new industry established in 1912 with a capital stock of $15,000.00, but which has since been increased to $30,000.00, William F. Peterman is now one of the foremost business men and citizens of Lincoln county. He has lived in this county for thirty years, grew up to manhood here, started out without capital, and is strictly a self-made man, having through his integrity and demonstrated industry placed himself in positions of recognized leadership in the business and civic affairs of his locality.

William F. Peterman is a native of Germany, born April 12, 1872, a son of August and Johanna Peterman. In 1883, when he was eleven year old, the family immigrated to America, and from New York City came direct to Merrill, Wisconsin. His father was an industrious working man, and bore a respected name during his residence in Merrill, where both he and his wife died. William F. Peterman had attended school in Germany, and after coming to Wisconsin was a student for two terms in the Merrill public schools, and thus familiarized himself with the English language, and completed his equipment for a business career. His school days were over when he was a little past thirteen years old, and at that time he secured his first regular employment as a boy worker in a saw mill. Later for a year and a half he had experience in a sash and door factory, and then began delivering groceries for the firm of R. A. Wiley & Company. The three years of his employment with the grocery firm gave him a practical knowledge of that business and with that experience he joined F. A. Hanover & Son in buying out Mr. Wiley's establishment. He continued a member of the new firm about one year, and then in 1893 established what is now the large general store of Peterman Brothers. The stock of this partnership was first displayed in what is now Fowler's drug store on east Main Street. In 1900 their store was burned but the partners quickly resumed business, and then moved to a portion of their present store corner at Main and Popular Streets. In 1909 they acquired the adjoining building to the west and now have an elegant store in their own building. The Peterman building has a frontage of eighty-two feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty feet facing on Main Street, and also with entrance on Popular Street. The German-American Bank, of which Mr. Peterman is vice president occupies the corner room of the Peterman Building, but all the rest of the ground floor is occupied by the business of Peterman Brothers. This building is a two-story brick structure, and

the upper floors are occupied by offices. Immediately back of the store building is a warehouse forty by twenty feet, used to supplement the requirements for space in the main store. The Peterman Brothers conduct one of the two largest mercantile establishments in Lincoln county. Established in 1893, it was conducted as a flourishing partnership between the three Peterman Brothers, until 1912, and in that year was incorporated under its present name of Peterman Brothers Company, with Mr. William F. Peterman president, Mr. A. E. Peterman vice president, and R. J. Peterman as secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $25,000.00.

William F. Peterman, as a business man who has been known to the people of Lincoln county since he was a boy has long been prominent in local affairs outside of his private business. In 1910 he became a member of the Lincoln County Board of Supervisors, and for two years, 1911-12, served as chairman of the board. He has served three different terms as alderman from the Seventh Ward, the first time in 1898.

In 1894 Mr. Peterman was married to Minnie Hackbart of Merrill. They are the parents of four children; Harry, Elsie, William and Neton. The church connection of Mr. Peterman and family is with the Evangelical denomination, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Aug. J. Braun. In November, 1912, the people of Lincoln county placed the management of county finances under the care of a popular young citizen, who was reared in Merrill and has been known to the people of this vicinity all his life. Aug. J. Braun is more than a popular citizen. His integrity and proficiency have been demonstrated in many ways, and he has given a good account of himself in every relation of trust and business.

Aug. J. Braun took up his duties as county treasurer on January 6, 1913, succeeding the late W. E. Whitney in that office. Mr. Braun was born in Germany, January 3, 1882, a son of August and Dorothy Braun. When he was an infant, the parents came to America, his father having preceded the rest of the family, and found a home for them in Merrill. From here he sent back to Germany for the mother and children, and they followed on and joined him in Merrill. The children who came with the mother were Aug. J. and a younger brother William L. Braun. Thus Mr. Braun from his earliest recollection was reared in Merrill, and attended the public schools up to the eighth grade, after which he was a student in the German schools for some time. His father is still actively identified with the city, being a local druggist. The mother is deceased.

After leaving school Mr. Braun worked in the A. H. Stange Sash &

Door Factory for a year and a half. Since that time he has been connected with various stores in Merrill as clerk and delivery man. By practical experience he is thoroughly familiar with the lumber industry of Northern Wisconsin, and is also an efficient business man.

In September, 1910, Mr. Braun married Miss Eleanor Hulda Wais of Merrill.

George Curtis Mansfield. Industries which supply the vital necessities of human life among many thousands of people and over wide areas are seldom of quick growth. They have roots usually in the steady industry and enterprise of a single individual, whose lifetime is often insufficient for their full development and a succession of corporate form carries on and expands the institution through its most flourishing stages. This has been true of a Wisconsin industry, one especially typical of the state, and one of the largest in the country, supplying the products of local dairies to thousands of consumers—the George C. Mansfield Company of Milwaukee. The business originated more than forty years ago, was developed on a profitable scale, but it remained for the sons of the founder to bring it to its present proportions. The following articles represent an attempt to describe the main features in the careers of the individuals engaged, and the substantial facts concerning the industry itself.

The late George Curtis Mansfield was a descendant of one of the old American families. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to bring out and develop all that was sturdy and vigorous in both mind and body, and their descendants continue to manifest the traits of character which enabled them to survive the hardships they were compelled to endure, and which rendered prosperity possible in the face of the most discouraging conditions. George C. Mansfield was one of the early residents of the state of Wisconsin, and in his old home town of Johnson Creek he will long be remembered as a foremost citizen in every enterprise and movement affecting the growth and prosperity of this little village.

Mr. Mansfield was born May 26, 1837, at Lowell, Middlesex county, Mass., a son of George Mansfield. He received an ordinary public school education, and as a youth began his business career with the firm of Burr Brothers & Company of Boston. In March, 1856, he came to Wisconsin, and located in Johnson Creek. In the following year he went to Janesville, where he worked with his father, who had established a barrel factory at that point. In March 1860, again taking up his residence at Johnson Creek, he was from that time forward actively identified with the development of the locality. His first venture was a grocery store, later he became owner of a barrel stave factory, a business which grew to large proportions. Later he embarked in the dairy business, then in its infancy in Wisconsin, and from that time until his death

was a decided factor in its growth. He was a well known figure on South Water street, Chicago, where he was accounted in his time the heaviest shipper of dairy goods to the East. He has been sadly missed from the village of Johnson Creek, where he had been ever ready to help and improve the community in every way. That this is one of the flourishing Wisconsin towns today may be accredited to Mr. Mansfield's activity. Every local improvement bears the impress of his personality. He was ever ready to assist along educational lines, and the present school system owes, if not its origin, its present efficiency to him. For years he served as postmaster, railroad agent, and express agent, established Mansfield's Bank, the only financial institution in the town, and was known as Johnson Creek's most useful citizen. He never took any active part in public affairs in the direction of politics, nor did he covet personal preferment, but was at all times willing to give both his means and time to the principles and nominees of the Republican party. His success in business extended beyond the borders of the state, and he had interests in the oil fields of Beaumont, Texas. His work in founding and developing the great George C. Mansfield Company alone entitles him to a leading place among organizing geniuses of his day. In the offices of the Company in Milwaukee hangs a large portrait of George C. Mansfield, and alongside are the pictures of his sons who now conduct the business. Mr. Mansfield did not live to reap a full measure of success from his labors, dying October 13, 1901, sincerely mourned by all who had known him. The funeral was in charge of the Waterton Masonic Lodge, of which he had been a valued member for many years.

On October 15, 1859, Mr. Mansfield married Miss Caroline Mosher, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and to this union were born three children: George D., president and treasurer of the George C. Mansfield Company of Milwaukee; Fred C., a representative business man of Johnson Creek, and vice president of the George C. Mansfield Company; and Grace R., wife of Charles D. Pearce, in the insurance department of the real estate, loan and insurance business of Chris Schroeder & Son Company of Milwaukee. Mrs. Mansfield died October 23, 1872. She was born October 31, 1857, in Vermont, and like her husband was by nature and training a "dyed-in-the-wool" Yankee. On October 15, 1873, Mr. Mansfield married for his second wife Miss Kittie Winnick of Lake Mills, Wisconsin. Their four children were: Frank, of Lake Mills; Philip, of Watertown; Flora, now Mrs. Boardman of Lowell, Massachusetts; and Mildred, of Johnson Creek. All were born at Johnson Creek, and educated in the public schools there. Flora spent one year at the University of Wisconsin, and Grace R. finished her schooling at Rockford Seminary for Girls at Rockford, Illinois. Frank Mansfield enlisted for service in a Wisconsin regiment of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, but after reaching Jacksonville, Florida, was taken ill with typhoid fever. His life was saved through the bravery of his mother who made the

journey to the southern city to nurse him back to health, but at the sacrifice of her own life, since on her return to Johnson Creek, she was stricken with the same disease and died November 18, 1898.

George D. Mansfield. The career of George D. Mansfield, oldest son of the late George C. Mansfield, and now president of the great George C. Mansfield Company of Milwaukee, has from earliest boyhood been one of self-reliant industry and constant advancement. In him was apparently implanted the spirit of adventure, and he was quite ready to face the world when at an age which finds most boys still cherishing the protection of their parents . As a boy he traveled to nearly every part of the country, was in different lines of work, met and overcame obstacles which steadied and gave him power for the substantial accomplishments of his later years.

George D. Mansfield was born at Johnson Creek, Wisconsin, July 11, 1863, a son of George Curtis and Caroline Amanda (Mosher) Mansfield. He had practically no education when a boy, leaving school at the age of thirteen. Such advantages as he had were only those furnished by a country school, attended by from eighty to ninety boys and girls, presided over by one poorly equipped instructor, and he admits that he probably learned more mischief than writing and reading and arithmetic in that institution of learning. At the age of thirteen he ran away obsessed with the desire to see the world. During the next few months, he saw a great deal of it, and was by no means on the rosy side of fortune, finding out what it was to be hungry, and also to be extremely homesick. He possessed a large measure of that boyish pride which prevented him from returning like the prodigal and asking forgiveness, and resolutely determined to get along without assistance. In the course of his wanderings he arrived at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during the time of grape harvest and found employment in a vineyard. The couple for whom he worked and in whose home he lived, took no little interest in the lad, and the wife, a kindly, motherly woman, seeing that he had been reared among refined surroundings, frequently questioned him as to his home and people. For a long time the boy refused to give any information regarding himself, but finally, during a spell of homesickness, divulged the name of his home town. The old lady, who had given him many talks in an effort to make him see that his family needed him and were worrying as to his whereabouts, wrote to his parents, and it was not long before an answer came, accompanied by a check to pay his transportation home. Finding the boy in the vineyards, the old lady informed him as to what she had done, telling him also that she would like to have him remain with her for another week to assist her in selling the grapes. But now the lad's homesickness overcame him completely, and on the very same day he left for home. On reaching the Wells Street station in Chicago, he took a seat in the depot while awaiting the

train that was to bear him to Wisconsin, to Johnson Creek. He had hardly sat down when he noticed a gentleman next to him reading a paper. He could just see the side of his neighbor's face, but a peculiar twitching in the cheek told him that it was his father, who, it developed, had been awaiting his coming, but who had not expected him so soon. This twitching is a characteristic of Mr. Mansfield at this time while reading. Once restored to his home, George D. Mansfield was content to remain until sixteen years of age, and then again was seized with the wanderlust, and this time went to Fargo, North Dakota. It was mid-winter, and he secured a position as a brakeman on the Northern Pacific Railroad, running between Fargo and Bismarck. Subsequently he was engaged in railroading in various capacity, as brakeman, switchman, yardmaster, and conductor, and in this way saw a greater portion of the United States, chiefly through the western states. He entered the service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, now the Great Northern and was a fireman. During the nine years of his railroading he was in San Francisco and Monterey, did switching for the Southern Pacific in train yards at San Francisco, was in Montana at the time of the driving of the famous golden spike connecting the links of the Northern Pacific, was employed as a conductor of freight trains on that line, worked in the switch yards in St. Louis during the Knights of Labor general railroad strike, and his career as a railroader came to an end in the Forty-eighth Street yards of the Wisconsin Central Railway in Chicago in 1891.

In 1890 Mr. Mansfield became connected with a produce commission firm on South Water street as a buyer and salesman. After three years, in 1893, he moved to Edgerton, Wisconsin. At Edgerton he took over the management of ten creameries belonging to the Edgerton Creamery Company, in which concern his father was interested. During his seven years of residence at Edgerton, he so firmly established himself in the confidence of the people that he was twice elected mayor, each time being elected while absent from the city. Mr. Mansfield then returned to Johnson Creek to become general manager of the George C. Mansfield Creameries and wholesale butter business. In this way he continued until his father's death, when he became president and treasurer of the George C. Mansfield Company, in which offices he continues at the present time.

In the fall of 1907 the George C. Mansfield Company started the erection of a plant at Milwaukee, costing two hundred thousand dollars, and regarded as one of the finest of its kind in the country. This plant was completed April 17, 1908. The concentration of the business at Milwaukee and its expansion on such generous proportions was a logical development of the enterprise under the management of the Mansfield Brothers, who had laid out many new lines for improving the industry and succeeded in realizing their ideals in so happy a manner that the removal of the headquarters to Milwaukee became a necessary part of

their plan. About the time the Milwaukee Plant was completed, one of the Milwaukee papers published, under date of March 12, 1908, a sketch of the business and a description of the plant, and with a few changes to bring the article down to date, it is herewith reproduced.

"The experience and business concentration of forty years may be said to be represented in the present magnitude of the butter and ice-cream manufacturing and storage business of the George C. Mansfield Company of this city. It was forty years ago that the late George C. Mansfield founded at Johnson Creek, Wisconsin, the business today managed by the two sons, George D. and Fred C. Mansfield. During the past year the company conducted a trade which aggregated one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in sales. Twelve years ago the sons of the founder opened a Milwaukee branch, where they could get better railroad facilities for handling their large and increasing business and where butter from every part of the state could be brought in on the various railroads for reshipment and for city trade, and they subsequently added the wholesale manufacture of ice-cream to that of butter making. Moving from one large building to still another larger one as a result of their rapidly increasing trade, this company, whose famous brand of creamery butter is known in all parts of the country, is now the largest and most perfect plant in all appointments of any in the country. This is located at Fourth and Poplar Streets. The four-story main building is constructed of reinforced concrete, known as the "Mushroom" System of that construction idea. The main manufacturing building is sixty by one hundred and fifty feet in size with a brick and concrete cold storage addition at the rear, eighty by forty feet, and of the same height as the other, making the entire building one hundred feet wide in the rear. This building was erected after a personal inspection of all buildings for similar purposes to be found in the United States.

A tour of inspection of the new plant shows it to be a marvel as to the magnitude of output here made possible. Within its walls the Mansfield Company is enabled to take care of between five and six tons of its famous butter every working day in the year, while at the same time and in the departments devoted to that work the company here had modern machinery which has a capacity for freezing and properly keeping five thousand gallons of ice-cream a day. In the basement is modern refrigerating and ice-making machinery, which manufactures and handles twenty tons of ice a day, and refrigerates the entire plant.

In the Mansfield plant every precaution and safeguard is taken for sanitation and the observance of the rules of hygiene. The offices have been equipped with no less care than the plant, and every convenience has been installed for the comfort and convenience of the army of employees. The presence of such an enterprise adds materially to the prestige of Milwaukee as a manufacturing center, and its officers are men widely known in the business world. George D. Mansfield is now presi-

A C Dodge

dent, treasurer and general manager; Fred C. Mansfield of Johnson Creek is vice president, and Arthur Graszel of Jefferson, Wisconsin, is secretary, the business being practically a family enterprise. The capital and surplus now amounts to $300,000. In addition to the well known Jersey brand of butter, and the famous Mansfield pasteurized ice-cream, the company handles the finest selected eggs, where the public cold storage is doing a constantly increasing business, two hundred carloads of this produce being handled yearly, as well as the product of thirty-five creameries. The company holds membership in the Business Men's League and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee.

Mr. George D. Mansfield is a Republican in national politics, but has never aspired to office, his only public service being when he acted in the capacity of mayor of Edgerton. He is an active member of the Civic Committee and of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, belongs to the Travelers' Protective League, has a life membership in the Illinois Athletic Association of Chicago, and is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but has been liberal in his support of the movements of the Lutheran church, to which his wife and children belong.

On April 25, 1889, Mr. Mansfield was married at Johnson Creek, Wisconsin to Miss Hulda Amelia Geesa, who was born on a farm in Farmington township, three miles from Johnson Creek, a daughter of Louis and Amelia (Schutz) Geesa, natives of Germany, who were early settlers of Johnson Creek. For some time Mr. Geesa conducted the old Union House, but subsequently moved to Wittenberg, Wisconsin, where he conducted a sawmill until his death. His widow passed away at Jefferson, Wisconsin, at the home of a younger daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield have two beautiful daughters: Ethel Catherine, born in Chicago, Illinois, a graduate of the Fort Atkinson high school, for one year attended Milwaukee-Downer College, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1913; and Esther Amelia, born at Edgerton, Wisconsin, a graduate of the East Division high school of Milwaukee, spent one year at Milwaukee-Downer College and one year at the Milwaukee State Normal, and is now a member of the class of 1916 in the University of Wisconsin. Both girls belong to the Alphi Phi Sorority, and Miss Ethel was the stewardess of that organization.

A. Clarke Dodge. To the members of no one family have the thriving little city of Monroe, and the county of Green, owed more for their substantial development, their civic and social welfare, than to the Dodge family, one of whose prominent members was the late Joseph T. Dodge, and still living and active in the citizenship of the locality is A. Clarke Dodge, who for virtually half a century has been one of the most resourceful and public-spirited citizens of the

county. His influence has touched many movements and measures that have conserved the civic and material prosperity, and he is still the executive head of the Dodge Lumber Company, of which he was the founder. Through service in various positions of public trust he has likewise been one of the upbuilders of Monroe, and it is as a pioneer, a business leader of splendid ability as an organizer, and as an honored and useful citizen that this name is introduced to the readers of this publication.

A. Clarke Dodge comes from the staunchest New England colonial stock. The first of the name to locate in America came from England in 1629. During the successive generations many of the family relationship have contributed no unimportant services in the development of New England, and there were soldiers of the name in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution. Mr. A. C. Dodge was reared to the sturdy discipline of a New England farm, early learned the dignity and value of honest labor, and throughout his long and active career has exemplified the best traditions of the old Green Mountain State, which he is proud to state as the place of his nativity.

At Barre, Washington county, Vermont, A. C. Dodge was born November 6, 1834. In his seventy-ninth year he is one of the venerable citizens of Monroe, and has a retrospect of many long and useful years. He is a son of Joseph and Lorenda (Thompson) Dodge, who spent all their lives in Vermont, where the father was a substantial farmer, a man of prominence and influence in his community. Up to the age of twenty A. C. Dodge lived on the home farm, and contributed his labor to its cultivation, in the meantime availing himself of the advantages of the common schools. He also took a course in the Barre Academy, of which Jacob S. Spaulding, LL. D., was then president. He was eight years old when his father sold the old homestead, which had been the family residence for more than twenty years, and bought a place of two hundred acres nearer the southeast corner of the same town, in Washington county. With the increase of the farm area, additional demands were placed upon all members of the family, and as A. Clarke was the oldest of those still remaining under the parental roof, he had plenty of occupation both for mind and hands. There was also no lack of vitalizing influence to quicken his ambition, and before he reached his majority he had definitely determined to seek his fortune in the west. In the fall of 1854, the farm just mentioned having been sold, Mr. Dodge left Vermont and went west. After a short time in Chicago, he came on to Wisconsin, and joined the engineering corps at the head of which was his brother, engaged in work on what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He also found employment in bridge building and at farm work, and spent several years as a teacher, being for three years in the village of Monroe. Later he looked after his brother's planing mill at Monroe, and in 1865, when

a young man of about thirty, engaged in the lumber business at Monroe. That was then a pioneer village in a little developed section of the state.

During the many years which have elapsed since Mr. Dodge first came to know Monroe, he has been continuously connected with the retail lumber trade in Monroe, and his operations in that line have been of constantly broadening scope and importance. In 1881 he bought of his brother Joseph an interest in the Monroe Planing Mill, and thus amplified his field of operations. He still continues one of the interested members of the Monroe Planing Mill Company, though the active management of this plant is now in the hands of his older son, Charles S. The enterprise was first established in 1858, and its history has been one of continuous and well-earned success. The business gives employment to a force of about fifteen expert workmen. Concerning the company and its operations, the following sentences from a previous publication are quoted:

"The plant occupies several lots in the heart of the city, and here are located the office, the perfectly equipped saw and planing mill, operated by steam power, and ample storage sheds for lumber and other products handled. The main building is fifty by fifty feet in dimension, is a substantial brick structure, and is two stories in height, besides having a basement that is fully utilized. The company manufacture cheese boxes, staves, windows, doors, screens, mouldings, all kinds of interior finish, etc., and draw a trade from a large area of the county—in fact, the company are prepared fully for effective contract work in this and neighboring states. A. C. Dodge has been an honored and influential citizen of Monroe for the past fifty years, during which time he has played a leading part in enabling Monroe to meet all promises of commercial supremacy."

In the year 1865 Mr. Dodge founded the substantial business now conducted under the corporate title of the Dodge Lumber Company, and has been president of the company since its incorporation in 1894. His younger son, Lewis, was secretary and treasurer until his accidental death in 1911. The Dodge Lumber Company are among the heaviest operators in lumber in this part of the state, and their facilities for conducting the business represent exceptional advantages. The lines handled include lumber, coal, salt, cement, flour, feed, etc., and the large stock proves adequate to meet all demands. The plant includes some nine warehouses and coal sheds, besides a block of land for lumber storage. Both of these concerns have enjoyed their great success largely because of their reputation for fair and honorable dealing, the best of commercial assets.

Practically every phase of community activity and civic advancement has felt the influence of Mr. Dodge. While a busy man all his career, his many interests absorbing his time and energy, he has never

lacked that public spirit which is so essential to the continued welfare of any democratic community. In addition to his local activities in Monroe, he has owned and operated a fine farm since 1884, a place of three hundred and seventy acres in Monroe township. His farm is especially well known for its high grade live stock, and in many respects is a model place, both a source of pride and of profit to its owner.

Mr. Dodge was a member for twenty-six years of the Monroe Board of Education. For twenty-one years of this time he was president of the board. No one has been more interested, nor has translated his interest in the more practical efforts to promote the cause of local education than Mr. Dodge. Eight times he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Green county, and five times served as chairman of the board. In 1877 he was chairman of the building committee which bought the present county poor farm and erected its excellent buildings. In 1886 he was chairman of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors that erected the present insane asylum of the county, an institution of a superior type, and a matter of special satisfaction to all those concerned about the public institutions of the county. In 1890 Mr. Dodge was chairman of the committee which secured plans for the present fine courthouse, and was secretary of the building committee, supervising the erection of that structure. While president of the Board of Education, Mr. Dodge took the lead and really became instrumental in establishing the Monroe Public Library in 1872. Since that time his personal interests and means have probably been the largest single influence in the development of that institution of local culture and education, and it is now one of the best libraries to be found in any Wisconsin town of its size, receiving annual appropriations from the board of education, and possessing a large collection of books.

Mr. Dodge became of age in 1855. That was one of the crucial years in the political history of America, and in 1856 the Republican party first entered the national field with candidates for the offices of the national government. Mr. Dodge voted for John C. Fremont in that year, and has voted for every Republican presidential candidate down to William Howard Taft in 1912. He has been more than a voter, has also been prominent in the political councils of his party in Wisconsin. He served two terms in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, elected in 1898 and again in 1900. In 1880 he was an alternate delegate from Wisconsin to the national convention in Chicago that nominated General Garfield, was a delegate to the convention of 1884 in which he supported James G. Blaine as standard bearer of the party, and in 1888 was a presidential elector from Wisconsin, casting a ballot which contributed to the placing of General Harrison in the white house.

On November 4, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dodge to Miss Sarah E. Kidder, who was born at Liberty, Ohio, a daughter of the late Joseph B. Kidder. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have had three children, mentioned as follows: Charles Sumner, born July 31, 1861, in Rock county, Wisconsin; Flora E., born February 25, 1874, in Monroe, and now living at home with her father; and Lewis, born August 13, 1877, who died in 1911, having been killed in an accident and having been for several years previously secretary and treasurer of the Dodge Lumber Company. Mrs. Dodge died of pneumonia, April 15, 1911.

Joseph T. Dodge. Few men were more prominently identified with railway building in the west than was the late Joseph Thompson Dodge, who was a pioneer in this all-important domain of enterprise and an influential factor in the construction of several early railway lines in the middle west. He was specially prominent in the development of railroads in Wisconsin, and achieved a high reputation as a civil engineer. He had charge of the location and construction of the line that resulted in great benefit to the now thriving little city of Monroe, in Green county, and altogether was one of the strong and resourceful men who contributed much to the early progress of Wisconsin.

Joseph Thompson Dodge, who died at Madison, on February 6, 1904, was born in the southeastern part of Barre township, Washington county, Vermont, May 16, 1823. His parents, Joseph and Adubah (Thompson) Dodge, spent their entire lives in the Green Mountain state, and represented good old colonial stock. The late Mr. Dodge in the latter years of his life gave much time and labor to the compilation and publication of a work to which he gave the title "Genealogy of the Dodge Family."

Reared as a New England farmer boy, Mr. Dodge early acquired a definite ambition to exercise his powers of mind and body to the furthest possibilities, and his early inclinations were for constructive enterprises. In a district school near his home he gained a rudimentary education, later studied under a private instructor, a well-educated woman whose services were given for a dollar and twenty-five cents a week, board included, that fact being mentioned as showing the meager wages paid for first-class instruction in that period. By close application and much private study, Mr. Dodge gained a really liberal education. He qualified as a teacher, and earned the money for his expenses while a student of historic old Dartmouth College, where he spent one year and was graduated three years later from the University of Vermont with an excellent technical knowledge of civil engineering. Two weeks after graduation he found work as a civil engineer, under the president of the Vermont Central

Railroad. Gov. Paine, of Northfield, Vermont, his employer, was considered a tyrant in his demands upon those employed in that department, yet he was not lacking in appreciation of the character and efforts of those who did faithful and effective work. Mr. Dodge at first got only a dollar and a quarter a day, and had to pay his own expenses. After two months he was made assistant engineer, at a salary of forty-five dollars a month. In 1847 he was transferred to the Roxbury and Northfield division of the railroad system, and continued in that service until completing the work in 1849. Later he made a preliminary survey for the people between Montpelier and Bradford, Vermont.

In September, 1849, Mr. Dodge came west. At that time there was not a complete line of railway existing between the east central states and Chicago, and he made part of his journey by stage, a part on steamboat over Lake Champlain, went by canal boat and railway to the state of New York, took a steamboat across Lake Erie to Michigan, and journeyed from Detroit or perhaps from Monroe, Michigan, over what is now the Michigan Central, as far as the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and thence arrived in Chicago by way of boat. Continuing his journey to St. Louis, where he arrived December 24, 1849, he found a position as assistant to the county engineer of St. Louis county, S. B. Moulton. Later he became a member of an engineering corps in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company, and thus continued from September, 1850, until October of the following year. Another point that may be mentioned from his early experience as illustrating the progress of the country and railway construction since those early years. While with the Illinois Central Railway Company he had the supervision of the task of laying the first T-rails ever put to use in the state of Illinois, all other lines in that state still using the primitive strap-rails. Mr. Dodge next became an assistant in the construction of plank roads in St. Louis county, Missouri, and then found service in construction contracts along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

On April 5, 1853, Mr. Dodge took the place of assistant to E. H. Brodhead of Milwaukee, one of the leading civil engineers of his time. Later Mr. Dodge became engineer of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, the line of which had been constructed as far as Milton in Rock county. Under his active personal supervision the line was extended from Stoughton to Madison. In the summer of 1854 he assisted in locating the line from Madison to Prairie du Chien, Wis., a distance of 100 miles. In 1855 Mr. Dodge located the line from Janesville to Monroe, Wisconsin, and in 1856 and 1857 had charge of building the road. From August, 1863, until December of the following year, Mr. Dodge was principal assistant engineer of the same railroad company, located at Mendota, Minnesota, the line

then being under construction from Minneapolis to Faribault. In March, 1871, he was appointed chief engineer of the system, and early in the following year was made chief engineer of the Hastings and Dakota railroad. All of this service was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with the development of which great system he thus had an important part.

He bought the Planing Mill property in Monroe in the Spring of 1877 and left the property in charge of his brother, A. C. Dodge, and soon thereafter went south to survey the battle-fields of Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and preparing maps for the War Department. For assistance he had a Captain and a squad of soldiers detailed from the regular army, he being the only civilian, and spent a year in making the survey. He possessed the finest qualities of integrity and honor, so that he enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men in every relation of life.

Mr. Dodge was appointed chief engineer of construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway in the spring of 1879. The work of this year was the location and construction of a railroad from Alexandria to Barnesville, Minn., a distance of 76 miles. An expensive bridge was constructed across the Red River of the North at Grand Forks, Dakota.

In 1880 Mr. Dodge was appointed by Frederick Billings, the president of the N. P. R. R., to take charge of the location of the Yellowstone division, from Glendive to now Livingston, Montana, a distance of 340 miles. The Yellowstone Valley was reached by stage line from Bismarck to Miles City, nearly 300 miles. This time was only four years previous to the Custer massacre on a tributary of the Yellowstone. Mr. Dodge made his first examination in February, going by stage, wagon and horseback. In February, Mr. Dodge made his first examination of the route on which he was expected to place engineering parties in the Spring. A report of the character of the work and an estimate of its probable cost had to be made. In March men, outfits and supplies were gotten together and in April Mr. Dodge started across the unsettled country, with nine wagons loaded with camp equipment and supplies from Bismarck to the Yellowstone River, and by the end of the year this 340 miles of the road was located and ready for grading.

The following year, 1881, Mr. Dodge was put in charge of the location of the Rocky Mountain division, over the main range of the Rockies and some fifty miles down the western slope, and covering about two hundred miles, and the most difficult to locate and construct of any part of the N. P. R. R. There were two mountain ranges to cross and three tunnels to go through, Boseman, 3,610 feet long, through the Belt range, and Mullan, 3,885 feet, through the Main

range, and "Iron Ridge," 640 feet, and many trestles (one 98 feet high) were built.

In 1885 Mr. Dodge was made chief engineer of the Montana Central R. R. The location and construction of this road between Great Falls and Butte, 171 miles, was in some respects Mr. Dodge's greatest engineering work. That Mr. Dodge had great engineering skill and ability is demonstrated by the great problems he so brilliantly solved, and his genius as an engineer was known and appreciated by railway men of affairs.

Rensselaer L. Meader. As a business builder few Eau Claire citizens have a record that compares favorably with that of Mr. Meader. In a number of ways his name is identified with the business history of this section of Wisconsin, where he has spent the greater part of his active career. Mr. Meader is a man of self-attainments, who began at the bottom in business and by his industry and applied ability has fought his way to recognition as a leader and has acquired all the elements of substantial support.

Rensselaer L. Meader was born in Hesper, Winneshiek county, Iowa, October 30, 1871. He was the third in a famliy of four children born to August H. and Abbie L. (Lamb) Meader. The father was a native of Indiana and from that state, when he was a young man, located in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising, and subsequently moved to Mabel, Minnesota, where he spent his last days retired. He was a substantial business man and a good citizen, whose public spirit was always manifest when required for united helpfulness in his community. The mother was born in New York state, and is now living at the age of sixty-four years. The parents were married in Hesper, Iowa, and of their four children the first two were twins, Margaret and May, the first dying in infancy, and the latter in 1907, as the wife of Edward Johnson. The third child was the Eau Claire business man, and the youngest was Lucy, the wife of Ray Harvey.

Mr. R. L. Meader attained his education in the public schools of Hesper, and when still a young man obtained a place as clerk in a general merchandise store at Bloomer, Wisconsin, where he spent one year and then moved to Drummond in this state. In 1892 he became shipping clerk for the Eau Claire Grocery Company, and was connected with that firm for a number of years, during which time he laid a solid foundation for his subsequent business success. In 1896, he resigned his position as traveling salesman for the company, and located at Neillsville, Wisconsin, where he established a retail grocery business of his own, and conducted it with fair success until 1898. He then transferred his business enterprise to Eau Claire, where he resumed the retail grocery trade and conducted a prosperous store in this city, until 1904. At that date

he established the wholesale confectionery business with which his name has since been associated.

Mr. Meader has been honored with election to the city council from the Third Ward for one term, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. On December 18, 1900, he married Miss Louise E. Eilert, who was born in Neillsville, Clark county, Wisconsin. The three children born of their marriage, and now comprising the happy home circle at Eau Claire, are John Lawrence, Ernest Eilert and Rensselaer.

August Friedrich Frank. The late August Friedrich Frank, in whose death, November 26, 1886, the city of Milwaukee lost one of its most successful drygoods merchants, was born May 7, 1821, in Obergimpern, Province of Baden, Germany, as the son of the Lutheran minister, Johann Heinrich Frank. After a thorough education in the parish school of his native town under the guidance of his father he entered the mercantile calling as apprentice in various cities of his native state, until he received a good appointment as "commis voyageur" in the firm of August Knapp & Sons, Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, well-known manufacturers of cloths, where he remained five years. In this capacity he gained an enviable reputation as a commercial traveler, laying the foundation for his future successful career in America.

The unbearable political conditions of the revolutionary period in Germany induced him to emigrate to America in July, 1850, accompanied by his married sister, her husband, Edward Barck, and an unmarried sister. They had been advised to settle in Michigan on a farm ten miles west of Saginaw City. Like thousands of their countrymen they were called upon to lead the strenuous life of the pioneer, bringing the virgin soil under cultivation, a life full of hardships, not much to the taste of the cultured European. Discouraged by the unaccustomed manual labor, the young German-American eagerly accepted an opportunity to engage in the mercantile vocation in Milwaukee, entering into a partnership with Mr. Julius Goll, of the dry goods firm of Goll & Stern, Mr. Henry Stern, the former partner retiring. This was the foundation of the firm of Goll & Frank, July 3, 1852, which was to develop into one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest. On July 18th of the same year, Mr. Frank was married to Veronika Kerler, of Memmingen, Germany, who had emigrated to America with her father in 1849, residing on a farm nine miles west of Milwaukee. The result of this union was eight children, three of whom are now living: John H., Dr. Louis Frederick, both of Milwaukee; and August, Jr., of Racine. After the death of his first wife, February 28, 1864, Mr. Frank was married to Bertha Hueffner, of Racine, and one child of this union still survives, Julius O., vice president of the Goll & Frank Company.

The young firm of Goll & Frank began to thrive from the very begin-

ning, this being due to conservative methods, careful utilization of advantageous opportunities, close application and economy. The partnership was a most harmonious and well-matched one, Mr. Goll being well known as an excellent, far-seeing financier and Mr. Frank as a keen observer of human nature and applying his thorough knowledge of business methods acquired in Europe. Not inclined, like the American business man, to attempt to win a fortune at one stroke by hazardous speculation, they followed the long, but reliable course which offered no chances of sudden fluctuations or reverses.

The new firm of Goll & Frank located at what is now 447 East Water street, and occupied the first floor of the 20x100 ft. building, the upper floors being used by Mr. and Mrs. Frank as their home. The firm owned a horse and wagon and frequent trips into the neighboring counties were undertaken by the young partner. In 1855, to accommodate their increasing trade, the store known as No. 463 East Water street was rented. In 1860 they moved into their third store, No. 443 East Water street. With keen foresight, the advance of the markets at the breaking out of the Civil war was noted and heavy purchases made, a venture proving judicious and profitable, establishing a good credit and reputation for sound business discretion. The retail portion of the business was now separated from the wholesale and placed in charge of Mr. J. H. Hantzsch, at the corner of Third and Prairie streets. Again the rapidly increasing business compelled the firm, in 1863, to purchase the store building known as Nos. 261 and 263 East Water street. In June, 1872, this building was struck by lightning, causing so much damage that the store had to be rebuilt with increased accommodations. Gradually more ground was added until 1896, when all the buildings were torn down and the present massive, ornate and excellently appointed structure known as Nos. 255 to 265 East Water street was erected. This plan was devised and carried out by the junior members of the firm soon after the death of Messrs. Julius Goll and August Frank, during a time of general depression, when it took courage to put money into any undertaking. But they placed faith in the growth and future of Milwaukee and the great Northwest and the building will long stand as a fitting monument to the founders of the firm.

On January 1, 1885, the firm was changed into a corporation, under the name of the Goll & Frank Company, with a capital of $250,000, which in 1897 was increased to $500,000. The present directors are as follows: Fred T. Goll, Julius O. Frank, Oscar Loeffler and Dr. Louis F. Frank.

Mr. Julius Goll died January 1, 1896, of heart trouble, and Mr. August Frank suddenly of apoplexy, November 26, 1886, on the North German Lloyd steamer *Aller,* as he returned from a European trip with his wife and two sons. In summarizing this short biographical sketch of Mr. August Frank, it is fitting to include that of Mr. Julius Goll, his

friend and faithful co-worker for thirty-five years. Neither of them ever aspired to political honors, attending strictly to business and refraining from speculation. They were endowed with a liberal spirit, ever ready to contribute to all charitable and educational work. Their family lives were exemplary. As men of culture and refinement they delighted in literary pleasures, especially Mr. Goll, whose linguistic attainments enabled him to read the best treasures of the English, German and French literature in the original, while Mr. Frank's jovial nature inclined more to sociability, love of nature and German "Gemuethlichkeit," which made him "a prince of a host."

"Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances;
"Strong men believe in cause and effect."

—Emerson.

Louis Frederick Frank, M. D. It is not usual for one to find, in a city as full of men ambitious to reach still greater successes, whether in business or in public or professional life, as Milwaukee undoubtedly is, one who is content with the rewards which years of assiduous endeavor have brought him in respect to fortune, and is willing to devote a large portion of his energy, while yet his powers are undiminished, to the cultivation of music and literature for the perfection of his own life and for the welfare of the community in which he has made his home. Yet rare as is the combination, it is exemplified in the career of Dr. Louis Frederick Frank, which it is the intention of the biographer briefly and all too inadequately, to sketch.

Doctor Frank is a native son of Milwaukee, and was born April 15, 1857, a son of August and Veronika (Kerler) Frank. A member of a pioneer German-American family, he is descended from Pastor Frank a wise, broad-minded, strong and lovable man, a veteran of the German struggle for freedom in 1814, and a graduate of the University of Jena. After serving as vicar in various parishes, Pastor Frank accepted a call to Dietlingen, in 1840, and there continued to live and to labor until his death in 1864. Two of his daughters continued to reside in Germany, one, Bertha, becoming the wife of Pastor Foerster, at Ittlingen, and the youngest child, Mathilde, marrying a Mr. Seyffardt, a wealthy merchant at Crefeld on the Rhine. Two daughters came to America, and with their husbands, Barck and Seyffardt, led the life of actual pioneers on the Titibawassee river, near Saginaw, Michigan. August Frank, the second son, accompanied his sisters to the United States and became the father of Dr. Louis F. Frank; Ernst, the youngest son, came to America and was engaged in business in Louisville, New York and Milwaukee, and was a resident of Bay City, Michigan until his death in December, 1913; while Heinrich Frank, the oldest son, after twelve years of adventurous life in strange lands, came to America and settled on a Michigan farm, spending the closing years of his life on a farm near Milwaukee.

August Friedrich Frank, son of Pastor Frank, and father of Dr. Louis F. Frank, was born May 7, 1821, in Obergimpern, Province of Baden, Germany, and there received a thorough education in the parish school under the preceptorship of his father. He entered the mercantile trade as an apprentice, and when he had thoroughly mastered his vocation secured an excellent position as "commis voyageur" in the firm of August Knapp & Sons, Reutlingen, Wuerttemberg. The struggle for political independence in his native land in 1850, caused Mr. Frank to seek a new field of endeavor, and accordingly in July of that year he landed in the United States and came directly to a Michigan farm, ten miles west of Saginaw City. With the life of an agriculturist, however, he was not satisfied, and when the opportunity came he again entered mercantile life, this time as partner with Mr. Julius Goll, of the firm of Goll & Stern, Mr. Henry Stern, the former partner, retiring. On July 3, 1852, was formed the firm of Goll & Frank, which was destined to become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest. Beginning in a humble manner, it grew steadily until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, through the foresight of the partners the business leaped into the forefront of Milwaukee establishments, establishing a reputation that has been sustained to the present time. While returning from a European trip with his wife and two sons, Mr. Frank suddenly expired of apoplexy, on the North German steamer *Aller,* November 26, 1886. His partner died January 1, 1896, but the business that they founded, now known as the Goll & Frank Company, Inc., still lives. This business was capitalized in 1897 at $500,000, and its present directing board consists of the following members: Fred T. Goll, Julius O. Frank, Oscar Loeffler and Dr. Louis F. Frank. Mr. Frank was essentially a business man and never sought the doubtful honors of the political arena. A man of jovial nature and genial personality, he made friends wherever he became known, and his death was widely and sincerely mourned. He was married (first) July 18, 1852, to Veronika Kerler, of Memmingen, Germany, and eight children were born to their union, of whom three are living: John H. and Dr. Louis F., of Milwaukee; and August, Jr., of Racine. Mr. Frank's second marriage was to Miss Bertha Hueffner, of Racine, and one child of this union still survives: Julius O., a resident of Milwaukee.

Louis Frederick Frank attended the parochial schools of Grace church and the Markham (Milwaukee) Academy, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1875. He began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years, following which he passed one year in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, being graduated therefrom in 1878. Following this, Doctor Frank continued his studies for two years in Europe, attending the universities and clinics of Wuerzburg, (where he received the title of Doctor of Medicine) Berlin, Vienna, Paris and Lon-

don. Returning to his native city in 1880, he entered upon the general practice of his profession. He was married to Miss Emily Inbusch, daughter of John D. Inbusch, in 1881, and to this union there were born three children: Edwin, Elsa and Emily. In 1890, during the severe epidemic of influenza in this city, his wife died. Doctor Frank then left for Europe to take up the special study of dermatology with Dr. Paul Unna, at Hamburg, Kaposi at Vienna and Fournier at Paris, returning to Milwaukee in the fall of 1891 and devoting his professional duties to the practice of dermatology. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Schandein, and their children are Armin and Louise.

Doctor Frank is a member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin and the American Medical Association. In 1893 he served as president of the Milwaukee City body. He was first president and one of the organizers of the Johnston Emergency Hospital, and in 1900 was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, and numerous other honors have been conferred upon him by his professional brethren. He is a man of studious habits and is universally respected for the breadth as well as the accuracy of his knowledge. His learning is profound and copious, and the powers of his mind are admirably balanced and have been severely disciplined. While the prospect of inheriting a liberal fortune frequently saps the ambition of young men and turns their thoughts toward self-indulgence and idle luxury, here is one born to wealth who has applied his vigorous powers to a laborious and responsible profession, and, not content with such abundant labor, has interested himself in the welfare of his kind, in stimulating a taste for art and literature. Aside from his professional duties, Doctor Frank is especially interested in the art of music, being a member of the various musical organizations of the city and president of the flourishing Wisconsin Conservatory of Music. An amateur musician and author of a number of widely-copied articles on various musical subjects, his home is adorned by an artistic music room, containing a pipe organ and grand pianos, in which eminent artists are welcomed on their visits to Milwaukee. He served four terms as president of the Milwaukee Musical Society, and was its honorary president at its semi-centennial celebration in 1900. Doctor Frank is widely known in literary circles, and at the present time is writing a history of the Milwaukee medical profession from its very beginning. Of his comprehensive work regarding the pioneer history of his parents, a contemporary critic has written: "The book is unique. It touches a phase of European history which must ever stir the heart of any descendant of the men of '48, for that year marks the stormy insurrection in Baden and the Palatinate. . . . A volume had 'swam into my ken' that must be prized and cherished as a worthy memorial of German labors and idealism in this part of the world. This 'liber epistolarum' is in many respects a literary and historical treasure. It is a veritable chapter of what the Germans call 'culture-history.'"

Hon. William Pitt Bartlett. Now living in Eau Claire at the age of eighty-four, Mr. Bartlett is one of the remarkable pioneers still surviving the passage of many years and many fruitful experiences in this state. He was one of the first settlers at Eau Claire, which has been his home for more than fifty-five years. He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, representative of Masonry in this state.

Few men, even in so long a lifetime, have greater opportunities for disinterested service in behalf of the public welfare than have come to Mr. Bartlett, and very few indeed have improved such opportunities with greater advantage to the community and state, and with more honor to themselves. A sketch of his career serves to exemplify the best qualities which have characterized the oldest citizenship of Wisconsin during the past half century, and among the older citizens none more properly deserve a place in this present work than the Eau Claire pioneer.

William Pitt Bartlett was born at Minot, Maine, September 13, 1829, being the eighth in a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, whose parents were John H. and Phebe (Burbank) Bartlett. John H. Bartlett, the father, was born at Elliott, Maine, January 9, 1789, and in 1833 moved to New Portland in that state. He was a clothier by occupation, and erected a clothing and carding mill, a saw-mill, a grist mill and a clover mill in New Portland. For a number of years, however, he devoted most of his attention to lumbering interests.

William Pitt Bartlett was reared in the atmosphere of a typical New England home, with all its culture and its high principles of conduct and character. During his youth the portion of Maine in which he lived was sparsely settled and opportunities for schooling were meagre. He applied himself thoroughly and utilized such advantages as were given him and at the age of fifteen obtained a certificate to teach. With money earned as a teacher, he paid his way through the academy of Farmington and Bloomfield, and at the age of twenty entered Waterville College, which has since become the well known Colby College, where he was graduated after a full college course in 1853. One of his classmates in that college was H. M. Plaisted, who subsequently became a governor of Maine, and his son was governor of Maine during 1911-12. Another schoolmate was H. W. Richardson, who for many years was prominent as the editor of the Portland *Advertiser*. After leaving college he became principal of the Hallowell Academy, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the state of Maine and resigned from that place in 1855. In the meantime he had decided to make his profession in the law, and had directed his studies to that end. As his almost continuous studies had weakened a not very robust constitution he came west, in order to train both body and mind for his future career of usefulness, and in 1855 located at Watertown, Wisconsin. He was engaged in teaching in that city for nearly six months, and at the same time

carried on his studies in law until the spring of 1856, when he was admitted to the bar in Jefferson county.

Mr. Bartlett came to Eau Claire, then a village of a few hundred inhabitants, in May, 1857. He was the first lawyer to locate in the county, and is therefore the dean of his profession in this section of the state, and it may be properly said that none among his various contemporaries has ever attained a greater prominence or place of more usefulness than Mr. Bartlett. His experience as a teacher and his prominence resulting from his membership in the bar caused him to be appointed a member of the school board within two weeks after his arrival at Eau Claire, and he was re-elected again and again until he had given twenty-nine years of service. In the fall of 1857 he was also elected to the office of district attorney of Eau Claire county, and in 1859 while still in that office, he was elected to the legislature from the district composed of Eau Claire, Clark, Pepin, Dunn, Chippewa and Pierce counties. He made a conspicuous record in the house and was chairman of the committee on federal relations, which in 1860 was one of the most important of the house committees, and was also a member of the judiciary committee. In the spring of 1860 Governor Alexander Randall appointed Mr. Bartlett judge of Eau Claire county, an office which he held for about two years. In 1861 he was again elected district attorney, and re-elected in 1863, so that he served three successive terms in that position. In 1872, when Eau Claire county had become a district by itself, he was again sent to the legislature, and during his term was chairman of the committees on federal relations and education, and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1874 came his appointment as registrar of the United States land office at Eau Claire, this appointment coming from President Grant and the term continuing for four years. In 1878 President Hayes reappointed him, but he soon afterwards resigned after five years of service.

In the spring of 1884 Judge Bartlett was appointed to a vacancy in the board of regents in the University of Wisconsin. He was reappointed for three terms of three years each, and gave the university the benefit of his large experience and a thorough interest in affairs of education. In 1890 he was elected president of the board, and re-elected in 1893. It was his privilege during his official connection with the university to witness the enrollment of students increase from a meager four hundred to two thousand or more, and the expansion of the facilities and the services of the institution until it took rank among the foremost institutions of higher education in America. His total service on the board of regents was for thirteen years.

From the time he located in Eau Claire in 1857 until within recent years, Mr. Bartlett was one of the conspicuous members of the county bar. He acquired a reputation of especial note as a counselor and as a trial lawyer in chancery cases and in cases of appeal. He has been

very successful in his practice and for many years had a large clientage which represented the best class of legal business in the northwestern part of the state. During his later years he gave considerable attention to business affairs. His investments were largely directed into the lumber interests of Oregon, and he was vice president of a lumber company of that state. In 1903 he was elected president of the bank of Eau Claire, and by its consolidation with the Chippewa Valley Bank, organized the Union National Bank, of which he was chosen president. He held that office until about two years ago, when he resigned.

A local publication has made an interesting note concerning his connection with Masonry. According to this account, Mr. Bartlett is the only charter member of the Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., now living. He became a Mason in Kennebec Lodge No. 5 at Hollowell, Maine, October 20, 1854, and shortly after coming to Eau Claire on May 17, 1857, he and six other pioneers, among whom were the late H. P. Putnam, D. R. Moon and — Foote, organized the first lodge in his law office and applied for a state charter.

In politics Mr. Bartlett deserves distinction as being one of the last of the original organizers of the Republican party in this state. Since 1856, the year of the first national campaign of that party, he has been a steady and influential factor in its power and influence in national and local affairs. Mr. Bartlett was married August 15, 1861, to Miss Hattie Hart, a daughter of Edward W. Hart, of Baraboo, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bartlett passed away in August, 1912, at the age of seventy-three years. Five children, four sons and one daughter, were born to their marriage, and the three sons now living are Edward W., who graduated from the Iowa State University and is now a prominent lawyer in the state of Oregon; Frank H., who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892, and is now assistant secretary of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company of Drummond, Wisconsin; and Stanley P., who is in the lumber business at Coquelle, Oregon. Sumner P. was killed in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, at Porto Rico. One daughter, Mrs. Levilla Winchell, resides at Melrose, Massachusetts.

James Bardon is a citizen of Superior, whose residence in Wisconsin for more than half a century has been accompanied by many distinctive and valuable services to his community and state. James Bardon, the eldest of the children of Richard Bardon and Mary (Roche) Bardon was born on November 25, 1844, in Wexford county, Ireland, the county noted as having made the greatest struggle in the unsuccessful rebellion of 1798, during which his grandfathers were in active service as rebels. There are records of the name Bardon in Ireland as early as the tenth century. The family came to America in 1846, first locating in Maysville, Kentucky, where they resided until 1857, when they removed to Superior, arriving there on July 6th of

that year. Richard Bardon died January 11, 1889, aged seventy-four years, while serving his second term as county judge of Douglas county. Mrs. Mary Bardon died September 3, 1901, aged seventy-eight years.

James Bardon attended the local schools, and in early life was variously engaged in farming, road building, surveying, mining, lumbering and in vocations usually incident to pioneering. In 1862, during the appalling massacre of white settlers in Minnesota by the savage Sioux Indians, he was a member of the State militia company, organized in Superior, and assisted in building a stockade and in other defenses for the protection of the isolated white settlers in the country about Superior and Duluth.

In 1867 he was a teacher in the district schools, and during the following two decades he owned and operated a saw mill and a shingle mill at Superior, and besides editing and publishing the village newspaper, the Superior *Times*, served terms as clerk of the circuit court and county treasurer. He was active in the efforts to bring railroads and industrial plants to the head of the lakes, and was an original corporator in the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, the Superior Street Railway, the Inter-State Bridge Company, the St. Louis River Water Power Company, and in several land and development corporations; also was president of the First National Bank organized at Superior, and later of the original Bank of Superior.

Mr. Bardon was chairman of the County Board of Douglas county in 1884 and 1885, and served several terms as supervisor in later years. He was a member of the first City Council of Superior, and has served upon the school and library boards. He was on the state committee with Senator LaFollette, Archbishop Katzer and Frederick Layton, which selected for the State of Wisconsin the marble statue of Father Marquette, the most noted figure in Statuary Hall in the National Capital at Washington. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions which nominated Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1892, and represented his state upon the notification of Committee in the latter year.

James Bardon is always active in general development, especially in looking after appropriations for harbor improvements, and in that interest usually visits Washington once or twice every year. He recently took a leading part in locating and building the County Insane Asylum near Superior. He is president of the Superior Historical Society, and a member of the Superior Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Emma W. Conan, a native of Watertown, Wisconsin, and with his wife and only daughter, Miss Winifred E. Bardon, resides at 225 West Fifth Street, East End, Superior.

Thomas Bardon. A prominent banker and business man of Ashland, with varied interests both in this state and elsewhere, Thomas Bardon is one of the men whose character and activities naturally give him a position of leadership, and in both business and civic affairs, his has been an active and useful part in Ashland for many years. The home of the family has been in Wisconsin for more than fifty-six years, and for nearly thirty years Mr. Bardon has been president of the Ashland National Bank.

Born in Maysville, Kentucky, on the twenty-second of October, 1848, Thomas Bardon is a son of Richard and Mary (Roche) Bardon, both of whom were natives of Wexford, Ireland. From Ireland the parents came to America in 1844, living for some years in New York City, and in 1847, going to Maysville, Kentucky, where the father spent ten years in the leather and shoe business. In 1857 the family came to Wisconsin, arriving in Superior on the sixth of July. Richard Bardon during the first of his active years was not only a good business man, but participated in public affairs, serving as clerk of the county courts and later as county judge. Several years before his death he retired from business activities, and he and his wife died in Superior. His political support was always given to the Democratic party. The seven children of Richard and Mary Bardon are all still living.

Second in age among the children, Thomas Bardon was nine years old when the family moved to Wisconsin, and his education began in the Kentucky schools was continued at Superior, where he graduated from the high school. His early choice of vocation was that of civil engineering, for which his studies and practical experience well prepared him and from 1867 until 1871 his professional ability was employed during the preliminary construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. In 1872 Mr. Bardon located in Ashland, which has been his home now for more than forty years. His early business activities were directed to real estate, dealing chiefly in timber and iron land, and in that way he laid the foundation of his present prosperity. In 1885 a group of local citizens including Mr. Bardon organized the Ashland National Bank, and since its doors were opened for business, Mr. Bardon has held the office of president. Outside of banking his interests are of such varied nature that they cannot be easily enumerated. They include investment in copper mines in Arizona, iron mines in both Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in timber properties along the Pacific coast.

Mr. Bardon has never been entirely a banker or business man and has always known how to use money as well as how to make it, and how to live as well as how to work. His alert mind and broad interests are well indicated by some of his connections with literary and historical bodies. He has membership in the Mississippi Valley His-

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Thomas Gardon

torical Association, is a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, belongs to the National Geographical Society and the Wisconsin Archeological Society. His citizenship has always been of the most public spirited character, though he is in no sense a politician, and has worked for the good of the community, rather than for his personal honor. Mr. Bardon served as chairman of the town board one term, and as mayor of Ashland for four terms; his administration of city affairs having set a high standard of efficiency and scrupulous honesty.

Mr. Bardon is President of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Co., one of the rich, active shipping mines at Bisbee, Arizona, employing a large force of miners. He is Vice President of the Northern Chief Iron Co., a corporation owning the fee to valuable iron mines on the Gogebic Iron Range in Wisconsin, from which royalties are collected.

He is also President of the Cuyuna Iron & Land Co., a Minnesota corporation, with properties on the Cuyuna Iron Range, in that state. He is a member of the firm of Bardon, Kellogg & Co., a merchandise concern of Ashland.

In 1884 Mr. Bardon married Jennie Grant, of Winona, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: Belle is now the wife of George H. Quayle, of Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas, Jr., having graduated from Yale University, is now attending the law school of the University of New York, in New York City, and is also engaged in the work of his profession, in a prominent law office of that city.

Charles M. Merrill. President of the Eau Claire Grocery Company, Mr. Merrill is now recognized as one of the foremost among the larger merchants and business men of northern Wisconsin. A little more than thirty years ago he was a clerk in a store, subsequently became a traveling salesman, and after a long and thorough experience in all departments of business, he reached the point where he took an independent part in business life. He is a merchant who thoroughly understands all the details of his business, is a social organizer and extender of business and has built up the Eau Claire Grocery Company to be one of the strongest firms of the kind in the state.

Charles M. Merrill is a native of Utica, New York, where he was born April 25, 1857, a son of Milton H. and Sarah L. Hardiman Merrill. The father was born in Utica, New York, in 1830 and died February 6, 1912. The mother was born at Hadley, in Hampshire, England, in 1828, and passed away July 28, 1893. The parents were married in Utica, and Charles M. Merrill was the oldest of their four children, the others being as follows: Nettie L., the wife of J. M. Brunt, of Decorah, Iowa; LaMott; and William D. The father was a prominent man in New York State. For a number of years he was superintendent of a transportation company on the old Erie Canal, and in the fall of

1857 came west and located at Decorah, Iowa, where he was engaged in the produce business and as a farmer during the rest of his active career. He had the distinction of being a delegate to the first Whig convention held at Albany, New York, and after the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Republican.

Mr. Charles M. Merrill was an infant when the family came west and located at Decorah, Iowa, and his youth in that state was spent in an almost pioneer environment. After he had gained his education in the Decorah schools and the Decorah Institute, he began his career as a teacher and taught for four years in his home county. Then he became a clerk in a general store, and in 1881 went upon the road as a traveling salesman for a wholesale drygoods house. This experience continued with various promotions, and changes for the better, until 1905, at which date he accepted the presidency of the Eau Claire Grocery Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Mr. Merrill is affiliated with Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and with Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He was married on Christmas day of 1881 to Miss Ida A. Fletcher, who was born at Bluffton, in Winneshiek county, Iowa.

Albert Michael Newald. Definite success and prestige as one of the representative younger members of the bar of Milwaukee indicate the secure status of Mr. Newald, who is known for his excellent intellectual and professional attainments and his marked civic loyalty and public spirit. He is a scion of old and honored families in Wisconsin, where both his paternal and maternal ancestors established their residences in the pioneer epoch, and he is one of the well known and distinctively popular members of the bar of his native city, with the civic and business affairs of which the family name has been long and worthily identified.

Mr. Newald was born in Milwaukee on the 11th of April, 1884, and is a son of M. D. and Emma (Wirth) Newald, the former of whom was born at Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter of whom was born near the city of Milwaukee, their marriage having here been solemnized on the 5th of November, 1882. He whose name initiates this review was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Michael Newald, who is a native of Germany and who established his home in Wisconsin in an early day, having come to this state from the Dominion of Canada. Both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Milwaukee and they were honored by all who knew them.

Edward Wirth, maternal grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was long numbered among the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Milwaukee, and here his death occurred on the 14th of July, 1904. His widow, Mrs. Caroline Wirth, still resides in Milwaukee. Edward Wirth was born in Gemünden, Germany, on the 28th

of February, 1834, and in 1852 he came to Wisconsin and established his residence in Milwaukee, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He became one of the most prominent and extensive horse dealers of the state, having been originally a member of the firm of Wirth Brothers and later the head of the firm of Wirth, Hammel & Company, which gained high reputation as the most extensive concern in the west in the business of dealing in horses. Mr. Wirth retired from active business a few years prior to his death. He was a man of impregnable integrity and of most genial and companionable personality and was widely known in the states of the middle west and was long one of the most progressive and public-spirited of the representative business men of the Wisconsin metropolis.

M. D. Newald, the father of Albert M. Newald, has been actively identified with the business of buying and selling horses and other enterprises for the long period of thirty years and now controls a most extensive business in this line, his individual operations being conducted under the title of M. D. Newald & Company and his being definite precedence as the best known and most successful horse dealer in Wisconsin, in which field of enterprise he is an acknowledged authority. He is a substantial and popular man of affairs, liberal, charitable and reliable in all his dealings, and has shown a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and state, where his circle of friends is virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances. He served as a member of the Wisconsin National Guard for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he received his honorable discharge, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is actively identified with the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the local Jewish Charities organization.

Albert M. Newald is indebted to the public schools of Milwaukee for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the West Division high school. In pursuance of his higher academic education he entered historic old Harvard University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he pursued the prescribed course in the Harvard Law School, in which he was graduated in 1908 and from which he received the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Newald early exhibited marked oratorical and dialectic ability, and he represented the West Division high school of Milwaukee in an interscholastic debate, besides which, in the spring of 1905, he was captain of the debating team of Harvard University in the victorious contest with the debating team of Yale University. Through his ability and earnest application Mr. Newald made an admirable record as a student at Harvard, where he won scholarship honors, besides which he was president of the Harlan Law Club during his senior year in the Harvard Law School. He has continued a most earnest and

appreciative student along professional lines and in the domain of general literature, this being distinctively shown through his having accumulated one of the largest and most select private libraries in the city of Milwaukee.

In the summer of 1908 Mr. Newald was admitted to the bar of his native state. In initiating the active work of his profession Mr. Newald entered the law office of the well known Milwaukee firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, but five months later he severed this association, on the 1st of February, 1909, and engaged in the independent practice of his profession. Energy, ability and close application have characterized his endeavors in his exacting vocation and he has thus won success and prestige and has attained to a place among the able and popular attorneys of the younger generation in the Wisconsin metropolis, where he controls a substantial general practice and has served as legal representative of various corporations and important estates. His well appointed offices are located in Suite 524 Caswell Block, and he is an active and popular member of the Milwaukee County Bar.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Newald identified himself with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Milwaukee Lodge, No. 261, Free and Accepted Masons. He is well fortified in his convictions concerning matters of governmental and economic polity. He holds membership in the Order of B'nai B'rith and also in the Harvard Club in his native city. Both he and his wife are popular factors in the social activities of the community.

In the spacious parlors of the Athenaeum at Milwaukee, on the 16th of December, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Newald to Miss Pearl Evelyn Levy, who attended Wellesley College from 1909 to 1911 and who is a daughter of the late Henry L. Levy, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this volume, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

William H. Smith. The origin of every large industrial or commercial enterprise is usually found in a single individual, some man possessing the initiative, the persistent energy, and the ability which are necessary for the founding and creation of large undertakings. In the city of La Crosse, the Smith Manufacturing Company is considered one of the permanent institutions of the city, a concern which has been in existence for half a century, and the activities of which furnish employment and the means of livelihood to hundreds of the inhabitants of La Crosse. The company is now a family concern, and the business is maintained by descendants of the original founder, who was William H. Smith.

William H. Smith was born in Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, February 5, 1824. With his parents he moved to Syracuse, New York, in 1830, where he spent his boyhood days, and attended the com-

mon schools and later the academy at Onondaga. In 1843 he came out to the territory of Wisconsin, locating first at Kenosha, where he was employed in the foundry of Benedict & Frances. In 1845 he entered the foundry of Wilson & Burgess at Racine, and while there made the first casting ever turned out in that city, one of the largest centers of manufactured iron and steel products in the state. From Racine Mr. Smith went to Milwaukee, and was employed for a time in the foundry of A. J. Langworthy. In the year 1848 he was in Waukesha, and was employed there in a foundry for about four years, the firm name of which was Smith & Blair. In 1852 he located at Portage. From Portage, in 1861, Mr. Smith transferred his enterprise to the town of La Crosse, and there became associated with Mr. Merrill, the firm being known as Dean-Smith & Co. In 1876, at the death of Mr. Dean, the firm name was changed to Smith & Merrill. There business prospered and grew, and was the foundation of the present Smith Manufacturing Company.

The Smith Manufacturing Company as it now exists was organized in 1886, and incorporated the same year. The original officers were: Frank E. Smith, president; F. A. Smith, vice president; B. C. Smith, secretary; W. L. Smith, superintendent; and C. W. Smith, assistant superintendent. Mr. F. E. Smith has served as alderman of the city of La Crosse for four years. Mr. B. C. Smith was elected an alderman in 1909, and has served to the present year, 1913. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. E. and is a director in both the Batavian Bank and the La Crosse Trust Company. W. L. and F. A. Smith are both members of the Masonic Order, and all the brothers are staunch Republicans. The individuals members of the Smith Manufacturing Company are directors in the Batavian National Bank of La Crosse and have influential membership in the La Crosse Board of Trade. The Smith Manufacturing Company is known all over the state as one of the best equipped wagon-making plants in the west. The company turns out about four thousand wagons every year, and has some sixty-five skilled workmen on its payroll.

Ori J. Sorensen. The business career of Ori J. Sorensen in La Crosse has covered a period of more than a quarter of a century, during which time he has been connected with some of the city's leading business enterprises. It has been shown that there is no special providence in success or failure; each man must work out his own salvation. At any rate there are few who would have the temerity to state that Mr. Sorensen's success has come as a result of aught else than individual effort and ability. Essentially a business man, with the multitudinous cares incident to the management of a large commercial enterprise to occupy his time, he has yet found time to give to the duties of citizenship, and in high public office has served his city faithfully and well.

Mr. Sorensen was born in Madison, Wisconsin, November 12, 1856, and is a son of D. T. and Wilhelmina (Peterson) Sorensen. His parents, natives of Denmark, emigrated to the United States in 1854, and after a short stay in New York City, came to Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Sorensen, the elder, was engaged in contracting and building operations in that city until 1880, at which time he came to La Crosse, and the remainder of his life was spent in quiet retirement, his death occurring in 1895. His widow survived him until 1909.

Ori Sorensen received his education in the public schools of Madison, as well as a private school, which he attended until he was twenty years of age, at that time associating himself with his father and engaging in contracting and building. In 1887 he formed a partnership with R. T. Davis, under the firm style of Davis & Sorensen, and engaged in the manufacture of office, store and bar fixtures, although he did not give up his activities in the contracting line. The connection with Mr. Davies was severed by mutual consent in 1897, and since that time Mr. Sorensen has continued in business alone. His enterprise has enjoyed a steady and rapidly growing trade, which comes from every part of the Northwest. A man of keen foresight, acumen and capacity, his associates place the greatest confidence in his judgment, and at various times he has been called upon for leadership where movements of an important character have been contemplated.

While still a resident of Madison, in 1883, Mr. Sorensen was united in marriage with Miss Eva B. Rounds, whose parents are both deceased, and to this union there have been born three children: Clarence T., Ray and Roy, the last two being twins. Mr. Sorensen is prominent in fraternal circles of La Crosse, having risen to the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political matters he has always supported the principles and policies of the Democratic party, whose candidate he became, in 1909, for the office of mayor of La Crosse. He was elected to that office in the election of that year, and during his administration, which lasted through 1909 and 1910, many greatly needed municipal reforms were inaugurated. He was again elected for two years, 1913-1914. Mr. Sorensen's general popularity is attested by his wide circle of friends, drawn from every walk of life, who have been attracted to him by his many sterling traits of character.

Harry B. Kamschulte. Through technical ability, marked initiative and constructive power, close application and progressive policies Mr. Kamschulte has gained definite prestige as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in his native city, and not only is he known as one of the well fortified architects and civil engineers in Milwaukee, but he also has the distinction of having

H. B. Kamschulte

been the promoter and organizer of the Badger Railway & Light Company, which controls an important interurban electric line and of which important corporation he is president. Mr. Kamschulte maintains his business headquarters in suite 402-5 Foster building, on Grand avenue, Milwaukee, and he and his family reside in an attractive home in the beautiful little city of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, which is about six miles distant from the metropolis of the state.

Mr. Kamschulte was born in Milwaukee, on the 25th of February, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Josephine (Mans) Kamschulte, who still reside in this city, where their marriage was solemnized and where they have ever been held in the highest esteem, the father being a native of Berlin, Germany, and the mother having been born in Milwaukee, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the state, to which her parents came from Germany many years ago. Henry Kamschulte has lived virtually retired for a period of about fifteen years past, but was long numbered among the successful contractors and builders of Milwaukee, where he had the distinction of serving for some time as city superintendent of building construction,—fully a quarter of a century ago. He is a man of sterling character and in the land and state of his adoption he gained definite success and prosperity, so that he finds himself compassed by peace and independence, as well as most gracious associations, now that the days of his active labors have passed. He came with his parents to America in 1856, when but four years of age, and was reared and educated in Milwaukee, where the family home was established in the year mentioned. He is a loyal and progressive citizen, is a Republican in his political adherency.

Of the seven children, six are living, and thus death has but once invaded the immediate family circle, the relations of which have ever been of ideal order. Concerning the children, it may be stated that all were born and reared in Milwaukee, where they received excellent educational advantages, the eldest two having been graduated in the high school and all of the others having not only completed a high-school curriculum but also having been graduated in the German-English Academy of Milwaukee. Of the children the subject of this review was the third in order of birth; Otto and Clemens are still residents of Milwaukee; Erla is the wife of Charles Tucker, of Toledo, Ohio; Emma likewise maintains residence in Toledo; Herbert is at the parental home; and Hertha, the youngest of the children, was summoned to the life eternal on the 25th of October, 1912; she was graduated in the Milwaukee Normal School and was a young woman of gentle personality and marked culture, she having been a valued and popular teacher in the public schools of her native city during the last year of her life and her death having been the result of an attack of pneumonia, to which she succumbed

at the age of twenty years, eleven months and twenty-five days, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her.

Harry B. Kamschulte continued to attend the public schools of Milwaukee until he had completed a course in the East Division high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. Thereafter he attended private schools in his home city and elsewhere, and at the age of twenty years he began the study of the art and science of architecture, in the office and under the preceptorship of the well known Milwaukee firm of Schnetzy & Liebert, with whom he remained two years, after which he was for a time associated with Ferd Velguth, a leading architect of this city. In the meanwhile Mr. Kamschulte had also given careful study to civil engineering, in which he developed marked practical ability, and finally he entered the service of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, which was later consolidated with the International Harvester Company of America.

In 1899 Mr. Kamschulte became associated with the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, with which he continued in effective service for twelve years, during the greater part of which period he held the responsible office of chief engineer of construction. It is needless to say that in this connection he gained large and valuable experience, and the same has proved of inestimable benefit to him in his promotion and development of an important independent enterprise along the same lines of public-utility service. In 1910 Mr. Kamschulte formed a partnership with Harold C. Webster, under the firm name of Kamschulte & Webster, and they engaged in independent business as architects and civil engineers, with offices in the Foster building. The success of the new firm was unequivocal and the effective alliance continued until Mr. Webster was elected county surveyor of Milwaukee county, of which position he is now the incumbent, specific mention of him being made on other pages of this work. Aggressive, far-sighted and enterprising, Mr. Kamschulte instituted in 1910 the promotion of a company for the construction of an interurban electric line, and his efforts culminated in the organization of the Badger Railway & Light Company, which was the first corporation of the kind to be incorporated under the Wisconsin public-utilities act. The line of the company is now in construction and is thirty-six miles in length. It extends from Jefferson, judicial center of the county of the same name, through to Whitewater, Elkhorn and Lake Geneva, and is a public improvement of the highest order, as well as one that reflects great credit upon the promoter of the enterprise, Mr. Kamschulte having shown marked circumspection and judgment in instituting and carrying forward the undertaking, and having been president of the company from the time of its organization.

As a citizen Mr. Kamschulte is essentially liberal and progressive. As previously stated, he maintains his home at Wauwatosa, and there

he is giving loyal and effective service as a member of the board of education, besides being otherwise influential in public affairs of a local order. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is well known and distinctly popular in the business and social circles of his native city. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing and in these lines is fully appreciative of the manifold attractions and advantages of his home state.

May 7, 1907, recorded the marriage of Mr. Kamschulte to Miss Margaret Zingsheim, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, where she was graduated in the South Side high school and where still reside her honored parents, Hubbard and Doris Zingsheim.

Judge Joseph E. Cordes. In 1910 Joseph E. Cordes was elected Judge of the Civil Court of Milwaukee County in a non-partisan judicial election, in which he was, however, known and supported as a candidate of the Social Democratic party. He is still serving in that office, his term expiring on January 1, 1916. His election to the judgeship was marked by the fact that he had the highest vote of the judges of the different courts who ran for office at that time, and his administration of the office thus far has been characterized by a wise and careful service which places him among the most popular judges of his time in this district.

Judge Cordes was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on January 19, 1876, and is the son of Emil A. H. and Helena (Hennig) Cordes, both of whom were born in this city. The father died when the subject was a child of five years, and later the mother contracted a second marriage. She still makes her home in Milwaukee. The grandfather of Judge Cordes was one of the early wholesale grocers in this city, the firm being known in its prosperous days as that of Cordes & Weiskirch, wholesale grocers. Their early history dates as far back as the early sixties, when they located on East Water street, and the father of Judge Cordes was employed in the office of the establishment as a bookkeeper.

Judge Cordes is the eldest of the two living children of his parents, the other being Mrs. Antoinette Kremer, now a widow and residing in Milwaukee, where she was born and educated. Judge Cordes was educated in the Third Ward Public School of this city and was graduated from that school with the class of 1890, after which he secured employment with the Standard Oil Company. His mother was then a widow and he thus helped in the support of her and his sister. He continued with the Standard people for some years, and in 1898 when the Spanish-American trouble arose, Mr. Cordes, in company with many of his associates, joined the local militia, in Company A of the Fourth Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guards. The regiment was later taken in the volunteer service of the United States, in Company I of the First Regiment. Like many another zealous American patriot, Judge Cordes never

got farther in the line of service than to reach Jacksonville, Florida, there to await further orders. They remained there from May 21st to September of that year, when they were ordered home. After the return to home and civil life and duties, the subject resumed his connection with the Standard Oil Company, at the same time beginning the study of law in a night class of the Milwaukee Law School, now a part of Marquette College. He later took the state bar examination and was duly admitted to practice on January 25, 1902, after which he continued in the service of the great corporation for perhaps a year. He then resigned his position and became associated with the law firm of Gonski, Blenski & Nowak, and later was a partner in law practice with Hon. Michael Blenski, now judge of the civil court, which continued until both were elected judges of the civil court of Milwaukee county in April, 1910.

Judge Cordes is a member of the Milwaukee County and the State Bar Associations, and is a member of Walker Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias, and the United Order of Foresters.

On June 11, 1905, Judge Cordes married Miss Marie Salvesen, born in Norway, but reared and educated in America, Milwaukee having been her home from her girlhood. Her mother still lives in Milwaukee, but the father died some years ago. Judge and Mrs. Cordes make their home at No. 922 Twenty-second avenue.

Delos R. Moon. With the death of Delos R. Moon, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, there passed from among us one of those great captains of industry of the middle west, who unlike so many to whom the term has been applied, made his fortune and won his position of power, not through squeezing the pennies from other people's pockets, or from manipulating false values, but by foresight and judgment and a use of the natural resources of the country. Delos R. Moon was one of the pioneer lumbermen of this section, and in taking advantage of the wealth stored in the great forests of the country he brought prosperity to hundreds of others, for he was just and considerate in all his business dealings and the devotion of his employees was his reward. Not the least successful of his undertakings was the rearing of his sons, for when he was forced to lay down the reins, he had trained his sons so wisely that he was able to hand the reins over to them, confident that the business would not suffer.

Delos R. Moon was born in Chenango county, New York, on the 29th of August, 1835. He was deprived of a father's care early in life but was fortunate in having a mother of unusual wisdom and strength of character, who accomplished the task of rearing a fatherless boy with rare discrimination. In 1843 the boy and his mother moved from New York state to Kendall county, Illinois, and here they lived for two years, at the end of which they again moved, this time to Aurora, Illinois,

where they settled permanently. Here Delos Moon grew up and here he entered the business world. It was at the age of eighteen that he made his first venture in this direction, entering the bank of Hall Brothers of Aurora, as bookkeeper. Here he worked until 1857 and by this time he had so far won the esteem and confidence of his employers that he was selected by them to go to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to take charge of their bank in that city. This bank had its securities in Missouri state bonds and the outbreak of the Civil war caused these to depreciate so greatly in value that they were practically worthless, and therefore, in 1861, the bank was closed by the state comptroller.

Casting about for something to do, Mr. Moon decided that in the great untouched northern forests was a field that suited him exactly and so he went into lumbering. For six years he was engaged in buying and selling timber lands, logs and lumber, and was also interested in a general mercantile business. Always willing to work, a keen judge of men, with a trained business intelligence, he was enabled to make quite a bit of money, and being ambitious he saved his money with an eye to its further investment. In 1867, therefore, he was ready to enter into partnership with Gilbert E. Porter, as a manufacturer of lumber at Porter's Mills, on the Chippewa River, about four miles below Eau Claire. The lumber which they cut at the mill was rafted down the river to the Mississippi and so to the great markets. The two young partners were alive to all the opportunities in the business and managed it along progressive lines and instead of putting their profits into gilt-edged securities they turned it back into the business and in 1869 established a wholesale lumber yard at Hannibal, Missouri, and began the distribution of lumber from this point. In 1870 Porter and Moon consolidated with S. T. McKnight, a prominent lumber dealer of Hannibal, and the yard there was conducted under the name of S. T. McKnight & Company, though the business in Eau Claire remained independent, under the firm name of Porter, Moon and Company. In 1873, however, the two firms were completely merged into the Northwestern Lumber Company, of Eau Claire and Stanley, Wisconsin. In this new corporation Mr. Porter was made president, Mr. Moon, vice-president and Mr. McKnight, secretary and treasurer.

The death of Mr. Porter in 1880 caused a change in the administration of the business, Mr. Moon becoming president and general manager. In 1882 the lumber yard in Hannibal was discontinued and during this year the firm began to ship lumber by rail out of Eau Claire. Mr. Moon remained as the chief executive of the company until his death, and during this period the business flourished and grew amazingly. As evidence of this witness the figures: In 1873 there were in the employ of the concern seventy-eight men, drawing salaries amounting to $26,676; in 1897, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two men were employed and they received $373,000 and over. The capacity of the saw-

mill was also greatly increased during this period, for in 1867, in round numbers it was five million feet, while in 1897 it had reached one hundred and eight million feet. Mr. Moon was ever the inspiration and the guiding spirit of the business. Of unimpeachable integrity, of splendid executive ability and with his long experience in men and affairs, his unusual success was woven from the elements that made up his own character.

How beloved he was by his friends, and in how high regard he was held by his business associates and his opponents in the business world was shown at the time of his death when his family were almost overwhelmed with the evidences of love and admiration from people they had never even heard of. He died on November 5, 1898, and the scores of men who had been in his employ for years mourned for him as though for a father. At his funeral two hundred employes from Stanley attended in a body and many men from distant cities as well as hundreds from the various mills and factories with which Mr. Moon had at one time or another been connected, crowded the church to its utmost capacity. The Reverend Joseph Moran, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Eau Claire, conducted the services, and the honorary pall-bearers were Frederick Meyerhaeuser, J. T. Barber, S. T. McKnight, William Irvin, Smith Robertson, I. K. Kerr, N. C. Wilcox and the Honorable M. Griffin.

The personal characteristics of Mr. Moon were of the finest and made him a friend of everyone. In spite of the responsibilities of his great business he was ever genial and kindly. A fighter by instinct, with the courage that comes from contact with men under the pine trees and in the open places, yet he was never one to take an unfair advantage,—justice was the keynote of his business relations with all men. His home life was ideal and his devotion to his wife was one of his most marked characteristics. On almost all of his business trips and on all of those taken for pleasure merely she was his companion. Mrs. Moon was Miss Sallie Gilman, of Harrison, Ohio, before her marriage to Mr. Moon, which took place on the 17th of October, 1858, in Aurora, Illinois. Mrs. Moon was born in New York State in 1836, and her death occurred in 1909. Eight children were born of this marriage, six of whom are now living. Of these, the eldest, Lawrence G., lives in Spokane, Washington; Frank H. died in February, 1907, in San Jose, California; Kate died in infancy; Angeline is the wife of Joseph G. Dudley, a lawyer of Buffalo, New York; Sumner G., who is vice-president and treasurer of the Northwestern Lumber Company; Chester D., who is secretary of the same company; Pauline, who married Otto F. Haveisen, a banker of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Delos R. Moon, who is president of the Linderman Box and Veneer Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Sumner G. Moon. Among the most prominent of the younger men in the lumber business in the state of Wisconsin today is Sumner G. Moon, vice-president and treasurer of the Northwestern Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He has inherited his father's business ability as well as the strong traits in his character that made him the successful man of affairs that he was. Sumner G. Moon is a splendidly educated, practical business man, possessed of a charming personality that has won him many and warm friends both in the business world and in social life.

Sumner G. Moon was born in Hannibal, Missouri, on the 25th of December, 1871, a son of Delos R. Moon and Sallie (Gilman) Moon. His father was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Wisconsin and a sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this volume. There were eight children born to Delos R. Moon and his wife, six of whom are now living.

The schools of Eau Claire furnished Sumner Moon with his earlier education, and he later attended the Indianapolis Classical School at Indianapolis, Indiana. His first position in the business world was when, as a mere boy, he went to work for the Sterling Lumber Company, with which his father was associated. He was located at this time at Sterling, Wisconsin, remaining there from July, 1891, until the spring of 1893. He then came to Eau Claire and during the spring of 1893 and until the fall of 1894 he was in the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Eau Claire. Then leaving the lumber business for a time he went east and entered Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he took a three years course, graduating with the class of 1898. He made a fine record as a student and returned to his business well equipped for the fight.

Upon his return he re-entered the ranks of the Northwestern Lumber Company, being made secretary of the company. He held this position until 1904 when he became vice-president and treasurer, a position of which he is the present incumbent. He became interested in the banking business a number of years ago and became vice-president of the Bank of Eau Claire. In 1906 this bank was re-organized as the Union National Bank, and Mr. Moon is at present one of the directors of this institution.

He is one of the popular members of the Eau Claire Club and of the Eau Claire Country Club. In politics he is a member of the Republican party and he belongs to Eau Claire Lodge, No. 402, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Moon married Catherine Chamberlin on the 22nd of January, 1903. Mrs. Moon is a native of Eau Claire, and has lived practically all of her life here. They are the parents of two daughters, Lucy Ann and Sallie Gilman.

Chester Delos Moon. The Moon family is well known throughout the state of Wisconsin, for the father was one of the pioneer lumbermen of this section of the country and his sons have shown the same business ability that made the father so successful. Chester Delos Moon, secretary of the Northwestern Lumber Company, is one of the best known and most popular of the younger business men in the city. Chester Moon occupies the difficult position of being of the second generation, that generation that is supposed to waste the fortune that the first generation has piled up. That he is not doing this, but instead is proving a true son of his father is sufficient proof that he is possessed of a strong character and clear head.

Chester Delos Moon is the son of Delos R. and Sallie (Gilman) Moon, concerning whom mention is made in another part of this volume. He was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 9th of July, 1874, the sixth child of his parents. He had eight brothers and sisters, of whom six are now living. He was sent as a young boy to the famous Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He then entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company for a time and later matriculated at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1896. Upon his return to Eau Claire, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company again, and in 1904 he became secretary of this company. He has held this office since that time. He is interested in other business enterprises in Eau Claire, being a stockholder in the Union National Bank and in the Union Savings Bank.

Mr. Moon is very popular in social circles in the city, and is a member of a number of clubs, among them being the Eau Claire Country Club, the Eau Claire Club, and the Eau Claire Auto Club. He is also a member of the Eau Claire Lodge, No. 402, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics Mr. Moon is a member of the Republican party.

On the 22nd of May, 1902, Mr. Moon was married to Edith Bucklin, of New York City. They have two children, Marjorie and Bucklin R.

Delos R. Moon, Jr. One of the younger members of the Moon family, two generations of which have been prominently identified with the lumbering and manufacturing industries of northern Wisconsin since pioneer time, Delos R. Moon, Jr., has inherited much of the ability and talent of his late father, whose name he bears, and is now one of the best known industrial leaders of the city of Eau Claire.

Delos R. Moon, Jr., the youngest child of Delos R. and Sallie (Gilman) Moon, was born at Dansville in Livingston county, New York, August 29, 1879. The history and career of the senior Delos R. Moon, as one of the foremost men of Eau Claire, are recited on other pages of this work. Delos R. Jr., was educated in the Eau Claire public schools,

L. H. Bancroft

after which he attended the Hillside Academy, Beloit Academy and the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. With a good education, and a cultural training better than that afforded most youths, he returned to Wisconsin and entered the purchasing department of the Northwestern Lumber Company of Eau Claire, a company of which his father was then president. He continued with the company for a time, and in 1901 became president of the Linderman Box and Veneer Company of Eau Claire, and as president has directed the destinies of this concern to success and importance among the manufacturing enterprises of the city. Mr. Moon is also a stockholder in the Union National Bank of Eau Claire. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with Eau Claire Lodge No. 402, B. P. O. E.

On October 16, 1901, Delos R. Moon, Jr., married Miss Bertha E. Dean, who was born at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, the second of six children born to Charles H. and Laura (Allen) Dean. Both her parents were natives of Massachusetts and are still living. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Moon are Elizabeth and Laura Dean.

Levia H. Bancroft. For twenty-five years Levia H. Bancroft has been one of the notable political leaders and lawyers of Wisconsin. He has enjoyed many honors culminating in his recent term as attorney general of the state, and he has repeatedly justified his preferment by a high quality of public service.

Born at Bear Creek in Sauk county, Wisconsin, December 26, 1860, Mr. Bancroft started life with two advantages—he came of good family stock, and he spent his youth in the wholesome environment of a farm. Up to the time he was fourteen he attended country schools during the winter and worked on the farm in the open seasons. On the removal of the family to Lone Rock in Richland county, he began attending the town schools and also gained some business experience as a clerk in a general store.

At the age of eighteen he qualified as teacher in a grammar school, and two years later was appointed principal of the Lone Rock high school, remaining in charge for one year. His ambition had already been directed to the law, and entering the law department of the University of Wisconsin he was graduated with the class of 1884. His career as a lawyer began at Richland Center, and that is still his home city and his associations have been chiefly with the bar of that county.

In a practice extending over a period of twenty-eight years he has met and mastered many adversaries, has given his legal ability to causes of a humble nature, and in behalf of needful clients, as well as to litigation involving large property rights, and has appeared as counsel in many noted criminal cases. His work as a lawyer has been performed not only in his home state, but he has tried cases in Illinois,

Michigan, New York, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, and has appeared in several weighty cases in the United States Supreme court. His record included seven murder cases with five acquittals for his clients.

As a Republican Mr. Bancroft took an interest in politics about as soon as he could vote, and his first important honor in public life came in 1888 with his election as district attorney of Richland county. He also served as city attorney for six years, as city supervisor two years, in 1897 was appointed to the office of county judge, and by election in 1898 continued in office four years longer.

On the first of January, 1903, Mr. Bancroft was appointed first assistant general attorney for the state of Wisconsin, and performed the duties of this position for two years, at the end of which time he resigned and engaged in general practice at Richland Center. Elected in 1906, and reelected in 1908, Mr. Bancroft distinguished himself for capable and efficient service during four years in the general assembly and in 1909 was speaker of the house. Then in November, 1910, the state electorate chose him for the office of attorney general, and he retired from office at the beginning of 1913 with a record of exceptional performance.

He has served as a delegate at all of the Republican state conventions since 1892, and in the work of the party and on many public occasions his aid has been considered indispensable. He was chairman of the state convention in 1902. In May, 1907, he was elected to deliver the address and dedication of the Andersonville monument at Andersonville, Georgia. At the Seattle Exposition of 1910 he filled the place of the Governor in delivering the Wisconsin address, and was also a representative of this state at the dedication of the Vicksburg Memorial in 1911. Fraternally Mr. Bancroft has been affiliated with Palestine Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Lone Rock since 1881, and is also a member of Richland Center Chapter, R. A. M. Another fact of his career which deserves mention was his five years' identification with the National Guards of the State of Wisconsin. On June 18, 1907, Governor Davison appointed him judge advocate of the Wisconsin National Guards, with the rank of colonel, and he served until January, 1913, when he resigned, retiring to private life with the rank of colonel.

Mr. Bancroft is a son of George R. and Helen (Randolph) Bancroft. His father was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1834, and his mother in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1841. The parents were married in Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1859, and Levia H. was the first of their seven children, of whom four are now living. George I. Bancroft, the father, who has long been a substantial and influential citizen of Wisconsin, came to Sauk county in 1855, and as one of the early settlers of that vicinity hewed a farm out of the wilder-

ness. In 1874 he moved to Lone Rock, Richland county, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business up to 1902, at which time he retired. A Republican, he has always performed his share of public duties. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted, but was rejected on account of physical infirmities, and Governor Harvey then appointed him recruiting officer. For thirteen years he served as supervisor of Bear Creek township in Sauk county, was a member of the school board in that county and also in Richland county and for several years was chairman of the Lone Rock high school board. The original Bancroft ancestor was John, who came from England in 1640 and was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts. On the maternal side Mr. Bancroft is Scotch. His grandfather, P. J. Randolph, a blacksmith by trade, was one of the vigorous abolitionists, was a forceful writer against slavery, and had the friendship of both Phillips and Garrison. John Randolph of Virginia was his cousin.

Levia H. Bancroft was married June 11, 1890, to Miss Myrtle DeLap, a native of Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin. They are the parents of two children, Carolyn and Blaine.

JOHN I. EVANS. A business man of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who has been identified with this city for twenty-five years, Mr. Evans began his career here as a subordinate employe in one of the large lumber firms, and after a varied experience as traveling man, local superintendent and in various other grades of service acquired a position of independence, and for a number of years has been one of the leading business men of this city.

John I. Evans was born in Oneida county, New York, November 14, 1861, a son of Richard Evans. His mother died when he was a small boy. The father, who was born in Wales, and whose death occurred in 1898, immigrated to America in 1856, bringing his wife and three children, locating in Oneida county, New York, where he was engaged in farming. During the last five years of his life he was retired. He was a substantial citizen, and highly respected in his community, and one of the active members of the Methodist church. There were eight children in the family, John R. being the fifth, and three are still living.

Mr. Evans was reared in New York State, attending the district schools of Oneida county, and subsequently fitting himself for a commercial career by a course in the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated with the class of 1882. With this preparation he came west to Milwaukee in the spring of 1882, and for about one year worked as a clerk on the docks for the Sanger Rockwell Company. He became connected with the lumber business as superintendent of the yards for the C. J. Kershaw Lumber Company. From that place he represented the Wisconsin Planing Mill Company in southwestern Kansas. For the North and South Lumber Company he was

engaged in locating retail lumber yards and was superintendent of building construction for this company in Kansas for about three years. Then in 1888 he returned to Wisconsin and located in Eau Claire, which city has been his permanent residence now for a quarter of a century. Here he became superintendent for the Westville Lumber Company, remaining in that connection for five years, and subsequently was superintendent of the Northwestern Lumber Company, until 1904. At that date he engaged in independent enterprise as a retail lumber dealer. In 1905 his enterprise was incorporated under the name of the Evans-Lee Company, dealing in lumber, coal and wood. Mr. Evans is president of the company, and is also connected with other local enterprises, being a stockholder in the C. W. Cheeney Company in the grain elevator and flour mills.

Fraternally Mr. Evans is affiliated with Eau Claire Lodge No. 112 A. F. & A. M., Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., Eau Claire Commandery No. 8, K. T., Wisconsin Consistory, Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and has thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. In politics he is a Republican. On February 20, 1887, Mr. Evans married Miss Mary Owens, who was born at New Hartford, in Oneida county, New York.

William Dexter Curtis. In the business, manufacturing and civic progress of Madison no name has been more conspicuous than that of Curtis, represented by father and son. The late Dexter Curtis was for years a prominent figure both in this city and elsewhere, having been a pioneer lumberman, a raiser of fine stock, and a manufacturer who developed his own patents into a business of nation-wide proportions and with branches in Europe.

The son, William Dexter Curtis, has succeeded to the large interests of his father and by his own ability has identified himself with many affairs in his home city. Mr. Curtis is the proprietor of the Dexter Curtis Company, manufacturers, is the managing head of the Commercial National Bank of Madison, has served the city as mayor, and has many influential relations with the business and civic enterprises of this city.

William Dexter Curtis was born at Chicago, July 4, 1857, a son of Dexter and Hannah (Brown) Curtis. The founder of this branch of the family in America was Sardis Curtis, the great-grandfather of William Dexter, this ancestor having come from England. The late Dexter Curtis, whose death occurred in 1900, was born at Schenectady, New York, September 8, 1820. His wife was born near Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1824, and died in 1877, their marriage having occurred in Vermont. The three children are: Estella, the widow of James E. Baker; William Dexter; and Franklin H., who died on April 6, 1913.

The late Dexter Curtis was educated in the common schools of New York state and New Hampshire, but his years with books were limited, and at fourteen he began earning his way by getting out barrel staves

from the woods. In 1840, when about twenty years old, he came west and located near Detroit, Michigan, at a place later known as Curtisville. The lumber business was then at its height all over the state of Michigan, and he engaged in that line at his first location, afterwards moved to Van Buren county in the same state, and conducted a large enterprise in lumbering and sawmilling. He finally traded his business for thirteen hundred acres of land in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he transferred his energies to farming and the raising of thoroughbred stock. The production of fine stock was a favorite pursuit with him, and he kept it up practically to the close of his life. For some time after his removal to Wisconsin, he also conducted a large lumber and milling industry at Memphis, Tennessee, and on selling that was engaged in a general merchandise business at Sun Prairie in Dane county until 1870.

In 1870 he invented and patented what for more than forty years has been known as the Curtis zinc horse-collar pad. This was an article of more than ordinary utility, and through the enterprise of Dexter Curtis became the basis for a large manufacturing industry. He began its manufacture at Buchanan, Michigan, where for some years his associate was his old friend J. L. Richards, under the firm name of the Zinc Collar Pad Company. After selling out his store at Sun Prairie, he removed his factory for the manufacture of the collar pads and saddlery specialties to Madison, and here the business has been developed to its maximum proportions. To give the trade its fullest extension he established a branch house at Birmingham, England, in 1872. Mr. Curtis was also for a time in the drygoods business at Madison, and continued to be actively associated with his manufacturing enterprise up to the time of his death. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1884, when the term was for one year, and also served in the city council. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and in politics was a Democrat.

William Dexter Curtis had during his youth many of the advantages which his father had lacked. He was given a first class education, attending first the schools at Sun Prairie, then the State Normal at Whitewater, and for three years was a student in the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. After finishing at this school he declined an appointment to West Point, offered by President Grant, and turned his attention to business.

In 1881 he became connected with the wholesale house of the John V. Farwell drygoods company of Chicago, and rose to important responsibilities during the fifteen years he spent with this noted firm. He was finally given the work of making settlements with unsuccessful or bankrupt firms to which the Farwell Company were creditors. In this capacity he took charge of a drygoods house at Wichita, Kansas, with an indebtedness of $47,500, and in twelve months put the business on a paying basis and gave the creditors a hundred cents on the dollar. In this way he adjusted many other accounts for his company.

In 1896, owing to his father's failing health, Mr. Curtis came to Madison and took full charge of the maufacturing business. He continued to manage it for the estate until he acquired the interests of the other heirs, and has since been sole owner but conducts the business under the old name of Dexter Curtis Company. In addition to the factory in England, established by his father, he maintains a sales agency at Troys, France.

Mr. Curtis was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Madison on January 10, 1908, and served as director to April, 1909.

In April, 1909, he took up the burden of vice-president and manager of the Commercial National Bank, which office he held until July 1st, 1913. During this period of four years the deposits increased from three hundred thousand to one million dollars. He resigned as vice president and manager of the bank on account of poor health. He is also a director in the Savings Loan & Trust Company of Madison; vice president of the L. L. Oldes Seed Company of Madison; vice president of the T. S. Morris Company, and president of the Madison Square Real Estate Company. He owns a large amount of property in the city of Madison and elsewhere.

In April, 1904, the citizens of Madison chose Mr. Curtis as mayor of the city, there being no opposition to his candidacy, and after the first term of two years he was offered re-election, but declined the honor. For five years he was a director of the Madison Park & Pleasure Driving Association. He is affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and politically is independent.

Mr. Curtis was married in Chicago, in May, 1888, to Miss Mamie Celesta Clark, daughter of Louis Clark. Mr. Curtis and wife became the parents of four children: William Dexter, Jr., who is manager and superintendent of the Dexter Curtis Company, and who married Winifred Willis; Irene May, Tobin S. and Alice Brown Curtis. Mrs. W. D. Curtis died January 10, 1913. She had taken a prominent part in the civic and religious work of the city and was widely esteemed and respected. Her great energies in philanthropic circles had also elicited much admiration, and her demise has occasioned widespread regret.

Judge Robert G. Siebecker, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, whose brief memoir is given in the following pages, is well known to the bar and bench of the State, as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer, a thorough scholar, and a jurist who has always maintained the dignity of his exalted position. His career has been a striking example, in the upward strides of personal merit, of the distinction that may be achieved through conscientious performance of duty, and of the honors bestowed upon those who are willing to give more to the public service than they have taken from

it. Judge Siebecker was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, October 17, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Christina (Grof) Siebecker, natives of Germany.

The parents of Judge Siebecker came to the United States in 1851, landing at New York City, and on October 1st of that year arrived in Sauk county, Wisconsin. William H. Siebecker was a farmer by vocation, and a man who reflected all the sturdy traits of his countrymen. He was successful in his agricultural operations, in which he was engaged until his retirement in 1888, and was no less prominent in the work of the German Independent Lutheran Church, donating the land for, and assisting in the erection of, the church structure near his home. This same society, which in no small degree owes its existence to his earnest and disinterested personal efforts, is still being maintained. Having come to this country on account of his liberal political views, he held independent opinions throughout his life. He died August 16, 1900, in his eighty-second year, and his wife passed away April 13, 1876, when she was fifty-six years of age. They had ten children, of whom five were born in Germany, Robert G. being the first to be born in this country.

Robert G. Siebecker received his early education in the district schools of Sauk county, while working on his father's farm, and subsequently attended a Madison private academy, after leaving which he took up and completed a four years' course in arts and science in 1878 with the degree of B. S. in the University of Wisconsin. He thereafter completed the law course of the University, receiving his degree in June, 1880. He had been admitted to the bar by the State Board of Examiners in 1879, and on October 4th of that year began the practice of his profession in partnership with Charles H. Dudley. This connection continued until September, 1881, when he became associated in practice with his brother-in-law, Robert M. LaFollette, now United States Senator, and the firm of LaFollette & Siebecker continued to carry on a large professional business until January 7, 1890, when Mr. Siebecker became Circuit Judge. In April, 1903, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and still remains an incumbent of this high office. The life and public services of Judge Siebecker constitute the best refutation of the theory that long service by a public servant is necessarily detrimental to public interests. In every capacity in which he has served the public he has increased his value by studying his duties, thus becoming of the greatest service to the people and to the State. In his earlier years he was a Democrat, but in 1893 his views on the subject of Free Trade caused him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party. From 1886 to 1890 he served as city attorney of Madison. He was one of the organizers of the Madison Benevolent Society, being a member of the board for twenty-three years, when it was reorganized as the Associate Charity and of which he is also a member

of the board. Fraternally Judge Siebecker is connected with Madison Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Madison Chapter, R. A. M., and Robert McCoy Commandery, K. T. He supports the various movements of the Unitarian Church, and has always co-operated with other earnest and hard-working citizens in advancing the cause of religion, morality and education.

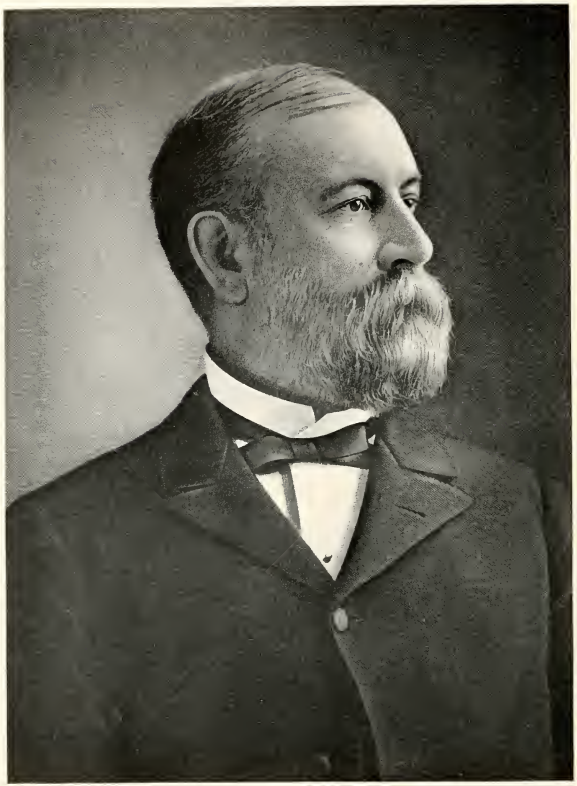
On May 15, 1878, Judge Siebecker was married to Miss Josephine LaFollette, who was born at Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Ferguson) LaFollette, and sister of United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Carl L., Robert L. and Lee L. Judge Siebecker and his family reside at No. 133 East Gorham street.

William A. Devine. The public service as a career is seldom realized in America owing to the vicissitudes of our political administration. What it might be has been well exemplified in the case of William A. Devine, the present postmaster at Madison. Mr. Devine has been identified with the postal service of this city for more than a quarter of a century. Starting as a carrier, he passed through the various grades in the regular civil service, and in 1911 was properly rewarded with promotion by President Taft to the executive control of the office.

Mr. Devine was born in Madison, December 25, 1863, a son of John and Anna (Cass) Devine. His father, a native of county Limerick, Ireland, died April 11, 1875. The mother, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, is living at the age of seventy-one. The parents were married in Madison, and of their five children three are living, William A. the oldest. The father was a boy when his family emigrated to America and located on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, where they were pioneers. After reaching manhood he began his career as a farmer, but later moved into Madison, where he was a federal employe until his death, which occurred when he was still a young man. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Catholic faith.

Mr. Devine received his early education in the parochial schools of Madison, but the death of his father when he was a boy of twelve threw him early into the serious business of life. His first regular wages were from work in the printing office of the Madison *Democrat*. He was then employed by the old Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) on construction work on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division, and later in the car repairing department.

On the 1st of June, 1886, he became a letter carrier with the Madison postoffice. Several months later, on October 1st, he was made superintendent of carriers. June 1, 1891, he was placed in charge of the money order department, and on June 1, 1899, became assistant post-



William F. Vilas

master, the highest position obtainable under the classified civil service. Then on January 9, 1911, President Taft commissioned him postmaster. Mr. Devine was one of the organizers and the first president of the Assistant Postmasters Association of Wisconsin and he served as secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Postmasters Association for two years, and was elected president of the above association on September 8th, 1913. He served as secretary of the Civil Service Board for eleven years, is a member of the Madison Board of Commerce, and is one of the liberal and public spirited men of his city, liberal to a fault with his friends but conscientious with himself.

Mr. William A. Devine was married September 26, 1894, to Miss Martha Dowling, who is also a native of Madison. Their home circle comprises three children, Margaret, Katherine and Mary.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Madison Council No. 531, Knights of Columbus, and has served two years as district deputy and four years was secretary of the fourth degree assembly. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He has twice held the post of exalted ruler in Madison Lodge No. 410, B. P. O. E. Mr. Devine is a communicant of the Catholic church, and his politics are Democratic.

William F. Vilas. Each state in the Union has a few men whom she can call great; it may be that they are great only in a local sense, but they are her great men; then it is given to a few states to claim as her sons, men who are in a truer sense men of the nation, for their greatness is a greatness that cannot be confined within the limits of a state. Of the latter class was the late William F. Vilas, honored and beloved throughout the state and nation during his lifetime; held in tender memory now that he has gone from among us. No truer words of him can be written than those spoken by the Honorable James G. Jenkins, in his Memorial Address: "In all positions to which he was called, in all the work which he undertook, he applied himself to the discharge of duty with an energy which knew no flagging, with a devotion which knew no turning, sparing neither himself nor others that faith might be kept and duty performed. This characteristic runs through all his life and illuminates all his work. He was, it is true, ambitious; but it was the noble ambition to excel. He desired place and power, not from sordid motive, but for the opportunities they offered for usefulness. He sought to aid his kind by teaching them and helping them to help themselves. He recognized the truth that indiscriminate charity is hurtful both to the giver and to the receiver, and that that is true charity which aids to build up independence of character and self-reliance. With wise statesmanship, he saw that the best remedy for the ills of government, the true safeguard from the evils of passion and prejudice, the sure foundation for manly independence of character and good citizenship, the anchor which can hold the ship of state in the storms

which beset her, the main essential of success for the individual, is education." A soldier, an orator, a statesman, and in each role, thinking first of his country and her people and lastly of himself—such was William F. Vilas, and the bare outline of his life which follows can give no true idea of the real greatness of the man.

William Freeman Vilas was born on the 9th of July, 1840, at Chelsea, Vermont. His father was Levi Baker Vilas and his mother was Esther Green Smilie. When the boy was eleven years old his parents came to the west, arriving in Madison, Wisconsin on the 5th of June, 1851. His early education had been well cared for, and he was unusually young when he entered the University of Wisconsin. He was a brilliant student, and his college career was a fair example of what his life in a larger sphere was to be, for he was a leader, a student who exerted a strong influence, and a man whose words even at this age were well worth listening to. He was especially active and interested in the Hesperian Society, and here it was that he received a valuable training in oratory, and first learned how an audience would respond to his words. He was graduated from the university in 1858, not quite eighteen years of age. He then took up the study of law at the Albany Law School, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Returning to his home city, he formed his first partnership on the date of his twentieth birthday, and took up the practice of his profession here in Madison. During the next year he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1885, he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, from his, his alma mater. He had scarcely opened his office, and prepared for work at his beloved profession, when he began to feel that his country needed his services and that in spite of the desire to go on with the work he so dearly loved the sacrifice was one which he ought to make. He therefore offered his services as a soldier, and was made captain of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in August, 1862, he found himself with the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General Grant. In February, 1863, he received a promotion to the rank of major, and further distinguished himself to the extent that in the following month he was made lieutenant-colonel. The officer next higher in command, being absent during the battles around Vicksburg, and during the siege and capitulation of the city, it fell to Colonel Vilas to lead his regiment during these days of trial and not one of the soldiers who are now left but remembers and recalls with pride the picture of their brave young, twenty-two year old colonel, as he rode before them through those terrible days. After the fall of Vicksburg, when the western part of the Confederacy was clearly conquered, Colonel Vilas felt that he should be at home attending to very pressing business affairs, and so resigning his command, he re-

turned to Madison, and in August, 1863, he was once more deep in his professional work.

He was soon recognized as a lawyer of far more than the ordinary ability, and the University of Wisconsin honored him by offering him a chair as professor of law. He accepted this in 1868, but at the same time, by dint of working with almost superhuman energy, he was able to continue with his private practice, which was increasing all the time. He held this professorship from 1868 to 1885, and during this period many other honors and duties were placed upon his shoulders. From 1875 to 1878 he was engaged in company with others in a revision of the statutes of the state. In 1874 he was made a trustee of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans Home, and gave a great deal of his attention to this work, for he felt very near to all who were his comrades in the great struggle, and he held this position until 1893. He was made a regent of the university, in 1881, in recognition of the deep interest which he took in educational matters, and because the university felt the need of a strong man such as he, in its governing body. He held this office until 1885, when duties of a pressing nature demanded his absence from Madison.

In 1884 came Mr. Vilas' first active participation in politics in such a way that he was brought before the notice of the nation, although he had always been prominent in the political interests of his party in the state. This was when he was elected permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention, which was held in Chicago. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency on that memorable occasion, he was chosen as chairman of the committee, which was appointed to notify the candidate of his nomination. On this occasion he made a notable address, which though brief, attracted attention by its simple forcefulness. The campaign that followed will be long remembered, and during this time, Colonel Vilas was elected as a member of the legislature, the first office to which he had been elected by the will of the people. When the Cleveland cabinet was organized, the new president showed his appreciation of the services which Colonel Vilas had rendered to the party, and of the intrinsic strength of the man, by appointing him Postmaster General. He served in this office from 1885 until 1888, when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Secretary Lamar, who had become a Justice of the Supreme Court. In both of these posts of high honor, Colonel Vilas proved his strength. The chief reason for the Democratic victory in 1884 had been the belief that Cleveland would carry out some much needed reforms in the administrative service and that civil service reforms in particular would be advanced, therefore, the work of a cabinet was extremely heavy, more so than would ordinarily occur with a change of administration. Colonel Vilas was one of the powers of the administration, a man to be relied upon in every emergency, whose broad

knowledge of conditions throughout the country, and whose progressive ideas could not but be of supreme value to the administration of the affairs of the nation. At the close of the Cleveland administration he again took up his law practice in Madison. So confident were the people in his ability, and so firmly did they trust him to stand for them, that he was not long permitted to remain at home, but in 1891 was sent to Washington as a United States senator. He served in the Senate for eight years, or until 1897. During these years he was growing more deeply into the hearts of his people and his services were now demanded in his home state.

Before his term of office in the Senate was complete, he was appointed a member of the State Historical Library Building Commission, and to the work of this commission he devoted much time and thought, serving until 1906, when the splendid structure which now houses the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was completed. It was at about this time that the university again demanded his time and the greater knowledge which he had gained during his years of experience in administrating the country's affairs, and appointed him Regent. He served his alma mater thus until 1905, his regency beginning in 1898. In 1898 he was also elected vice-president of the State Historical Society, and in 1906 he was made a member of the Wisconsin Capitol Building Commission, and in both of these positions he gave loyal service until his death. It was especially in the latter work that the energies of his last years were devoted, and the beautiful capitol building stands as a monument to his labors, as to those of no other man. He also served as a member of the Wisconsin Vicksburg Park Monument Commission, and while serving in this office, he wrote "A View of the Vicksburg Campaign," which was published by the Wisconsin History Commission, in October, 1908, and is one of the clearest and most interesting reports of that famous campaign that has ever been put into print.

Colonel Vilas was too busy a man to have much time for recreation, but he was a well read and well traveled man in spite of his lack of spare moments. Of his three trips to Europe, not one was of any length, yet he brought back more than many a man who has spent years there. His real recreation, however, was found in using his powers as an orator. A most interesting volume of his addresses has been compiled by his wife and these addresses, unlike so many, do not need the magnetism of their author's personality, or the fire of his voice, to make them interesting. They are full of thought and are not mere words, as are so many oratorical efforts that have power to sweep people off their feet. As an ardent member of the Democratic party, he spent many hours speaking in behalf of its candidates, but it was not in the political field that his oratorical honors were won. He was called upon to deliver addresses before such associations as the Society of the Army

of the Tennessee, and before various organizations of the University of Wisconsin, and before many other groups of brilliant and influential men. As a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, he was always willing to talk in its behalf and at the meeting of the Society in 1877 he was selected to deliver the oration at the next meeting of the veterans. His success on this occasion was so marked that he was unanimously elected to deliver the response to the toast, Our First Commander, at the banquet given by the Society at the Palmer House, in Chicago, in honor of General Grant, upon his return from his trip around the world. His effort on this occasion was most remarkable and caused tumultuous enthusiasm. As an extract from the proceedings of the society describes the scene: "It would be difficult to fully portray the scene following the conclusion of Colonel Vilas' response. The entire banquet party rose to its feet, and the hall resounded with cheer upon cheer, and each individual seemed to contest with marks of appreciation, till Colonel Vilas was compelled to again rise, standing in his chair, while hearty cheers were given. Rarely has such eloquence been observed and never in the history of our Society."

Here may be inserted a letter from a man whom America has learned to honor and whose appreciation of Colonel Vilas was deep and sincere.

Stormfield, Redding, Connecticut, October 13, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Vilas:

I thank you so much for the Memorial, which I have read with the deepest interest. I had a warm place in my heart for Colonel Vilas, and a great admiration for his lofty gifts and character. I can still vividly see him, as I saw him twenty years ago, lacking a month, at the Grant banquet in Chicago, as he stood upon a table, with his lips closing upon the last word of his magnificent speech, and his happy eyes looking out in contentment over a sea of applauding soldiers glimpsed through a frantic storm of waving napkins—a great picture, and one which will never grow dim in my memory.

I thank you again, dear madam.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. L. Clemens.

P. S. No, it was thirty years ago.

Whoever has not read this speech would do well to read it and then turn to an address that he made before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in 1878. In these two speeches he may find that spirit that animated the souls of those men of 1861, whether they wore the blue or the gray.

Colonel Vilas was married in 1866, to Miss Anna M. Fox, a daughter of Dr. William H. Fox, of Fitchburg, Wisconsin. They made their

first home in Madison in a beautiful grove of oaks a few miles south of the city, and here in the quiet and peace of an ideal home life, the young lawyer gathered strength for the days when he was to be thrust out in the full glare of public life, with the battles of a great nation on his hands. In 1879, he moved into the city, and in the beautiful home at the corner of Gilman street and Wisconsin avenue, facing the waters of Lake Mendota, he passed the remainder of his life. His death came on the 27th of August, 1908.

In November, 1912, Mrs. Vilas, with her daughter, Mrs. Lucien M. Hanks, erected, by the request of the National Park Commissioners, a large bronze statue of Colonel Vilas on the breast works of the battlefield at Vicksburg, Tenn. At this place the colonel led his regiment, the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, in 1863 during the battles around Vicksburg.

Of the four children born to Colonel Vilas and his wife, only one is now living. She is Mary Esther, the wife of Lucien M. Hanks, and with their three children, William Vilas, Sybil Anna and Lucien Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hanks live not far from the old home, where the mother and grandmother still live.

Lewis D. Plumer. Now representing the Phillips Lumber Company as one of its aggressive salesmen, Mr. Plumer has had a long and successful experience in the lumber business. When a boy he started out in Buffalo, New York, in the capacity of "tally boy," and about thirty years ago came to Wisconsin, and has been employed in nearly every relation and work connected with the business.

Lewis Daniel Plumer was born in Buffalo, New York, June 1, 1866. His boyhood was spent in that city, and his attendance at the public schools was continued only until he was about twelve and a half years of age. The firm of Holland-Graves then took him in as tally boy in their lumber yard, and with that firm he had an experience continuing for eight years. The firm advanced him from one responsibility to another, and finally sent him out to Marinette, Wisconsin, and during 1885-86, he worked in scaling lumber. The year 1887-88 was spent in Canada, overseeing the estimating and shipping of lumber. During the winter of 1888-89, Mr. Plumer worked in the woods for Isaac Stephenson. In 1890 Pearly Law employed his services in shipping lumber at Marinette and Peshtigo. The summer of the same year was spent in shipping and estimating for the firm of Hamilton and Merriman of Marinette. Following that he was employed by Judge Cochran of Ashland in grading lumber, and then returned to Buffalo for the Montgomery Door & Box Company. In 1892 Mr. Plumer entered the employ of the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago. He went into the yards, and by his practical ability in all departments of lumbering was quickly advanced and sent on the road as a salesman. For

four years he traveled over territory in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia. Following this experience on the road, he was placed in charge as superintendent of the mill at Iron river, and remained there until 1903. His next work was as manager of the mill at Park Falls. In April, 1913, Mr. Plumer came to Phillips and became identified with the Phillips Lumber Company as traveling salesman.

For three years Mr. Plumer was president of the County Fair Association at Bayfield, Wisconsin. He was married May 8, 1897, to Margaret Golley. His politics is Republican and his church is the Catholic.

Daniel K. Tenney. It is always most gratifying to the biographist and student of human nature to come in close touch with the history of a man who, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, has plodded persistently on and eventually, through his determination and energy, made of success not an accident but a logical result. Daniel Kent Tenney, who is now living virtually retired at Madison, Wisconsin, is strictly a self-made man and as such a perusal of his career offers both lesson and incentive. For many years he was eminently successful as an attorney of recognized ability in Chicago, Illinois, where he figured prominently in numerous litigations connected with commercial law.

Daniel Kent Tenney was born in Plattsburg, New York, December 31, 1834, and he is a son of Daniel Tenney, a Universalist clergyman, who preached for many years in northern Ohio. The founder of the Tenney family in America was an Englishman who came from England and settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1620. His descendants have figured conspicuously in the public affairs of their respective communities and have won renown in the various professions. Rev. Daniel Tenney married Sylvia Kent, a cousin of the great Chancellor Kent of the state of New York. This union was prolific of ten children, of whom the subject of this review is the only survivor, in 1912.

At the age of two years Mr. Tenney, of this notice, accompanied his parents from New York to northern Ohio and at the age of five years he began to attend school. When he had reached his eighth year he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of printer in the newspaper office of his brother, Major H. A. Tenney, at Elyria, Ohio, and he was identified with this line of work off and on for eight years. In 1849, at the age of fifteen years, he came to Madison, Wisconsin, to attend the state university which was organized about that time. By working at his trade during vacations and on Saturdays he managed to earn the money with which to defray his college expenses. He was a student in the university for four years and at the expiration of that period again turned his attention to printing. For one year he was foreman of the Wisconsin State Journal printing office but having decided upon the legal profession as his lifework he began his legal studies in the office of H. W. Tenney at Portage, Wisconsin. In 1855

he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court of Dane county and during his incumbency of that position he kept up his legal studies. December 11, 1855, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and he initiated the active practice of his profession at Madison as a partner of his brother, who, two years later, gave up law work. Mr. Tenney then entered into a partnership alliance with Charles T. Wakeley and in 1860 he became junior member of the law firm of H. W. & D. K. Tenney. During the ensuing ten years the latter firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in Dane county but Daniel K. Tenney, being anxious for a more extensive field for his professional work, removed, in 1870, to Chicago, where he became associated with some of the most prominent professional men of Illinois. He devoted his attention principally to commercial law and therein won unqualified success. An orator of power, a keen lawyer, and withal a student of men possessing a rare insight into their natures, Mr. Tenney was, indeed, a man of fine legal ability. His record at the Illinois and Wisconsin bars and the honors which have been bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth. He retired from active participation in professional work in 1898 and since then has resided in Madison.

In 1857 Mr. Tenney was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Marston, the ceremony having been performed at Madison. Mrs. Tenney was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and she was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney became the parents of two children: John M., who was engaged in business at Seattle, Washington, but lost his life by accident; and Mary Sylvia, a resident of Winnetka, Illinois.

In early life Mr. Tenney was a stalwart Democrat but after the organization of the Republican party he has supported its principles. Although frequently urged to run for public office, including that of congressman, he has refused to do so, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to law work. He has always been a Free Thinker and has contributed a great deal of worthy literature on that subject.

Henry L. Levy. In the death of Henry L. Levy, on the 26th of May, 1907, the beautiful little city of Eau Claire, judicial center of the county of the same name, lost one of its most honored and valued citizens and one whose name had been closely and worthily connected with the development and upbuilding of the city, Eau Claire having represented his home during virtually his entire life. Mr. Levy was a scion of a well known pioneer family of Wisconsin and he developed to the fullest extent his admirable powers as a man of affairs and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, the while his pleasing personality and impregnable integrity of purpose gained to him the confidence and high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. By his character and achievement he honored his native state

and consistency is conserved when a tribute to his memory is incorporated in this publication.

Henry L. Levy was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 5th day of May, 1864, and thus was in the very prime of strong and noble manhood when he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. His venerable father, Mr. Louis Levy, still resides at Eau Claire. In 1870 Louis Levy removed with his family from Milwaukee to Eau Claire, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He always has been numbered among the leading business men of Eau Claire and contributed in generous measure to the civic and material development of the fair little city in which he still maintains his home and is held in unqualified esteem.

Henry L. Levy was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Eau Claire, where he early gained practical experience in connection with his father's business operations. He eventually entered into partnership with his honored father, and they built up a large and prosperous enterprise, the same having been principally in the handling of men's clothing and furnishing goods and the father and son having gained recognition as among the foremost merchants of the Chippewa valley, where the name of Levy has ever stood exponent of fair and honorable dealings and absolute reliability. As a young man Henry L. Levy returned to Milwaukee, where he was identified with business activities until the time of his marriage. Shortly after this important event in his career he returned to Eau Claire, where he engaged in business with his father, their well equipped establishment being known as the People's Clothing Store. With the passing years the subject of this memoir expanded his field of endeavor and he became one of the leading men of affairs in his section of the state, with large and important capitalistic interests of varied order. He was a member of the directorate of the Eau Claire National Bank at the time of his death, as was he also of the Eau Claire Savings Bank, and he was a stockholder of the Eau Claire Grocery Company, engaged in the wholesale trade. Toward the end of his remarkable career he acquired extensive interests in timber lands in northern Wisconsin and in the western states, and it has been consistently said that he displayed business ability far beyond the average, his estate at the time of his demise having been estimated at several hundred thousands of dollars, besides which he manifested his implicit appreciation of the consistency and value of life-insurance indemnity. Concerning this noble and honored citizen the following well justified statements have been made, and the same are worthy of perpetuation in this connection: "Mr. Levy was in an eminent degree a man of public spirit, and for many years prior to his death he had given his effective co-operation in connection with enterprises and measures projected for the general good of his home city. He was the soul of generosity and kindliness and his benefactions were in-

variably made with discrimination and judgment. He extended a helping hand and made the same evident not less in counsel than in timely financial assistance. Aside from his aid to numerous charities of organized order his personal benevolences were large and were known only to himself and the recipients. He materially assisted a number of deserving boys in procuring local and university educations, and he was a valued counselor in connection with business affairs, as his many friends had unwavering faith in him and in his judgment."

Mr. Levy always manifested a loyal interest in public affairs, both general and local. He represented a positive and benignant force in civic and business activities of Eau Claire, and in all the relations of life he accounted well to himself and the world, so that his memory shall long be cherished in the city where he lived for many years and his circle of friends was practically unlimited. He was an influential and valued member of the Eau Claire Commercial Club, and in his home city was affiliated with the lodges of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of B'Nai B'Rith. His sudden death was deeply deplored in the community which he did much to advance in social and material prosperity, and his funeral services were held in the city of Milwaukee, where interment was made in the family lot in beautiful Spring Hill cemetery.

As a young man Mr. Levy was united in marriage, in Milwaukee, to Miss Bertha Docter, and she survives him, still retaining her home in Eau Claire. Of the three children the eldest is Pearl Evelyn, who is now the wife of Albert M. Newald, of Milwaukee, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work; Malvin and Irene remain with their widowed mother at the beautiful family homestead in Eau Claire.

Charles E. Kremer. A native son of Wisconsin and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this commonwealth, Mr. Kremer is well entitled to recognition in this publication, though he is not a resident of the state but is found numbered among the representative members of the bar of Chicago, the great metropolis of the west.

Charles Eduard Kremer was born in the city of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of December, 1850, at which time the attractive metropolis and judicial center of the county, his native city, was a mere village and the center of prosperous lumbering operations. He is a son of Michael J. and Agatha (Leins) Kremer, the former of whom was born on the Hof Fensterseifen, near the city of Maien, West Prussia, in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in the village of Eutingen, in the famous Black Forest district of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827. The father, who is still living, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary in the present year, 1913, his cherished and devoted wife having passed to the life eternal in 1900. Their

marriage was solemnized in Milwaukee and of their three children the older of the two living is he whose name initiates this review; Julia E. is the wife of Charles W. Karst and they reside at Lakeland, Florida.

Michael J Kremer was reared to adult age in his native land, where he received the advantages of the common schools and where also he learned the trade of millwright. In 1848, when about twenty-four years of age, he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Wisconsin was at that time receiving a large and worthy influx of pioneers from Germany, and Mr. Kremer has ever considered himself fortunate that he made this state his destination and the stage of his energetic and productive activities. He first located in Milwaukee, where he continued to be employed at his trade until his marriage, soon after which he removed to Oshkosh, in 1849, to number himself among the early settlers of that now opulent and attractive city. After there working at his trade for a short time he engaged in the manufacturing business. Later he became superintendent of a foundry and machine shop, and he continued to be actively and effectively identified with business and industrial interests at Oshkosh and Milwaukee until 1874, since which time he has lived elsewhere. In the climacteric period culminating in the Civil war he was a staunch abolitionist and for years he was a zealous supporter of the cause of the Republican party. Ever since the founding of the Socialist party he has been one of its staunchest adherents and has many times been a candidate for office under it.

To the public schools of Oshkosh Charles E. Kremer is indebted for his early educational discipline, and that he made good use of his opportunities is shown by the fact that at the age of eighteen years he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. After teaching successfully in the district schools for a year he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and then to the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of Henry H. and George C. Markham, who were then leading members of the Milwaukee bar. He applied himself with characteristic energy and appreciation and thus made substantial progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in October, 1874, and in the following April he was also admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Since 1883 he has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States.

For nearly forty years Mr. Kremer has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Chicago, where he established his residence in May, 1875, and where he has confined his attention largely to maritime law, in which he has become a recognized authority. He has long controlled a large and important practice and retains a clientage of representative order. He has high standing at the bar of the great western metropolis and is one of the loyal and progressive

citizens of his adopted city. He is also a ship owner and lectures on maritime law in the law department of the University of Chicago, as does he also in the Chicago Kent College of Law and the John Marshall Law School. In 1908 he received from the Chicago Kent College of Law the honorary degree of LL. B. In his home city he is a valued and honored factor in the educational work of his profession and he commands strong vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar, as well as of all others with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of a significantly active and useful career. He is actively identified with the Illinois Bar Association and the Cook County Bar Association, as well as the Chicago Law Club. He was the founder of the Chicago Yacht Club and has ever taken a lively interest in maritime sports and shipping. He is a stalwart and effective advocate of law reforms. He is a member of no church or religious society. In his home city he is a member of the Union League Club, and his continued interest in and loyalty to his native state are shown by his close affiliation with the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, in which he is chairman of the committee on membership.

On the 2d of May, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kremer to Miss Margaret A. Collins, who was born at Oswego, New York, and the one child of this union is a daughter, Jean, who is now married to Scott W. Prime, a native of Wisconsin, who has returned to his native state and is now living in Milwaukee.

Edward H. Staats. For a period of over twenty years Mr. Staats has been closely identified with those activities which constitute the business and civic life of a community, and which in the aggregate have made Merrill one of the most progressive industrial and commercial centers of northern Wisconsin. He is a member of the firm of Emerich & Staats, general merchants, 1504 W. Main Street in Merrill, dealers in drygoods, groceries, men's furnishings, boots, shoes, rubbers, flour and feed, and the house also does a large wholesale business in camp supplies, furnishing lumber camps with supplies. The firm consists of Hon. Joseph A. Emerich, present mayor of Merrill, and Edward H. Staats. This business, by far the largest on the west side of Merrill, was established by Messrs. Emerich & Staats as a small grocery store in 1892. Since then by hard work and attention to business these two men have risen to become leading citizens of Lincoln county.

Edward H. Staats was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, April 30, 1866, a son of Christian and Mary Staats. Christian Staats died in 1887 and the mother now resides in Milwaukee. The father was a native of Germany, came to America when a young man, settling in Watertown, where he rose to a position as one of the able business men. It was in Watertown that Edward H. Staats grew up, attended the public schools and the Northwestern University of that city, and when ready to earn

his own way in life he first learned the butcher and meat business, a trade at which he was employed in Watertown, Lake Mills, Waterloo and at Madison. Then in 1891 he came to Merrill and became manager of the City Meat Market. About a year later he joined forces with Mr. Emerich and opened a stock of groceries in a small room in part of the building now occupied by the firm of Emerich & Staats. At first they rented this small store, but by working hard both early and late, by discounting their bills and by supplying their growing custom with fresh and reliable goods, they were soon able to buy the building in which they conducted their business. Later they added a shoe department, and added fifty feet to the length of their original store, remodeling the entire place. With subsequent extensions of business, they occupied the second floor, and also erected a large warehouse in the rear, and have added the building on the west to the main store, that also being used as a warehouse.

The partners devoted their entire time to the business until 1908, in which year the Merrill Woodenware Company, a large manufacturing concern making wooden kitchen utensils was organized by Mr. Staats and Mr. Emerich, and one or two associates. Soon after the inception of this industry, it was agreed that Mr. Staats should manage the store, while Mr. Emerich should look after the woodenware company. Mr. Emerich is now president of the Merrill Woodenware Company, with Mr. Staats serving as treasurer. This is one of Merrill's coming industries. While only in existence about five years, the company already have one of the largest modern equipped factories in the city, and employ about one hundred and fifty hands, their weekly payroll being a considerable item in the economic welfare of the city. Mr. Staats was chiefly instrumental in establishing this business, having seen the possibilities of such an enterprise, and having given much of his attention to making it a success. Both he and his partner invested heavily in the concern, which has paid dividends almost from the start. Mr. Staats is also a director in the Lincoln County Bank of Merrill. This bank has a capital stock of $100,000.00 and recently moved into its modern bank building, the only exclusive bank building in Lincoln county.

On October 27, 1897, Mr. Staats married Miss Mary Hankwitz of Merrill. Their three children are Isabelle, Veneta and Edward. Fraternally Mr. Staats is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While always a busy man, and having many commercial interests to occupy his time and attention, Mr. Staats has shown much public spirit in relation to community affairs. He has served as a member of the Merrill school board, and also as a member of the Lincoln county board of supervisors. At the present time he is representing the Sixth Ward in the city council. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Staats owns a fine two hundred acre stock farm located five miles southwest of Merrill in the town of Corning, Lincoln county.

William Gutenkunst. A native son of Milwaukee, a man of fine inventive genius and marked executive ability, and a citizen of utmost civic loyalty and progressiveness, Mr. Gutenkunst, who is in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood, has exerted a potent and benignant influence in the furtherance of the prestige of Milwaukee as a commercial and industrial center, and he is today numbered among the prominent and essentially representative factors in the manufacturing and commercial life of the city, where his sterling character and admirable constructive enterprise have gained to him high place in popular confidence and esteem. He was the founder of the extensive and important industrial enterprise conducted by the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company, of which he is president and treasurer, as is he also of the allied corporation, the Milwaukee Malleable & Grey Iron Works, the extensive and contiguous plants of these fine corporations being eligibly situated at Layton Park, one of the leading manufacturing and residence suburbs of Milwaukee. Mr. Gutenkunst has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, as he began his independent career in a most modest way and through his own ability and efforts has risen to a position as one of the leading manufacturers and business men of his native city, where he is also prominent and influential in public and general civic affairs. He is a scion of one of the well known and highly honored pioneer families of the Wisconsin metropolis, where his parents established their residence more than sixty years ago. Many of the special mechanical devices manufactured by the companies of which he is the executive head were invented and patented by Mr. Gutenkunst, and his special talent as an inventor has done much to conserve the success of the great industrial enterprises which have been evolved under his personal initiative and supervision.

William Gutenkunst was born in Milwaukee on the 6th of July, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Haas) Gutenkunst, both of whom were born in Baden, Germany, though their acquaintanceship was not formed until both had come to America, the father as a young man in search of better opportunities for winning independence by personal effort. The mother came to America unaccompanied by her parents. Jacob Gutenkunst was born in the year 1829, and in the state of New York was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine Haas, who was born July 5, 1815. In 1849, the year following that in which Wisconsin was admitted to statehood, they came to the new commonwealth and established their home in Milwaukee, which was then an aspiring little city with few metropolitan pretensions. They were numbered among the sterling German pioneer citizens of Milwaukee, where they passed the residue of their lives, Mrs. Gutenkunst having long survived her husband, who died on the 11th of September, 1869, she having been summoned to eternal rest on the

Wm Gutenkunst

26th of December, 1905, a few months after the celebration of her ninetieth birthday anniversary. The remains of both rest in beautiful Forest Home cemetery. Of the five children, two sons died in infancy, and the other three still survive, William, of this review, being the eldest of the number; Jacob is engineer in the Milwaukee fire department, and has been in this field of service in his native city for more than thirty-two years, his identification with the department having antedated by three years the ever-memorable Newhall House fire; Charles A., the youngest of the brothers, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work, and is secretary and manager of the two manufacturing companies of which his brother William is president. Jacob Gutenkunst was a young man of about twenty years at the time when he established his home in Milwaukee, and he forthwith concerned himself with the business and social interests of the little city, where he operated one of the first drays placed in commission in the future metropolis and where he became a valued member of the early volunteer fire department. When Company No. 3 of the paid fire department was established he had the distinction of being the first driver of its hose cart, and in view of his effective service in connection with the fire protective activities of the early days it is specially pleasing to note the long association of one of his sons with the local fire department, as mentioned above.

William Gutenkunst is indebted to the public schools of Milwaukee for his early educational training, and also attended Engleman's School, from which was evolved the admirable German-English Academy of the present day. He was a pupil in the first public school on the South side of Milwaukee, and in the same he received instruction from Mrs. Trowbridge, who was a most popular teacher and who died in Milwaukee in the spring of 1913, at a venerable age. As a youth Mr. Gutenkunst became associated with practical affairs and he has made a splendid record as one of the world's constructive workers. Forty years ago, on the 3d of May, 1873, when a young man of twenty-three years, he initiated his independent business career by securing modest quarters in the old gas house building, on Reed street, where he engaged in the repairing and rebuilding of sewing machines. His initiative ability and mechanical skill came into effective play and at the same location he finally instituted the manufacturing of hay forks of his own invention. He admitted to partnership his younger brother, Charles A., and the firm title of William & Charles A. Gutenkunst was then adopted. The enterprise grew rapidly and finally removal was made to larger and more eligible quarters, at the corner of Park street and Eighth avenue. After the admission of the late Adam Loeffelholz to partnership the business was conducted under the title of the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company, the two brothers having previously adopted and used the somewhat

more unwieldy title of the Milwaukee Hay Tool & Manufacturing Company. In the manufacture of hay tools and corn huskers of superior order the business grew apace, and in 1893 the company obtained a tract of land in Layton Park, where its extensive and admirably equipped plant was erected and has still remained. As an allied but definitely distinct enterprise of important order it was established, on the 6th of June, 1899, the Milwaukee Malleable & Grey Iron Works, and the large plant of this company lies contiguous to that of the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company, and of both of these concerns Mr. Gutenkunst was the founder, even as he is also president and treasurer of each. The great enterprises base their operations on ample capital, careful and conservative executive policies and the highest grade of products, and the two companies give employment to an average force of from five to six hundred men, a large percentage of whom are skilled artisans. The Milwaukee Malleable & Grey Iron Works controls also a large amount of contract work and supplies malleable iron to other important industrial concerns, including the Moline Plow Company, of Moline, Illinois. In this sketch, with its necessarily prescribed limitations, it is impossible to enter into details concerning the various products of the two substantial concerns of which Mr. Gutenkunst is the executive head, but it may be noted that among the principal products of the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company are the Leader litter carrier, the Milwaukee corn huskers and fodder shredders; steel and wood track hay-carriers, improved swivel-sling hay carriers, and cable-track carriers; hanging hooks for steel and wood tracks; rafter brackets, harpoon forks, grapple forks and derrick hay-forks; Standard wagon slings; pulleys and pulley blocks and conveyors; wire stretchers, tackle hoists, cattle stanchions, ornamental iron-fence pickets, etc. The major part of the devices manufactured by this company represents the concrete results of the inventive ability of Mr. Gutenkunst, and he gives much time to the study and experimentation which have brought about such valuable results and given him prestige as one of the resourceful and representative business men of his native city and state. He is a director of the Wisconsin State Bank, and is a valued and loyal member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee.

In a fraternal way Mr. Gutenkunst is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the National Union, and he also holds membership in the Friday Bowling Club. He was formerly a member of the Wisconsin National Guard and was prominently identified with one of its leading organizations in Milwaukee.

Liberal and progressive as a citizen, Mr. Gutenkunst is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he served six years as a member of the city board of aldermen, in which he ably represented the Eleventh ward, from 1885 to 1891.

In 1909 he was chosen a member of the board of city service commissioners, in which important municipal body he continued to serve with characteristic fidelity until the expiration of his term, in July, 1913. Their attractive home is located at 388 Fourteenth avenue.

On the 11th of November, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gutenkunst to Miss Katie Hostadt, of Milwaukee, and they have one son and seven daughters, concerning whom the following brief record is given: Tony is the wife of William Schubert, of Milwaukee; Rosa, who is the wife of Frank W. Fellenz, president of the Calumet Club of this city, in 1913; Alma, who is the wife of Matthias Scholl, of Milwaukee; Nettie, who is the wife of Charles E. Van Sickle, of this city; Miss Flora, who remains at the parental home; Mada, who is the wife of Fred C. Seideman, of Hancock, Michigan; Miss Lillie, who remains at home, as does also William A., who is the only son and who is associated with the business enterprises of which his father is the head.

In a reminiscent way it may be stated that Mr. Gutenkunst learned his trade under the late Carl F. Kleinstuber, a pioneer machinist and manufacturer of Milwaukee. Mr. Gutenkunst early gave manifestation of his progressive spirit and initiative, as he was the first business man to provide for the sprinkling of streets on the South side of the city, his service having been on Reed street, where his place of business was then established. He utilized one of the primitive types of street-sprinklers and personally operated the same in the evenings, after the completion of his regular day's work. Those of the business men along the street who failed to contribute a due quota for the service were accorded definite mark of their lack of enterprise, as Mr. Gutenkunst shut off the water from his sprinkler when passing their places of business, there having been several "arid strips" of this order. In the early days he also filled his father's place on the fire department when his sire was ill or otherwise unable to attend to the matter. Mr. Gutenkunst has ever maintained his home in Milwaukee and has shown the highest degree of civic loyalty, with a deep and abiding appreciation of the advantages and attractions of the fine metropolis which he has seen evolved from a city of minor order.

P. F. Dolan. In the quarter century covering the active career of Mr. P. F. Dolan he has risen to an important place of influence and business prestige in Shawano county, which has been his home for the past seventeen years. Mr. Dolan was for many years one of the capable educators of Wisconsin, and had charge of schools in different localities. He is now the head of the firm of P. F. Dolan Land Comany, real estate, insurance and loans, and is a director in the German-American National Bank of Shawano. He still keeps in active touch with educa-

tional affairs and is president of the Shawano School Board, having held that office five years. He moved to the city of Shawano from Wittenberg, in this county, in 1905, and had served on the Wittenberg school board. He was also in the real estate and loan business at Wittenberg for four years, from 1901 to 1905.

Mr. Dolan came to Shawano county from Highland, Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he was born May 12, 1868. His father, P. H. Dolan, came to Wisconsin as a small boy from Pennsylvania, settling in Iowa county, where he was a substantial and well known farmer. His wife, Mary Hughes, was born in Canada. Both parents died in Iowa county.

The early years of Mr. Dolan were spent on an Iowa county farm, and largely through his own efforts and careful economy, he received what amounted to a liberal education. From the local rural schools he entered the high school at Highland, graduating in the class of 1888. He then took a course in the normal school at Platteville, and graduated there in 1895. He also attended the University of Wisconsin during the winters of 1896-97, but did not have enough money to complete his course. In the meantime he had qualified as a teacher, and altogether spent thirteen years in that vocation. His services included one term at Almond in Portage county, four years at Wittenberg, in Shawano county, four years at Drybone, one term at Hollandale. He entered the real estate business in Wittenberg in 1901, and continued there until early in 1905. His removal to Shawano was the consequence of his election to the office of registrar of deeds of Shawano county, a post which he held for one term.

In 1892 Mr. Dolan married Miss Sadie Wallace, of Hartford, Wisconsin. Their two sons are Francis and Wallace. Mr. Dolan is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of the best known citizens of Shawano county.

D. E. Wescott. Prominent as a banker, business man and public official of Shawano county, Mr. Wescott represents one of the first of the pioneer name in the history of this locality. His father was one of those brave and self-reliant home-makers, who pushed through the wilderness and advanced the frontier of civilization during the early days. His father was a very prominent man in public affairs for many years, and the son has been a worthy successor, having a long record of service in important official capacities, and being closely identified with the business life of his home community.

Though born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, December 11, 1850, D. E. Wescott may properly claim Shawano county as his life-long home, since the family had been living in this county for a number of years before his birth, and only the temporary absence of his mother in Oshkosh prevented him from being a native son of the county. His parents were Charles D. and Jane (Driesbach) Wescott. Charles D. Wescott came to

Wisconsin territory about 1841. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, while his wife was a native of Livingston county in the same state. During his early residence in Wisconsin, Charles D. Wescott belonged to the lower ranks of the industrial army, and worked as a laborer in different parts of the state. In 1843 he first came to Shawano county, and assisted in the construction of a dam across the outlet of Shawano Lake. In 1848 he was married, and brought his bride to Shawano county. She was the first permanent white woman settler in Shawano county. A short time before the birth of her son she left the frontier settlement and went to Oshkosh in order to get medical attendance, and it was for these pioneer reasons that D. E. Wescott was born and spent the first nine or ten months of his life at Oshkosh. The father had some land in Winnebago county, and traded it for a tract in Shawano county, and it was on this land, located about a half mile north of the city limits of Shawano that D. E. Wescott grew to manhood.

Charles D. Wescott was for many years chairman of the board of supervisors of Shawano county. By occupation he was a farmer and logger throughout his active career, and was considered one of the most expert loggers and river drivers in this section. His death occurred in Shawano county on his old farm at the age of eighty-five years and was preceded by his wife's some five or six years. She was seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death.

Mr. D. E. Wescott was reared on the home farm, had a country school education, and later taught school about three terms. He early took a prominent part in public affairs, and on leaving the school room was elected and served four years as registrar of deeds. Four years after that he held the office of county clerk, and for a similar period was county treasurer. For one term he was elected and served in the state senate from 1893 to 1897. Mr. Wescott has also been mayor of Shawano for two terms. He is now administering the office of city clerk, a place which he has held since 1900. In connection with his official duties he conducts a fire insurance agency. He was for a number of years a director in the old Shawano County Bank, and when that bank was reorganized in 1900 as the First National Bank of Shawano, he was elected vice president, a position which he still holds. Mr. Wescott has for more than forty years been an active member of the Masonic Order, and for a long time served as master of his local lodge.

In 1874 D. E. Wescott and Harriet E. Coon were united in marriage. She was born at Friendship, New York, and had come to Wisconsin to visit her relatives, the McCords. It was during this visit that she met Mr. Wescott, and the latter some time later followed her to Friendship, New York, where they were married in the same house in which she had been born. A brother of Mrs. Wescott, Charles E. Coons, was at one time assistant secretary of the treasury, afterwards moved out to the state of Washington, where he was lieutenant governor. Mr. and

Mrs. Wescott have a family of three living children. Warde A. is a prominent attorney at Crandon, Wisconsin; Bernard, died at Blaine, Washington, in 1900. He was born in 1877, entered the revenue department of the government service, and was connected with that work at the time of his death. The next child, a daughter, died at the age of four months. Harriet died also in infancy. Percy E., who saw three years of military service while in the west, is now a resident of Hammond, Oregon. He was married in Oregon, brought his wife home to Shawano, where he spent a year, and then returned to Oregon to live. Ralph Rogers, is a graduate of the Shawano high school in the class of 1913 and is now a student at Lawrence College of Appleton, Wis.

THOMAS B. KEITH. In the general commercial activities of the city of Eau Claire, there is no firm that stands higher and has greater influence in the scope of its enterprise than that of Keith Brothers, two vigorous young business men, who direct and control very important lumber and land interests in this state and elsewhere.

Thomas B. Keith is a native of the city of Eau Claire, and a son of the late John J. Keith and his wife Agnes (Barland) Keith. His father located at Eau Claire half a century ago, while his mother is one of the oldest pioneer women of the city, and belongs to a family which was established here before the town itself. The interesting details of the family history of the Keiths and the Barlows will be found in the sketch of Mr. Alexander J. Keith, elsewhere in these pages.

Mr. Thomas B. Keith received his early education in the grade and high schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. On leaving school he applied himself with energy and ambition to acquiring the essential experiences necessary to success in business. His first business employment was as bookkeeper for the Eau Claire Rolling Mill Company, subsequently he was bookkeeper with the Drummond Brothers, and in 1891 entered the Eau Claire National Bank as assistant cashier. He was an active official in that bank until 1903 at which date was organized the firm of Keith Brothers, consisting of himself and his brother Alexander J. They have since then done an extensive business in timber and farm lands, operating extensive holdings both in Wisconsin and in the west. They are also actively interested in a large logging and saw-milling business in Oregon. Mr. Keith is a director in the Eau Claire National Bank and in the Eau Claire Savings Bank.

He takes a very prominent part in Masonry. His local affiliations are with Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., with Eau Claire Chapter No. 36 R. A. M., and with Eau Claire Commandery No. 8 K. T. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and affiliates with the Wisconsin Consistory, and the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Keith married Miss Mary Grassie. She was

born in Methuen, Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas G. and Mary Elizabeth (Holbrook) Grassie. Her father, a native of Scotland, came to this country at the age of eight years, and was educated in Amherst College, and took up the work of the ministry in the Congregational church. When a young man he came west and began his ministry in Wisconsin during the early days of the state. He held charges at Oshkosh and at Appleton, Wisconsin, and later had charge of the missionary work covering the entire state. The four children comprising the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Keith are named as follows: Effie G., Thomas G., John Johnston and Mary E.

Henry Schoellkopf. The late Henry Schoellkopf who was one of the best known younger attorneys of Milwaukee, a member of the firm of Markham & Schoellkopf, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1879, and died in St. Mary's hospital in Milwaukee in December, 1912.

A grandson of the late Fred Vogel, he received his preparatory education in Switzerland and then entered Cornell University. On graduating from Cornell he entered Harvard where he took the law course and was graduated in 1906. Mr. Schoellkopf was prominent in college athletic circles while a student in Cornell and Harvard. He was a member of the football team of both schools and was named in the all-American teams during his football days. On leaving college he kept in touch with the sport and made trips to Cornell to assist in coaching the team. He was a member of the University Club of Milwaukee, and the University Club of Chicago. A short time before his death he had been elected president of the Milwaukee University Club, and besides he was a member of the Milwaukee Club and the Town Club. Mr. Schoellkopf's business connections were numerous. He was attache of the Northwestern Mutual Life & Insurance Company, was a shareholder in the Niagara Falls Power Company, and was interested in a number of other large enterprises.

On November 29, 1911, he married Miss Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of the late John P. Murphy. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Schoellkopf a few weeks before his death.

John P. Murphy. Until death laid its restraining finger upon him, the late John P. Murphy was one of the best known and ablest of Milwaukee's bankers, and men of affairs. He was at his death vice president of the Milwaukee National Bank, and for many years had been prominent in financial and business affairs of the city.

John P. Murphy was born in the Third ward of Milwaukee, September 15, 1850, and his boyhood was spent in attendance at the old "Pomeroy" school with other sturdy boys of that locality, including Thomas G. Shaughnessy, later president of the Canadian & Pacific Railroad. The late Mr. Murphy was a graduate of the school of hard work and

varied experience. As a boy he sold newspapers on the street. When eleven years old he was taken in as an assistant in the Lydston & Mosher photographic studio, and was soon set to coloring photographs, an art in which he displayed great skill. At the age of eighteen he began working for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as a bill clerk in Milwaukee.

From his native city he transferred his activities to Chicago, where he was in the freight offices of the Northwestern road as a clerk, and also spent some time as a railroad freight clerk with the old Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad in Kansas City. While in Kansas City at the age of twenty, he began his banking career as bookkeeper in the First National Bank. In 1873 he was made receiving teller in the Mauston Bank. Mr. Murphy in 1874 returned to Milwaukee, and entered the services of the First National Bank in this city. Twelve years later he became cashier of the newly organized Plankinton Bank. Before the failure of this institution, at the beginning of the panic of 1893, he had gone over to the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, in the office of cashier. When that bank was closed he became vice president of the Milwaukee National, where he still continued as an important factor in the welfare of the institution until his death on January 24, 1909.

The late Mr. Murphy was vice president of the Milwaukee Bankers Club. He held membership in the Milwaukee, the Deutscher, and the Athletic Clubs. As a citizen he served some time as a member of the Fire and Police Commission. He was a director of the Milwaukee Gas Light and the Milwaukee Trust Company, and was chairman of the Gas Light Company.

In social life, Mr. Murphy was a genial, friendly companion, a man who possessed the ability to make and to keep friends. In business he was the soul of honor, and was noted for his painstaking exactness and accuracy. In banking and financial circles, he stood in the highest esteem of his associates and fellows.

Editorially the *Evening Wisconsin* of January 25, 1909, said of him; "John P. Murphy, vice president of the Milwaukee National Bank, who passed from life yesterday afternoon, after a prolonged illness, was a 'Milwaukee boy' of the first generation following the pioneers who laid the foundation of the city. Except for a few years during which he was identified with banking interests in the southwest, the energies of Mr. Murphy's mature years were exerted in his home city, to which his heart clung during his absence and to which he was glad to return. His familiar face will be missed by many business associates, including valued friends who through long years of association came to know his sterling qualities as a man of business and as a friend."

June 2, 1875, Mr. Murphy married Miss Catherine Shea, daughter of the late Thomas Shea, and to them were born three sons and three

daughters: Harry, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Fredrick, a resident of Milwaukee; Frank, who resides in Akron, Ohio; Elizabeth, who married the late Henry Schoellkopf, and resides in Milwaukee; Alice and Ruth. Mrs. Murphy and her family now reside in the old home at 512 Terrace Avenue in Milwaukee.

Hon. George Wilbur Peck, who gained world-wide fame as the author of "Peck's Bad Boy," and who incidentally was the sixteenth Governor of Wisconsin, celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his birth on September 27, 1912. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* in its issue of that date said of him: "Former Governor George W. Peck, one of Milwaukee's most famous literary men, author of 'Peck's Bad Boy' and several other stories, will celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of his birth on Friday. No elaborate celebration is planned, but Mr. Peck will spend the day quietly at his home, 190 Farwell avenue, with his family. He has been on a business trip to Lomira, Wisconsin, for the last few days, and will return to Milwaukee on Friday. 'I would rather be in a duck boat in a blizzard than sitting quietly in front of a fire in the house any day in the week,' said the governor, 'and I think that the trouble with young men is that they do not get fresh air enough. I walk seven or eight miles every day, and that is why my friends are congratulating me on my good health.'"

George Wilbur Peck was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, on September 28, 1840, and is the son of David B. and Alzina Peck. When he was three years old his parents moved to Wisconsin and settled near Whitewater, and in the schools of that place he received his early educational training. In 1855 he entered the office of the Whitewater *Register,* as an apprentice, and when he had mastered his trade worked as a journeyman printer on numerous papers in the state of Wisconsin. He finally became foreman of the Watertown *Republican.* For a time he served as hotel clerk at Janesville, remaining there until the proprietor of the hotel failed in 1860, and in that year he established the *Jefferson County Republican.* In 1863 he disposed of his interests there and moved to Madison, where for a time he was occupied as a typesetter on the *Wisconsin State Journal.* Later in the same year he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and after the cessation of hostilities was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant. Upon his return to the state he established the Ripon *Representative,* but in 1868 sold it to respond to a call to an editorship on *Pomeroy's Democrat* in New York City. Three years later he returned to Wisconsin and became editor of the La Crosse branch of the same paper and in 1874 purchased a half interest in the concern. In the same year he started *Peck's Sun,* which he removed to Milwaukee in 1878, that year mark-

ing a decided advance in the prosperity of his journalistic career. *The Sun* soon became known throughout the country because of a certain flavor which editorial and other articles in the paper bore, and a strong tinge of humor which was a latent quality of the editor was allowed to penetrate the columns of his paper, which resulted in a popularity which brought the paper a circulation of eighty thousand copies a week, extending to all parts of the country. Thus his finances promptly assumed a more healthy aspect, and his present financial independence was reached directly through the success of his paper, the *Sun*.

Mr. Peck's first political activities dated back to the year 1867, when he was city treasurer of Ripon, Wisconsin, and thereafter he held various offices of more or less importance. In 1874-5 he was chief clerk of the Assembly, and he served as Assistant State Treasury Agent for a year while Governor Taylor was filling the gubernatorial chair of the state. He supported Cleveland in both of his administrations, and when he removed to Milwaukee he manifested a healthy interest in municipal affairs which resulted in his election to the mayoralty in 1890. Soon thereafter he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was duly elected to that office, winning in the contest by a plurality of 28,000 votes. Two years later he succeeded himself in the governorship, his plurality in this event being 8,000. In 1894 he was again the candidate of his party for election to that high office, but with the rest of his party, suffered defeat at the election. Ten years later, in 1904, he was again his party's choice for governor, but failed of election. He has the unique distinction of having been four times candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin, being twice elected.

As a humorous writer, it is conceded that Governor Peck is one of the best known in the United States. His "Bad Boy" sketches won him universal fame, while his humor touched upon every phase of life, and attracted a notice that made his paper famous all over the country, while many of his writings were produced in book form.

Concerning this phase of his nature and disposition, the *Tammany Times* in writing of him has well said: "Peck's sunshine is not all in print. He shows the quintessence of good nature in his daily walk and conduct. In his public speaking, newspaper writing and in repartee he is full of bubbling, innocent fun. Although the humorous side of his nature is largely developed, when occasion demands he has the dignity and bearing of the most reserved, and carries his honors with a grace that is seldom equaled. He is sympathetic and generous, charitable to the opinions of those who differ from him, and his political life is without a blemish."

In 1860 Governor Peck was married to Miss Francena Rowley, of Delavan, Wisconsin. Since his retirement from public life, he has

lived quietly in Milwaukee, where he maintains his home, at 190 Farwell avenue.

Edward R. Estberg. One of the best known financial institutions in Wisconsin is the Waukesha National Bank, with a continuous history of more than half a century, and with resources and facilities which place it on a par with the leading institutions of the state. On other pages of this history will be found the career of the honored president of the bank, Mr. A. J. Frame, one of the ablest authorities on banking and finance in the country. The cashier of the Waukesha National is Edward R. Estberg, who has been continuously identified with this institution for more than a quarter of a century, and entered it as a messenger, and for a number of years past has been entrusted with much of the management of this institution. Besides his position as a banker, Mr. Estberg is identified with other local business interests. He is one of the progressive citizens of his native city and county, and enjoys the thorough confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Edward R. Estberg was born in Waukesha, November 25, 1862. His parents were Claes A. and Sophia (Schlitz) Estberg. The father was born in Sweden, where he was reared and educated and learned the trade of jeweler. His birth occurred on February 23, 1825, and at the age of twenty-four, in 1849, he came to America. About ten years after his arrival, he established his home at Waukesha, and there built up a prosperous business as a jeweler. On Christmas day of 1864, he married Miss Sophia Schlitz and she survived her husband a number of years. They became the parents of four sons.

The early youth of Edward R. Estberg was divided between local schools and practical training for his business career. At the age of fourteen he left the Waukesha schools, and for four years worked in his father's jewelery store. On the nineteenth of June, 1880, he took his place as messenger in the Waukesha National Bank. It was his ambition to learn banking in all details and make that his permanent career, and by close attention to his work and proving himself trustworthy in every responsibility, he was advanced to the office of bookkeeper and then to teller. His work as teller of the Waukesha National continued for more than twenty years, and in 1907 he was elected cashier. The Waukesha National Bank succeeded the Waukesha County Bank that was organized in 1855. The national charter was taken out in 1865, and it is now not only one of the oldest among national banks of Wisconsin, but has had a continuous record of substantial growth and prosperity. Its capital stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, its surplus funds aggregate more than its capital, and its deposits are nearly two and a half million dollars. The home of the Waukesha National is one of the finest and most modern bank buildings in in the state. The executive officers of the Waukesha National are: An-

drew J. Frame, president; Frank H. Putney, vice president; Henry M. Frame, vice president; Edward R. Estberg, cashier; and Walter R. Frame and John G. Gredler, assistant cashiers. All of these officers, except the assistant cashiers, are directors, and the other member of the directorate is John Brehm, Jr.

Mr. Estberg is also vice president and a director of the Waukesha Malleable Iron Company, and of the Waukesha Motor Company; a director of the Modern Steel Structural Company; is treasurer and a director of the Dehydrating Company, an important Waukesha concern; is a director of the National Water Company, owners of the celebrated White Rock Mineral Springs of Waukesha, and is vice president and a director of the Compton Manufacturing Company of Waukesha. It was due to the work of Mr. Estberg primarily that the purchase of the White Rock Springs property was effected by the present company. For this valuable property, whose product is known all over the nation, the sum of one million five hundred dollars was paid in cash, that being the largest cash transaction ever made in Waukesha county.

A successful business man, Mr. Estberg has always shown great public spirit and interests in the civic welfare of his home city. His name has been associated with many of the local undertakings and movements for the betterment of Waukesha city and county. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought any office or political honors of any kind. His fraternal affiliations are with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order, and for a quarter of a century, he has had membership in the Protestant Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. On November 8, 1893, Mr. Estberg married Miss Sara Brown. They are the parents of five children: Lola, John, Margaret, Edward and Charles.

John C. Thompson. As one of the representative members of the bar of his native state and as one of the prominent and influential citizens of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Mr. Thompson is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication. He was born at Princeton, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1872, and is a son of John C. and Catherine M. (Cameron) Thompson, who came to Wisconsin in 1849. He whose name initiates this review is indebted to the public schools of Wisconsin for his earlier educational discipline, which was supplemented by four years at Ripon College, at Ripon, this state, and he later attended the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession, Mr. Thompson was matriculated in the Wisconsin college of Law, at Madison, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of his native state and in July of the same year he opened an office in Oshkosh, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession and

where he has gained high standing as a versatile advocate and well fortified counselor, with the result that he has long retained a representative clientage and has been identified with much of the important litigation before the courts of this section of the state.

Mr. Thompson is a man of distinctive intellectual attainments and high literary appreciation, and his study and research have been carried into a wide sphere. He is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Association, one of the most vital and admirable organizations of the kind in the Union, and he is also identified with the American Bar Association, and the National Geographical Society. He has been one of the most ardent and effective of workers in behalf of the cause of the Republican party, and served for six years as chairman of the Republican county committee of Winnebago county, an office in which he showed much skill and discrimination in manoeuvering the political forces at his command. He served four years as chairman of the county board of supervisors, and during this time was an insistent advocate of progressive policies, with due conservatism in the administration of county affairs. He was also for a time a member of the Oshkosh board of education. Mr. Thompson is a stockholder in a number of banking institutions in his home state, besides which he is a member of the well known firm of Thompson, Pinkerton & Jackson, attorneys at law of Oshkosh.

In the year 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Mabel A. Gile, a former resident of Neenah, Wisconsin, and they have three children, namely: John C., Jr., Robert R. and Barbar S. Thompson.

Robert Kelly. Since his advent in Superior, in 1892, Robert Kelly has been identified with some of the largest industries which have added to the prestige of his adopted city, but his activities have not been confined to the advancing of his personal interests, for at all times he has manifested a commendable willingness to co-operate with other earnest and hard-working citizens in forwarding movements for the public welfare. A native of the East, he came to Wisconsin in the prime of manhood, bringing with him a wide experience, a thorough knowledge of men and affairs and that ability and judgment which are only acquired by active participation in the marts of trade and commerce. In his new field, he found ample scope for his attainments, and he has steadily risen to his merited place among the men to whom the general public looks for counsel, advice and leadership. Mr. Kelly was born December 26, 1849, in New York City, and is a son of Robert and Arietta A. (Hutton) Kelly. His father, a native of Brooklyn, was for some years engaged in the dry goods business in New York, but early entered Democratic politics, and becoming one of the first members of Tammany Hall, was elected president of the New York Board of Education,

and subsequently became city comptroller, a position he held at the time of his death, when he was but forty-six years of age. His wife, also a native of the Empire State, survived him for a long period, and passed away when seventy years old, having been the mother of three children, of whom Robert is the second.

Robert Kelly was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public and high schools of his native city, Yale College and the Columbia College of Law, from which last-named institution he was graduated with the class of 1872. He at once entered business in the East, and until coming to Wisconsin devoted his energies to the iron business and other large ventures. His versatile abilities have led him into varied lines of trade, and at present he is general manager of the Land & River Company, Reorganized, resident manager of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company and vice president of the First National Bank of Superior, and represents other large real estate interests here. He has not been indifferent to the social amenities, and is at present president of the Country Club, and holds membership in Superior Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Kelly holds independent views in political matters and has not entered the public arena, although he has realized the duties of citizenship and is now serving as a member of the board of park commissioners.

Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Mabel Silliman of New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Benjamin Silliman, a noted educator of the East. Five children have been born to this union: Robert; William; Mabel, who is the wife of P. G. Stratton, of Superior; Faith, the wife of J. M. Kennedy, of Chicago; and Eleanor R.

Louis Hanitch. Were a comparison instituted among lawyers in general practice in the state of Wisconsin, to prove which of them all have enjoyed the largest measure of public confidence as a manager of cases calling for deep knowledge of law and practice, readiness of resource, energy of action and power of logical argument, the name of Louis Hanitch, of Superior, would be found very near the head. Coming to this city in 1891, he has rapidly risen in the ranks of his profession, and is today recognized by bar and public as one of the most able legists practicing in the Douglas county courts. Mr. Hanitch is a native of Dayton, Ohio, and was born October 9, 1863, a son of John and Mary (Schilb) Hanitch. Both parents were born in Germany.

Louis Hanitch received his early education in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, following which he took a preparatory course at the University of Ohio, at Columbus. Subsequently he spent two years in a private school at Dayton, and when nineteen years of age went to Bismarck, North Dakota, there spending two years in agricultural pursuits. His first regular introduction into legal life was in the office of Flannery & Cooke, where he spent about two years, following which he

Yours very truly
Andrew B. Oettinger

was admitted to the bar and followed his profession in North Dakota until 1891. While in that state, he served as district attorney of Burleigh county, and also as assistant attorney general for the territory of North Dakota. In August, 1891, he established himself in practice in Superior, and here he has continued to follow his profession to the present time. Mr. Hanitch has a large and representative general practice. He has taken a prominent part in a number of cases of an important nature, which have been brought to a successful issue and in which his success has been due to a certain life-long habit of action, which has always led him to examine for himself every vital point in question, and to give up no search as hopeless until he has exhausted its possibilities. He has served as a member of the school board of Superior and in October, 1912, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners. He is a member of the Douglas County and Wisconsin State Bar Associations and is also connected with the Superior Commercial Club, and Superior Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His political support has been given to the Republican party.

On March 12, 1890, Mr. Hanitch was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Farquhar, who was born in California, and to this union there have been born three children, the Misses Mary, Catherine L. and Elizabeth.

Andrew B. Oettinger. Now serving in his third term as registrar of deeds of Forest county, Andrew Oettinger has been a resident of this county for twelve years, and in an official capacity and through his business has furnished a valuable service to the community. For a number of years he has been engaged in the insurance, loan and abstract business in Forest county, and his careful record, his integrity in his dealings between investors and purchasers have never been questioned. Mr. Oettinger is a successful man, and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. When he was about four years of age he was run over by a sleigh, and as a result of the injury one of his legs had to be taken off near the hip, so that he has been a cripple practically all his life, but is wonderfully active, and though he has been in consequence set out from many lines of employment, he has perhaps been all the more valuable as a factor in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Oettinger was first elected registrar of deeds of Forest county in the fall of 1908, taking office the first Monday of January of the following year. He was reelected in 1910, and again in 1912, each time on the Republican ticket. Prior to taking the office of registrar of deeds he was a resident of Laona, and served as the first town clerk of that town. He held the office of town clerk from the organization of the town government in 1902 until elected to his present

office. Mr. Oettinger has been a resident of Forest county since February 28, 1901, at which time he located at Laona, in the eastern part of the county, and engaged in the insurance business.

Andrew Oettinger was born at Menasha, Wisconsin, January 24, 1865, a son of Adam and Catherine (Sensenbrenner) Oettinger. His parents, who were married in Wisconsin, were natives of Germany, the father born at Baden, and coming to America at the age of nineteen first settling near Philadelphia, where he was employed for two years, and then to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, where he was married. The mother was born in Alsace-Lorraine, a border province between France and Germany. From Sheboygan Falls the family moved to Appleton, and soon after to Menasha. When Andrew was eleven years old his parents moved to Wood county, twenty-four miles north of Stevens Point. The father died in 1907 at Stratford in Marathon county. The mother is now living at Laona.

From the age of eleven until he was twenty-six, Mr. Oettinger lived on the home farm in Wood county. In the fall of 1890 he was elected registrar of deeds of Wood county, and held that office for two terms from 1891 to 1895. He early developed a skill in the handling of tools, and after leaving the office of registrar of deeds in Wood county, he moved to Mattoon, Wisconsin, where he was saw-filer in a shingle mill for a year and a half. After that one summer was spent as a filer in a shingle mill thirty miles from Seattle, Washington. On his return from the west he located at Laona in Forest county.

On January 7, 1891, Mr. Oettinger married Miss Amalia Durst, who was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Martin and Ernestine (Stahl) Durst. Her mother is dead, while her father lives in Wood county. Mrs. Oettinger was reared in Wood county, her family having moved there from Manitowoc county when she was a child. The family of Andrew Oettinger and wife contained six children: Andrew F., Helen, Arthur H., Earl, Theodore Joseph, and Henry J.

Mr. Oettinger has taken a prominent part in affairs of the Catholic church, belonging to the St. Joseph's congregation at Crandon and being secretary of the parish. He is also affiliated with Appleton Branch of the Knights of Columbus.

William A. Draves. A founder and developer of Milwaukee's industrialism was the late William A. Draves, who had resided in Milwaukee since the late sixties, and for more than thirty years was a prominent and influential factor in business affairs.

William A. Draves, who at the time of his death was vice president of the Northwestern Malleable Iron Works, was born in 1849 at Wietstock, Germany, and received his early education in his native land.

On July 3, 1869, he arrived with the family of his parents at Milwaukee, being then twenty years of age. He began his career as a worker in several different factories and eventually became foreman in the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works at Bay View. About 1883 he and Frederick W. Sivyer established the Northwestern Malleable Iron Works, and for twenty-three years he was associated with the development and with the success of that industry. Mr. Draves served as vice president of the company and gave his chief attention to the operation of the plant until his death, which occurred March 14, 1906. Mr. Draves was also a stockholder in the Federal Malleable Iron Company and was secretary of the Chain Belt Company. He had property interests in West Allis.

The late Mr. Draves was well known in Masonry, having attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. The maiden name of his wife was Emelie Schilke, whose death occurred in December, 1907. Their children were three sons and two daughters, namely, William A., now assistant superintendent of the Northwestern Malleable Iron Works; Henry Charles, who is connected with the *Free Press* of Milwaukee; Albert W., who is a cadet at West Point Military Academy; Minnie T., who resides at the old home; and Caroline M.

Dr. M. A. Flatley. Another of the successful and promising young medical men of Antigo who are winning through to prosperity and position in the medical profession is Dr. M. A. Flatley, who has been engaged in practice in Antigo since 1903, in which year he was graduated from the medical department of Marquette College, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He finished his senior year of study with an eight months' service as interne at Trinity Hospital in Milwaukee, after which he came direct to Antigo, and here has since continued in comparative success and prosperity.

Dr. Flatley was born at Calumet county, Wisconsin, on August 20, 1877, and is a son of John and Mary (Dockery) Flatley. The father yet lives in Green Bay, retired from active life, and the mother is deceased. John Flatley, now a man in his eighties, came first to Wisconsin in the early forties. He took up land in Calumet county and for many years was devoted to farm life in that county. Dr. Flatley was reared on the farm home up to the age of fifteen, when the family moved to Green Bay, and there he attended the schools of that city, later entering the Oshkosh Normal. His first independent work was at Rhinelander in the capacity of a teacher, and after a year in that work he took up the study of medicine, his college training being already mentioned in detail in a previous paragraph. Dr. Flatley has done well with his talents and his opportunities thus far, and bids fair to make a lasting name for himself in his profession.

In 1906 Dr. Flatley was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia

Shea, of Ashland, and they have two children—Marie, aged five years, and William, now two years old.

Dr. Flatley is a member of the Langlade County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as is his wife, and he is also identified with the Knights of Columbus, and has fraternal affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife participate in the leading social activities of Antigo, and have a host of excellent friends in the city and county.

JOHN OELHAFEN. A grateful remembrance dwells in the minds of all later comers for the "father of a town." With the receding frontier and the disappearance of the wilderness, the pioneers and the founders of towns are also passing. One of the fine old characters of northern Wisconsin, who belongs in this class is John Oelhafen, affectionately spoken of by local residents as the "Father of Tomahawk." It was his distinction to have erected the first house and established the first store on that site in 1887, and through the subsequent quarter century he has continued to be the first merchant in importance, as he was in time. He has also been prominent in the lumber industry in this locality. Mr. Oelhafen came to Tomahawk from Wausau, where had been his home for fifteen years previously.

A native of Germany, John Oelhafen was born January 22, 1836, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Beck) Oelhafen. When John was eight or nine years of age, his parents emigrated to America and his father bought a quarter section of land from the government in Washington county, Wisconsin. Wisconsin was still a territory, and thus the Oelhafen family has been identified with Wisconsin since the pioneer days. The mother died on the farm just mentioned and afterwards the father sold out his possessions and moved to Milwaukee, in which city his death occurred.

On the farm in Washington county, John Oelhafen grew to manhood, and acquired the industrious habits which so well fitted him for his later career. He received a practical education in the local schools, although his education was limited to the fundamentals. At the age of twenty-seven he married Annie Sophia Miller, also a native of Germany. They are the parents of six children, named as follows: Elizabeth is the wife of August Gastrow of Tomahawk; Andrew; John W; Mary is the wife of George Pfeifer, of Warsaw; Annie is the wife of Ed. Seim of Wausaw; and William. All the sons are associated with the father in the mercantile business at Tomahawk.

While John Oelhafen was a young man he moved to Milwaukee, where he had his first experience in business life, establishing a grocery store there, and continuing in business until his removal to Wausaw. At Wausaw he engaged in merchandising, and prospered and ex-

tended his trade over a large district during the fifteen years of his residence. In the meantime he had become interested in the land and timber business of Northern Wisconsin, and was a practical worker, skilled in all the details of the lumber industry as carried on in the old days. Each season he ran large quantities of logs down the river before the first railroad was put through. Then moving to the new town site of Tomahawk, he put up the first general store, and has kept in advance with the growth of the town and the surrounding country, by improving and extending his business from year to year. He also has large interests in land and timber, owning a fine farm of eight hundred acres, three miles northwest of Tomahawk. This land is improved up to the best standard, having a fine barn, residence, machine shed, fine farm equipment, and with about sixty head of cattle, many hogs and other livestock. In northern Wisconsin he also owns a delightful summer home. His possessions include many thousand acres of timber land, all over the northern part of the state, and also much land in South Dakota. At Tomahawk he is proprietor of the sawmill known as the Oelhafen Number 1 Mill, and operates four or five different logging camps throughout the state. By his fellow-citizens, John Oelhafen is estimated a millionaire. He started in life without any more capital than the average farmer boy possesses, and has made his fortune entirely as a result of straightforward dealings, and a persistent application of the energies of his nature to the work in hand. Mr. Oelhafen is a director in the Bradley State Bank of Tomahawk. Religiously he is a member of the German Lutheran church.

M. C. Hyman. Known all over Lincoln county as Charlie Hyman, this pioneer resident of Tomahawk is one of the most popular men in this section of Wisconsin. A German by birth, he came to America when a boy and on his own resources entered into a career of competition with strangers in a strange world, and fought his battle with success. He has been a resident of Wisconsin for thirty-seven years, and came to Tomahawk in 1887, the year in which the town was platted and laid out. In the same year he built the Hyman building, a two-story brick structure which is still one of the best business blocks in the city. During twenty-six years of residence in Tomahawk, Mr. Hyman has served eighteen years in some public office, filling every public place with credit and usefulness to his community. For eight years he was mayor, for nine years he was on the county board of supervisors and has also served as alderman. At the present time he is a member of the Park Commission.

M. C. Hyman was born in Germany, November 26, 1860, a son of Isaac and Sarah Hyman. His father is now living in the Fatherland at the advanced age of seventy-eight. The mother has been dead for

many years. Reared in Germany until he was fifteen years old, Mr. Hyman in 1876 set out for America, and first came to halt in Chicago, where he was employed in a store for one year. With a fair command of the English language, and with confidence in his own ability, he then came to Wisconsin, and began peddling jewelry and watches all over the state, chiefly among the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin. He spent four years in that work and during that time visited every county in the state, and all the lumber camps, and by his genial character and square dealing made friends wherever he went.

In 1882 Mr. Hyman located at Merrill, and has ever since been a loyal and enthusiastic citizen of Lincoln county. At Merrill he established a wholesale and retail liquor business, and then in 1887 moved to the new town of Tomahawk, where he has conducted a wholesale liquor business. He is also extensively interested in real estate transactions, buying and selling both town and farm property.

Mr. Hyman is a stockholder in the Tomahawk Stave and Heading Company. His chief interest is real estate at the present time. Mr. Hyman is well known throughout northern Wisconsin, is a good Democrat, and has been a leading public spirited citizen of Lincoln county since the early days. That Tomahawk has an excellent library is largely due to Mr. Hyman who bought a great many valuable books which he donated to the collection, and in this as in everything else is always seeking means of benefiting his community. He has served as mayor of Tomahawk for six years and it is the opinion of local citizens that there is no honor which he could not obtain from their hands if he desired it.

The Right Reverend Jackson Kemper. In writing the story of the life of Jackson Kemper, the first missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, the story of the founding of the Church in the great middle west must be given. In a sketch like this which calls for brevity, much that is most interesting in the history of this remarkable man must be omitted, for his life was full to the brim of work for his church and for humanity. No one man in the church since the time of her foundation in America has done as much for her growth and expansion as did Bishop Kemper, and to him must the gratitude of the people of the middle west ever go. Just to realize that he organized six dioceses, consecrated nearly one hundred churches, ordained over two hundred priests and deacons, and confirmed nearly ten thousand souls, all in a period when the section of the country wherein he labored was still the frontier, gives one some idea of the great amount of work accomplished by this man.

In the little town of Caub, on the river Rhine, in Germany, there was born, in 1706, to an army officer named Kemper, a son whom he called Jacob, who was to become the grandfather of our bishop. As

Jackson Kemper

Jacob Kemper grew in years, he became possessed with the desire to own land, for he lived in a country not long exempt from the feudal rule, therefore he emigrated to America, and there with his wife, who was the daughter of a Calvinistic minister, settled on a farm in Dutchess county on the Hudson river. His farm was a small one, not at all his ideal of what a great landed proprietor should own, so in 1754 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there bought an extensive property. Here his eldest son, Daniel, was born, and he became prosperous until the outbreak of the Seven Years' War brought on financial difficulties that caused him to move to New York in 1759, the year that his youngest daughter, Susan, was born. After removing to New York fortune once more smiled on him and he was again successful in his business affairs.

His son, Daniel, received a good education at King's College, in New York, for he proved to be a youth of unusual mental ability, and at the age of twenty-two he was married. Shortly after came the outbreak of the American Revolution, and he threw himself into the cause of the colonies, not only giving his personal services as a colonel but also his whole fortune to the cause. He was made a member of the Cincinnati immediately upon its foundation. He lost his wife at the close of the war, but married again, and married a woman who was not only capable of caring for his six young children, but was also an excellent manager and did much to put Colonel Kemper upon a firmer financial basis. He removed to a farm in Dutchess county, not far from Poughkeepsie, called Pleasant Valley, and there on Christmas Eve, 1789, the third child of his second marriage, Jackson Kemper was born. Shortly afterward, through his old friend President Washington, Colonel Kemper received an appointment to the Custom House in New York, and thither removed his family. Mrs. Kemper had been a member of the Dutch Reformed communion, but at the time of her marriage both she and her husband became members of the Episcopal church. Owing to this and to the fact that his father's sister Susan had married Dr. David Jackson, of Philadelphia, where she was a prominent figure in the social life of the nation's capital, the child was baptized under the name of David Jackson, by the assistant minister of Trinity parish, Dr. Benjamin Moore. Jacob Kemper died in 1794, at the age of eighty-eight years, living just long enough to be remembered by his young grandson.

Little David Jackson Kemper grew up surrounded by all the comforts of a home of wealth, at least for that period. The house was beautifully furnished and the library gave him many hours of delight. His mother was deeply religious and the whole family attended both morning and evening prayer every Sunday at St. Paul's Chapel, thus early introducing him to the services of the church. At the age of twelve, he was sent to the Episcopal Academy, at Cheshire,

Connecticut, but the school, which was evidently regarded as a house of correction by many parents, made the boy very unhappy, and in 1804 his father allowed him to return home, and he was placed under the tutelage of the Rev. Edmund Barry. In a year he was prepared for college and entered Columbia College, under the presidency of Bishop Moore. He became intensely absorbed in his studies and at the end of his Sophomore year, his health was in such a bad condition that he was sent on a vacation tour through Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Meanwhile his elder brother Daniel, to whom his father was passionately devoted, a wild, reckless young fellow, had become interested in a mad filibustering expedition in the Caribbean Sea. His father had ruined himself, financially, in paying the debts of his wayward son, and now the expedition had come to a tragic end, the son was captured and put to death, and the father was completely crushed, broken in health, and with his fortune lost. It was very doubtful whether Jackson could finish his college course but it was managed and he was graduated, valedictorian of his class, in August, 1809.

"All of his best friends had long divined his fitness for the ministry. The sweetness and evenness of his temper, the harmony of his talents, his unsullied purity of character and motive, and the unbroken course, from boyhood, of his Christian nurture had already set him apart, in their estimation." He hesitated for a time, fearing his unfitness, but at last his scruples quieted he began preparation under the direction of Bishop Moore and Doctor Hobart. He was ordained on the 11th of March, the second Sunday in Lent, 1811, to the diaconate, by Bishop William White, in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, his beloved friend, Bishop Moore, being too ill to perform the ordination.

Now begins the long period of his ministry. He preached his first sermon in St. James church on the afternoon of ordination, and on the following Tuesday he was called by the united parishes of Philadelphia to an assistancy. He had, however, a number of engagements in New York and before these were filled, the resignation of Dr. Blackwell, senior assistant to Bishop White, left a vacancy, which Mr. Kemper was unanimously elected to fill. Accepting this call he arrived in June, 1811, to take up his work. The society of Philadelphia was at this time the most cultured in the land, for Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city. At the time of his arrival, the communicants of the three parishes that he served numbered two hundred, and during this year the baptisms amounted to that number. When he could find an opportunity he went over to Germantown and there held services, there being no church there. He was appointed secretary of the diocesan convention at the first meeting he attended and he was reappointed from time to time until

1817. He was one of the active organizers in the formation, in the spring of 1812, of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and was appointed its first missionary. He started out in August and drove all over the state, from Lancaster to York, down to Huntington, to Pittsburgh, southward to Charleston; everywhere finding members of his church, who were gradually forgetting the ritual and even their creed through lack of use and the absence of clergy. He heard also that probably half of the settlers of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee had been Episcopalians, and he came back to Philadelphia, glowing with enthusiasm for the great work to be accomplished beyond the Alleghanies.

The young minister now gave much of his time to study, to Hebrew and theology. He was not great intellectually, not a great thinker or eloquent preacher. His sermons were, however, of the deepest sincerity and his simplicity gave him a powerful influence. He thoroughly enjoyed the pastoral side of his work, and his kindness and tenderness caused him to be deeply loved by his people. He did not care for poetry or the drama, caring little for Shakespeare, abhorring Byron, but was devoted to the reading of history and such romances as Scott's. He was a Federal in politics, and disliked Thomas Jefferson above all men. Perhaps his most charming characteristic was a delightful sense of humor and a boyish light heartedness and zest for living that he never lost. He was ever a lover of nature in all her moods, and indeed of beauty in most forms.

His work in Philadelphia was showing strongly, for in the two years that he had labored there an increase of fifty per cent in the communicant roll had occurred. He was now placed upon the standing committee of the diocese, a post in which he served for many years. He had now been a deacon for three years, and in Christ church, on the 23rd of January, the third Sunday after the Epiphany, in 1814, he was ordained to the priesthood. His health was not very good at this time and it was decided that it was best for him to go out on another missionary journey. He set forth in August, riding a horse this time, and after revisiting Pittsburgh crossed the state line, and penetrated into the northeastern corner of Ohio, known as the Connecticut Reserve. Here he spent a good part of the autumn, encountering conditions which he himself describes: "In the same place which serves as kitchen, drawing-room and parlor I have slept at night. For a month I was traveling through a country nearly inundated by rain; the people were poor; the accommodations bad; sometimes I was benighted and sometimes exposed to dangers." The people were highly intelligent however, and he found many church people scattered through the land. He helped to form several congregations, and returned to Philadelphia in December, eager to cast his lot with the west. He now became interested in the eldest daugh-

ter of General William Lyman, the late special consul to London, and in 1816 they were married, an ideal marriage, but one destined to be shortly broken by her death after two years. After three years, in 1821, he was again married, this time to Miss Ann Relf, of a wealthy Philadelphia family. They went to housekeeping in a house on Fifth street, near Spruce, and here their children were born; the eldest, a daughter, Elizabeth Marius, in 1824, and the boys Samuel and Lewis in 1827 and 1829, respectively. During these years he was extremely busy in diocesan work, serving as a trustee of the General Seminary and as a manager of the new Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, as well as upon many committees.

Now came a period in the church life of the state that caused him much sorrow; party feeling became rampant, and the diocese was torn between conflicting parties. The extraordinary interest in his preaching and his unprecedented popularity were on the wane, though personally he was as much beloved as ever, for there were many younger and more impassioned preachers now coming forward as priests, and therefore he felt that it were better to make a change. In 1831 Bishop Brownell of Connecticut had him called to St. Paul's in Norwalk, one of the four most important parishes in the diocese, and he accepted this call. He immediately became a powerful figure in the church life of Connecticut, being placed upon the standing committee of the diocese; at the next meeting serving as secretary and was elected diocesan trustee of the General Seminary. In his own parish there was a gain of fifty per cent in the communicant list in three years. Here in 1832, his wife died and was laid to rest in St. Paul's churchyard, leaving him three children, the eldest only eight.

In 1834 he took his most extended missionary journey up to this time, going in company with James Milnor as far as Green Bay, Wisconsin. In the year 1835 Philander Chase was chosen as Bishop of Illinois, a diocese which contained one church building at Jacksonville, and thirty-nine communicants. At this time interest in the far west had so spread among the eastern churches that Bishop Brownell visited the section and the result of the visit was that Kemper who had for so long been deeply interested in the work in this field was raised to the highest office of the church. The death of his wife left him free to take up the arduous labors of his immense field and he was no longer burdened with the care of his parents, so on the 25th of September, 1835, in St. Peter's, Philadelphia, he was consecrated first missionary bishop of the American church, by his old diocesan and friend, Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Channing Moore, Philander Chase, both the Onderdonks, Bosworth Smith and Doane.

And now begins the third period in the life of this great man, the episcopate. Shortly after his consecration he set forth for his new

diocese of Missouri and Indiana. Some description of the country he was to work in should be given, and it can be best given in the words of Dr. White, who has written such a splendid history of Bishop Kemper's life. He says: "Those territories had been admitted to the Union as states in the years 1816 and 1818 respectively. Up to that period the larger portion of them still owned the sway of primeval nature; simplest frontier conditions prevailed; there was a mere fringe of settlement upon their southern bound, along the bank of the Ohio river; the bison still roamed over their grassy northern savannahs, and in the woods wolves, wildcat, deer and foxes multiplied. The settlers had to confront the red man at every turn; even as late as 1832 they were stricken with panic at the raid of Black Hawk. The conflicts tended to intensify the vigilant, militant spirit, sufficiently pronounced from the first, of the hardy pioneers, picked men of their kind. An ardent individualism was the note of the hour, whether in religion or politics, economic or social life. Every clearing in the forest was an independent principality, producing pretty nearly everything that was consumed upon it. It was the log cabin age. All manner of bilious attacks, pleurisy, fever and ague, were the plagues of those raw clearings; the plague of ague was accompanied by the plague of whiskey.

"About one such lonesome spot amid the wet forest the following veracious conversation between a settler and an inquiring stranger is reported to have taken place. 'What's your place called?' 'Moggs!' 'What sort of land thereabouts?' 'Bogs.' 'What's the climate?' 'Fogs.' 'What's your name?' 'Scroggs.' 'What's your house built of?' 'Logs.' 'What do you eat?' 'Hogs.' 'Have you any neighbors?' 'Frogs.' 'Gracious! Haven't you any comforts?' 'Grog.' "

Conditions after the Black Hawk insurrection was suppressed in 1832, began to improve, a better class of immigrants came in and the development of the great middle west was really begun. Bishop Kemper arrived in Indiana in November, 1835, and in the whole state found only one missionary of the Episcopal communion, located at the capital, but in the whole state there was not one church. Journeying through the state the bishop at last arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in December. Here he found an organized parish and church building, but no clergyman, in fact there were none in the whole state. After spending the winter in Illinois, where he consecrated the church in Jacksonville and organized a parish at Alton, he crossed the Mississippi into Iowa and as a result, Dubuque became a site for a mission.

Shortly afterward he made a journey to the east, where he took part in the first consecration of a bishop, that of Samuel Allen McCoskry, who was consecrated the first bishop of Michigan. On

this journey, Bishop Kemper's object was to plead for men as missionaries and for the means to sustain them and to start a church college west of the Mississippi river. He was unsuccessful at first but at last the tide turned and within twenty days he secured twenty thousand dollars. In November of 1836 he was back again in St. Louis and in January, 1837, an act incorporating Kemper College was passed by the Missouri legislature. The name was given to the new institution without his knowledge, he having chosen the title Missouri College. The crisis of 1837 now swept the country, and affairs in the church itself were in a troubled condition, but the optimism of the bishop remained firm through it all. He had the satisfaction of laying the cornerstone for a church at Crawfordsville and of organizing a parish in Indianapolis, Indiana. In the late autumn of this year he was crossing Missouri en route for Fort Leavenworth, the most important frontier post at the urgent request of its commander, Colonel Kearney. His description of the trip is interesting. He says, "Shall I tell you how we were benighted and how we lost our way, of the deep creeks we forded and the bad bridges we crossed,—how we were drenched to the skin and how we were wading for half-an-hour in a slough, and the accidents that arose from the stumbling of our horses? But these events were matters of course. What a proof of the sluggishness of our movements is the fact that, so far as I can learn, I am the first clergyman of our Church who has preached at Columbia, Boonville, Fayette, Richmond, Lexington, Independence and Fort Leavenworth,—in a word I have been the pioneer from St. Charles up the Missouri."

When he returned to St. Louis hoping for a little rest and the opportunity to put the affairs of his college in shape, he was met with an urgent request from Bishop Otey to accompany him on a tour of the southwest. So in January, 1838, he started alone, Bishop Otey being ill, and going down the river to Memphis, he began a magnificent tour, visiting Natchez, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and on through Georgia and Alabama, finally arriving at New Orleans again in May. He had visited nearly all the parishes in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, in four months time, confirming in nearly all of them; he had consecrated eight churches and advanced two deacons to the priesthood; what a remarkable testimony of his vitality and enthusiasm for the work to which he had been consecrated.

Upon his return he again took up the work of his immense bishopric. Wisconsin and Iowa were now added to his diocese and in July, 1838, he first entered Wisconsin as its bishop. He was presently offered the bishopric of Maryland and the people of the western states were wild with anxiety lest he should accept, but his heart was in the west and so he refused. In 1844 came an event that lessened

somewhat the vast territory for which the Bishop was responsible, in the ordination of Cicero Stephens Hawks as Bishop of Missouri. Bishop Kemper had for some time felt his interest centering more and more around Nashotah and the diocese of Wisconsin, and now made Nashotah, which was the site of the religious house headed by Father Braeck, his home. In November, 1846, he for the first time since coming to the west found himself the possessor of a home, a rustic homestead not far from Nashotah. Here he brought his daughter, now grown to be a young lady, from Philadelphia. His father died during this year at the age of ninety-eight and his two unmarried sisters also came to live with him, and two years later his son, Lewis, was graduated at Columbia College, and came to study theology at Nashotah. Once again the bishop was the center of a family and to a man of his domestic temperament it must have been a great joy to him.

A description of the life at Nashotah and of the growth of this interesting community can not be given for lack of space, but Bishop Kemper was ever a firm friend of Nashotah House. It was during these days following the Oxford movement and at the time when many members of the church were turning to Rome, some even of those trained at Nashotah, that the soul of the bishop was sorely tried. He was much pained at the party spirit that everywhere sprang up at this time and the news of John Henry Newman's submission to Rome was a severe blow. The closing of Kemper College in 1845 also was a bitter disappointment to him and he could never speak of it afterward without tears in his eyes. The same lack of money that had forced its abandonment also told severely upon the bishop's own work. He was so hard pressed for money that for a term of years he could not revisit the Indian territory as he so much desired. He was very desirous of making an extensive visitation in Iowa and the Northern territory as he called Minnesota, and in 1848 he laid the cornerstone of St. John's church in Dubuque. Under his active direction, the church grew rapidly in this state, and at about this time in the spring of 1848 he made his first visit to Minnesota, going to the little village of St. Paul, and becoming enthusiastic over the future of this territory.

In 1847 the diocese of Wisconsin had held its primary convention, twenty-one clergymen and representatives from seventeen parishes being in attendance, a splendid showing for the bishop's nine years' work. The school at Nashotah was also incorporated during this year, and at the end of this year the bishop records the fact that there were about twenty-five young men preparing there for the ministry. His work for the diocese of Indiana had been at all times unceasing, and great was his joy when on the 16th of December, 1849, the third Sunday in Advent, he consecrated George Upfold first dio-

cesan bishop of Indiana. How deeply beloved he was by the people of this great state that he had served so faithfully may be seen by the following quotation from a writer of the time: "He retires from that scene of his missionary labors, with the high consciousness of having long willingly rendered severe, self-sacrificing and disinterested services, unrequited, except by honor and affection,—followed by the reverence and respect, the love and best wishes and prayers of all."

Bishop Kemper now turned with more time at his disposal to the building up of the church in Wisconsin. Churches were built at Fond du Lac and Manitowoc and a church college was established at Racine. But his eyes were ever turned westward; he saw so clearly the vision of what that great country was to become. As a rule he made two visitations a year to Iowa and Minnesota, and his interest in the mission work that was being done in the latter territory among the Indians was always very deep. By 1854 he had laid the corner stones of five churches in Minnesota, and beside two army chaplains he had six clergymen at work in the territory. In Iowa he was even more active than in Minnesota. In many of the larger towns churches were built and the bishop must have felt encouraged as he drove from place to place in an old buckboard, enduring all sorts of hardships with perfect quietude. He was so very unassuming that when helped to "chicken fixin's," he would never express a preference, so he usually received a leg. At last when this happened toward the end of one trip his companion who was traveling over the state with him burst out: "Do give the bishop a bit of breast, or we shall have him running all over the prairies; he's had nothing but legs this whole journey!"

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, one of the bishop's deacons, gives the following account of a winter visitation in Wisconsin: "On Monday I was to take the Bishop to Baraboo. The river had frozen again, and he was expected at night. The thermometer was fifteen degrees below zero. The ride was seventeen miles, most of it along the banks of a frozen river and over a bare prairie, with the wind blowing bitterly the *wrong* way, right in our teeth. We could only get an open buggy; but the bishop was ready at eight A. M. to face the prairie. He preached twice, confirmed twice, and administered the communion; and having been on his feet till nine or ten at night, might be called pretty good for a sexagenarian. We bundled 'the buffaloes' as best we might, and started and after a 'spicy' ride, with the icicles hanging round our faces, arrived in Baraboo. . . . The Bishop has an appointment for to-night at Madison, and after seeing him in the 'express' to ride again forty miles in this bitter weather, over the 'bluffs' and preach in another vacant parish when he has performed the journey, I rode home alone, feeling that not one of *his* clergy should *dare* complain." What an inspiration the bishop must have been!

In 1854, Bishop Kemper was able to report at the general conven-

tion that in Iowa there were three consecrated churches and two more nearly ready for consecration, eleven clergymen and a call for another one in the village of Des Moines. He asked in the name of the people of the diocese that a bishop be chosen; Henry Washington Lee was thus selected and on the 18th of October, 1854, was consecreated, first bishop of Iowa. It was the only consecration of a diocesan bishop for any of his missionary sees in which Bishop Kemper had no part. It was during this year that Bishop Kemper was for the second time elected diocesan of Wisconsin, and he now accepted, having previously refused, but with the understanding that he should not resign his missionary jurisdiction.

From this time until 1859 the bishop was travelling hither and yon, working much in Minnesota, and visiting many times the remote territories of Kansas and Nebraska. His own diocese of Wisconsin was growing steadily; he had penetrated to its northernmost corner, Superior, and had there established a church, and he had repeatedly visited Marquette, across the border in Michigan. In 1859 Bishop Kemper presided at a diocesan convention in Minnesota to elect a bishop for that rapidly growing state. Henry Benjamin Whipple was elected and was consecrated in Richmond, Virginia, at the time of the general convention, in October, 1859, by Bishop Kemper and others. At this great meeting, the bishop made the following speech: "I now, with deep emotion tender to the Church my resignation of the office of Missionary Bishop, which, unsought for and entirely unexpected, was conferred upon me twenty-four years ago. Blessed with health, and cheered by the conviction of duty, I have been enabled to travel at all seasons through Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota and partly through Kansas and Nebraska." He felt that he was growing old and that a younger man should be put in his place. The general convention could do no less than accept his resignation for he had indeed labored long and faithfully. The result of his work was summarized by the committee on domestic missions as follows: "When Bishop Kemper was appointed Missionary Bishop, in 1835, with jurisdiction over Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa, neither of which was an organized diocese, there was but one of our clergy and one church in Missouri, one clergyman and one church in Indiana, and neither church nor clergyman in Wisconsin or Iowa. Twenty-four years have passed away, and by God's blessing on the Church, he now sees Missouri a Diocese, with its Bishop and twenty-seven clergy; Indiana, a Diocese, with its Bishop and twenty-five clergy; Iowa a Diocese with its Bishop and thirty-one clergy; Minnesota an organized Diocese, with twenty clergy; Kansas but just organized as a Diocese, with ten clergy and the territory of Nebraska, not yet organized as a Diocese, with four clergy; in all six Dioceses, where he began with

none, and one hundred and seventy-two clergymen where he was at first sustained by only two."

And so the old bishop went back to his own diocese of Wisconsin, there to live the remainder of his life in the service of his beloved people. The Civil war hurt him deeply and he felt most keenly the separation of the church for the time into two parts. In the year 1866, the election of an assistant to aid him in his diocesan work was carried out, and the choice fell upon William Edmund Armitage, of Detroit, and he was consecrated by Bishop Kemper and the assisting Bishops on the 6th of December, 1866. This was the eleventh and last consecration in which the venerable bishop took part. He had thought that the general convention in 1865 would be the last that he could attend, but he was also able to attend the one in 1868, and once again revisit his old friends in New York. In 1869 he presided over his diocesan convention with his assistant bishop at his side and surrounded by sixty-eight clergy, the last time that his venerable figure, his benignant countenance, crowned with his snow white hair, was to appear. He went directly afterward to consecrate the cathedral church of Our Merciful Saviour at Faribault, which was the second cathedral in America. After this journey he returned home and lived quietly making a few journeys in his own diocese, but not going again beyond its borders. He died early in the afternoon of Tuesday, May the 24th, 1870, and was buried from the chapel at Nashotah. Six bishops, seventy clergymen, and over two thousand people followed his body to the grave. It is difficult for us to realize the veneration felt for Bishop Kemper by the whole church in those closing days of his life. There has been nothing like it seen since, and in the commonwealth of Wisconsin, men of every class well nigh worshiped him. As Dr. White says "He could travel about the state for weeks without its costing him a cent, for people would not take payment from him for conveyance and entertainment. The rough lumbermen of the backwoods would stand with uncovered heads waiting for him to say grace before they would sit down to eat. And this sentiment was deepened by proximity; those who knew him best revered him most. The community at Nashotah and every one in the neighborhood, down to domestics and laborers in the fields, felt for him affection mingled with awe; and Renan has well said that the judgment of one's humblest friends in respect to character is almost always that of God."

We quote the following passages from the memorial address given at the meeting of the diocesan convention the following June, by Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson: "There are deaths that come upon us with the sense of a completed harmony, when the work is done, when the story is all told, when the long, full day's travel is finished. They are deaths to thank God for—these deaths that end a long and fruit-

ful life with a perfect close. They come with the calmness of summer sunsets that end the day, with the dreamy regret of the Indian summer that ends the year. They seem to belong to the diviner harmonies of the other world, to be visitations of God's eternal order here among the uncertainties and confusions of time.

"It is such a death we commemorate here in this memorial service and I believe there is no one present who does not thank God that it came to our departed father. . . .

"For nearly sixty years, Bishop Kemper served at the altar. For nearly thirty-five of those sixty years he was a bishop. His active life covered a period of the greatest changes in his own country and the world, his whole life nearly the entire history of the American episcopate.

"Our witness, though man's witness is nothing to him now, is that he bore himself right manfully, loyally and faithfully, as a true Bishop and example for the flock, and that the memory of his faithful life is a precious legacy to us and to our children, for all time to come."

Wonderful tributes were paid him by his brother bishops, who felt as no one else could feel, the wonder of the work he had done. Bishop Vail said: "His life furnishes a most important link, not only in the history of our American church but in the history of the Church Catholic of this age, as it develops its grand missionary work for the benefit of the world."

To quote again from Dr. White: "And so the great central luminary, having thrown off successive rings of planetary dioceses, had sunk to rest, without a cloud to dim his disk. The Christian Odyssey of the great West was over, and its lakes and streams, and plains knew him no more. The Napoleon of spiritual empire had passed away—and who would not prefer Kemper's crown to Bonaparte's? The missionary bishop of a jurisdiction greater than any since the days of the apostles,—and St. Paul himself had not travelled as widely and as long, for Kemper had gone three hundred thousand miles on his Master's service,—has gone to his reward. Well had his life borne out the meaning of his name: 'Kemper, A Champion.'"

Jackson B. Kemper. It has been given Mr. Kemper to achieve marked distinction and precedence as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state and in the city of Milwaukee he is a member of the well known law firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, one of the most important in the metropolis of the state, with offices in the Mitchell building. An illustrious ancestral heritage is that of Mr. Kemper, and his appreciation of the same stands in justification of the consistent statement of Macaulay to the effect

that "A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." The name which he bears has been one distinguished in connection with the annals of Wisconsin history and those of the nation, and on the distaff side the ancestral record is equally interesting and worthy. In his character and accomplishment Mr. Kemper has honored the family name, and he is specially entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Jackson Bloodgood Kemper was born at Nashotah, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 25th of January, 1865, and is the only child of Rev. Lewis A. Kemper, D. D., and Anna (Bloodgood) Kemper. His father was a son of Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, a distinguished prelate of the Protestant Episcopal church and bishop of the diocese of Wisconsin at the time of his death. On other pages of this work is entered a memoir to Bishop Kemper, so that further data concerning him are not demanded in the present connection.

Rev. Lewis A. Kemper, D. D., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of July, 1829, and he passed the closing years of his life at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he was summoned to eternal rest on the 27th of April, 1886. His cherished and devoted wife was born at Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, on the 30th of January, 1833, and she died, at Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 28th of September, 1886. The founder of the American branch of the Kemper family came from Germany in 1740, and his son Daniel, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, served as a colonel of a patriot regiment of the continental forces in the war of the Revolution. He was thereafter a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, to which only those who had been officers in the Revolutionary struggle were eligible. Kemper Hall, a girls' boarding school maintained at Kenosha, Wisconsin, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, was named in honor of Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, whose name is one of the most distinguished in connection with the early history of the Episcopal church in Wisconsin. Daniel R. Kemper, a brother of the Bishop, was one of a company of young men who, in 1805, went to South America for the purpose of tendering their aid in securing independence to the citizens of Venezuela. They were captured by the Spanish forces and met their death by shooting, as a result of their ardent espousal of the revolutionary cause. Within a recent period the patriotic citizens of Venezuela have erected a fine bronze monument in memory of these gallant young Americans.

Rev. Lewis A. Kemper, D. D., became one of the leading clergymen of the Episcopal church in Wisconsin and was specially prominent in connection with its educational work. He was professor of Hebrew and Greek in Nashotah Theological Seminary for thirty years and was one of the best loved and most honored members of the

faculty of this institution. In later years he served also as rector of Zion church at Oconomowoc, in connection with his work in the theological seminary. He was graduated in Columbia University as a member of the class of 1849, and after his ordination to the priesthood his services were almost entirely centered in Wisconsin during the residue of his long and useful life, which was one of signal consecration. He was one of the leading representatives of his church in this state and had much to do with its various activities. He was a valued member of the diocesan standing committee and a frequent delegate to the general conventions of the church as represented in its organic body in the United States. In 1874 his name was brought forward in a prominent way in connection with advancement to the bishopric, and had he consented become a candidate he would undoubtedly have been elected to this high office, one which had been signally dignified by his honored father.

In the maternal line Jackson B. Kemper, to whom this review is dedicated, is of the eighth generation in descent from Francis Bloodgood, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1658, and settled at Flushing, Long Island, the original orthography of his name having been Francois Bloetgoet. Concerning the family history adequate data appear on other pages of this work, in the sketch of the career of Francis Bloodgood, uncle of him whose name initiates the article here presented.

After due preliminary discipline Jackson B. Kemper entered Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884 and from which he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1886 he began the study of law in the office and under the effective preceptorship of his uncle, Francis Bloodgood, in Milwaukee, and in 1888, upon examination before the state board of law examiners, he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He was forthwith admitted also to partnership in the law business of his uncle and cousin, under the title of Bloodgood, Bloodgood & Kemper. In 1893 William J. Turner, who is now presiding on the bench of the circuit court of Milwaukee county and who is individually represented in this publication, became a member of the firm, the title of which was thereupon changed to Turner, Bloodgood & Kemper. In 1896 Judge Turner retired from the alliance and Wheeler P. Bloodgood, son of Francis Bloodgood, became a member of the firm, the business of which has since been conducted under the title of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood. The firm controls a large and representative practice and Mr. Kemper has long held precedence as a trial lawyer of distinctive versatility and resourcefulness and as a counselor admirably fortified in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. He has appeared in connection with many important causes, and it may be specially noted that he repre-

sented the trustees of the estate of the late Hon. Harrison Ludington, former governor of Wisconsin, in the cases brought for the construction of the will of the governor. He was also representative of the trustees of the estate in the subsequent litigation with the widow of Governor Ludington, and concerning this and other important litigations with which the firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood has been concerned, further mention is made in the sketch of the career of Francis Bloodgood, elsewhere in this volume. Especial reference is there made to the cases connected with the bank failure in Milwaukee incidental to the panic of 1893, and the heavy bankruptcy cases with which the firm has been identified since the passage of the present national bankruptcy laws.

In politics Mr. Kemper has always been a moderate Republican, but he has deemed his profession worthy of his undivided attention, has subordinated all else to its demands and thus has not cared to enter the arena of so called practical politics or to become a candidate for public office. He is identified with the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the Milwaukee County Bar Association, both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the Town Club, representative organizations of his home city. His attractive residence is located at 450 Lafayette Place, and the same is a center of gracious hospitality.

On the 3d of March, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kemper to Miss Luella Greer, daughter of William T. Greer, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, and Mrs. Kemper is a popular figure in connection with the representative social activities of Milwaukee.

F. R. Bentley. One of the ablest combinations of legal talent in the Sauk county bar is that of Bentley, Kelley & Hill, attorneys and counsellors at law at Baraboo. Mr. Bentley, the senior member, has an experience of twenty-one years in practice at Baraboo, and his father before him was one of the most esteemed of all the older lawyers in this section. The Bentley family was established in central Wisconsin about sixty years ago, when all this country was new and almost undeveloped, and its record has been one of important professional service, and good citizenship in every community of its residence.

F. R. Bentley was born August 8, 1869, in Sauk county, a son of Monroe and Susan (Booth) Bentley, the latter a native of England. The father, who was born at Binghamton, New York, April 9, 1836, was a grandson of a soldier of the War of 1812 killed in the battle of Plattsburg. Monroe Bentley and his father, Ephraim and an only brother all served in the Civil war, the father and brother both being killed while in the service. From New York the family moved to

LaGrange county, Indiana, which remained their home many years, and Monroe Bentley was a boy in that county and graduated from the LaGrange Collegiate Institute in 1853. About that time or a little after the family moved from Indiana to Wisconsin, locating at Poynette, in Columbia county. Monroe Bentley taught school at Poynette and vicinity for ten winters. In 1866 he moved to Baraboo, studied law with C. C. Remington, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. His prominence in public affairs had begun some time before and he had served two years as chairman of the board of township supervisors. For ten years he served the village of Baraboo in different official capacities, and at the time of his death was the oldest practicing lawyer in that city. With a substantial knowledge of the law he combined a large experience and thorough judgment which entitled him to the confidence of his fellowmen. He won a reputation for quiet wisdom and was a sort of legal adviser for almost the entire community. He was a strong temperance advocate; in politics a Republican. During the closing years of his life, from 1892 on, his son F. R. Bentley was his partner under the firm name of Bentley & Bentley.

Mr. F. R. Bentley grew up in Baraboo, graduated from the Baraboo high school in 1886 and started out to make his own way as a telegraph operator. His service in that line was largely on the Madison division of the Northwestern Railway. Later going west, he lived in Seattle, Washington, for three years, and while there took a law course for two years. His return to Baraboo in 1891, was followed by a continuation of his studies until admitted to the bar in 1892. He immediately became associated in practice with his father. In 1902 John M. Kelly joined him in practice, and to that firm in 1910 James H. Hill added his membership; the firm of Bentley, Kelly & Hill enjoy a large and extensive practice in the state and federal courts. Mr. Bentley during his years of practice as a lawyer has also been connected with several local business enterprises.

His prominence in Republican politics has made him known throughout the entire state, and he has worked energetically for the good of the party in a number of recent campaigns. During the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, he was secretary of the State National Republican campaign, with its headquarters in Milwaukee, where he remained about five months, giving all his time and energy to the conduct of the campaign. From 1896 to 1900 he served as district attorney for Sauk county. March 6, 1907, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as Collector of Internal Revenue for Second District of Wisconsin, which office he held for nearly five years. Fraternally Mr. Bentley is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Baraboo Commandery, No. 28, and has gone through all the chairs of the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

On November 10, 1892, in La Crosse, Wisconsin, Mr. Bentley married Miss Emma H. Emerson, daughter of Joseph and Susan Emer-

son. They had one daughter, Jessie E., born September 18, 1896, who died June 4, 1903.

Solon Louis Perrin. A member of the Wisconsin bar since 1881 and since 1895 a resident at Superior, Mr. Perrin has been at different times general or special counsel for some of the larger corporations of his home city and state; has had a large practice in all the state courts and his attainments as a well read, careful and conscientious lawyer have given him a leading position among Wisconsin attorneys.

Solon Louis Perrin is a native of Wisconsin, and belongs to one of the pioneer families. He was born at Kinnikinnick, St. Croix county, March 17, 1859, the oldest in the family of William Louis and Julia Frances (Loring) Perrin. Grandfather John Perrin, a native of Vermont, moved to New York when a young man, and was for many years a farmer in that state. William Louis Perrin was born at Malone, Franklin county, New York, in 1825. In 1851, he came with his brother James Perrin, to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and was one of the early settlers in that vicinity. His interests also identified him with public affairs, and in addition to various township offices, he was from 1875 to 1879 county clerk of St. Croix county. The year 1883 marked his retirement from active affairs, at which time he moved to River Falls, and in 1895 came to Superior to live with his son, until his death in 1907 at the age of eighty-two years. In politics he was a Democrat, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In this state occurred his marriage to Miss Loring, who was born in Shirley, Maine, in 1839. She died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1894. Of the five children one died in infancy. Miss Loring came to Wisconsin in 1856, with her brother, sisters and widowed mother, the family settling in St. Croix county.

Solon L. Perrin was educated in the public schools of Kinnikinnick, was a student for a time in the high school at Hudson, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law in the offices of Baker & Spooner at Hutchinson. The junior member of that firm was John C. Spooner, later United States senator from Wisconsin. While a law student, Mr. Ferrin acted as assistant clerk of the assembly, during the sessions of 1879 and 1880. Beginning with the fall of 1880 his studies were pursued in the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1881. Until 1895 his work as a lawyer was with the legal department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Since that time he has had charge of the local business of the company in Superior. Mr. Perrin is also attorney for the Inter-state Transfer Railway Company, and has a large private practice and his services have been retained in many of the most important cases tried in the local courts. In 1897 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Su-

perior Consolidated Land Company. Since the reorganization of the company in the spring of 1902, he has been its president and attorney.

In 1902 Mr. Perrin became a candidate for the office of state senator, and before the convention the vote was tied at five hundred ballots. Mr. Perrin withdrew his name and threw his support to one of his opponents. His politics have always been Republican. Fraternally his relations are with Superior Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Masonic Order in which he has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and has membership in the Lodge and Chapter at Hudson, the Palladin Commandery at St. Paul, the Wisconsin Consistory, and the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Milwaukee. As a lawyer Mr. Perrin has won recognition for his fine legal attainments, his fidelity to professional duty, and his able administration of all interests entrusted to his care. His offices at Superior are in the Bank of Commerce Building.

In 1888 Mr. Perrin married Miss Elizabeth G. Staples, of St. Paul, Minnesota. She was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, a daughter of Silas and Nancy (Gilman) Staples, both natives of Maine. Their two children are: Florence Elizabeth and Jane Louis.

Carl B. Rix was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, on September 30, 1878, and is the son of Wareham P. and Marie L. (Stauffer) Rix. The father was born in Stanstead county, Quebec, on May 19, 1844, while the mother is a native of Washington county. Wareham P. Rix is of pure English parentage on his paternal side and of Swiss and German on the maternal side. The first ancestor of the family was John Rix, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1836, and the maternal grandparents of the subject came to America in 1850, coming west soon thereafter and settling in Washington county.

Carl B. Rix was educated in the public schools of West Bend and at Georgetown University. He was graduated from the high school of West Bend with the class of 1895, after which event he taught school in the county until 1900, when he received an appointment to a position in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. While there he attended the school of law at the Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving at that time the degree of LL. B., and after one year of post-graduate work he received the degree of LL. M. In 1905 Mr. Rix commenced his practice in Milwaukee, and here he has since been engaged in a general practice. He is associated in practice with John M. Barney, under the firm name of Rix & Barney.

Mr. Rix is a member of the faculty of the College of Law of Marquette University of this city, where he is well and favorably known both to the profession at large and to a wide circle of friends and clients. Politically Mr. Rix is a Republican, but not a politician in

the accepted sense of the term, and he is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and he still retains membership in his college fraternity, Delta Chi.

On September 30, 1907, Mr. Rix was married to Miss Sara Barney, the daughter of Judge Samuel S. Barney, of West Bend, Wisconsin. They have one child, Ellen Sybil, born July 5, 1911.

Hawley W. Wilbur. The beautiful little city of Waukesha, judicial center of the county of the same name, is favored in having at the head of its municipal government so progressive, loyal and public-spirited a citizen as its present mayor, whose name initiates this review and who is one of the representative business men of the younger generation in Waukesha, where his popularity is fully attested by his official preferment.

Mr. Wilbur was born at Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, on the 10th of November, 1882, and is a son of George H. and Jennie M. (Hawley) Wilbur, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Indiana. George H. Wilbur was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. On the 27th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he forthwith proceeded with his command to the front. In 1863 he was promoted second lieutenant. He continued in active service, a faithful and gallant young soldier, until the expiration of his term of enlistment and was mustered out in September, 1864, duly receiving his honorable discharge. His record was such as to reflect enduring honor upon him and his continued interest in his old comrades in arms is shown by his active and appreciative affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. He participated in many spirited engagements marking the progress of the great conflict through which the integrity of the Union was preserved and was ever found at the post of duty. Early in 1862 his regiment was in service in western Virginia, and then it was transferred to the Army of the Ohio, with which, in the command of General Buell, it participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh and other engagements. Thereafter Mr. Wilbur was with his regiment in the Mississippi and Atlanta campaigns and took part in many of the important battles incidental to these manoeuvers of the Federal forces.

After the close of the war George H. Wilbur came to Wisconsin and established his residence at Burlington, where he engaged in the retail lumber business. He eventually expanded his operations to wide scope and in 1885 effected the organization of the Wilbur Lumber Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and which at the present time operates seventeen branch establishments, located at various points in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. The company also has a large and well equipped sash and door factory, the

John Mulra

same being located in the city of Milwaukee, and the business of the concern is now one of great volume and marked prosperity. Richard W. Houghton is president of the company; Joseph Kerwer, vice-president; and George H. Wilbur, secretary and treasurer. Employment is given to one hundred men in the various departments of the thriving industrial enterprise, and the secretary and treasurer of the company still maintains his home at Waukesha where he and his wife are held in highest esteem.

The present mayor of Waukesha attended the public schools and Carroll College of Waukesha and for three years was a student in the University of Wisconsin. Soon after leaving the university he became a clerk in the office of the Wilbur Lumber Company, at Burlington, and later he was made manager of the retail business of the company in that place. He was next transferred to the position of manager of the branch at Dixon, Illinois, where he remained until 1907, when he assumed the management of the company's business at Waukesha, in which city he has since maintained his home and in which he has gained impregnable vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. In 1912 Mr. Wilbur engaged in the ice and fuel business on his own responsibility. In this line he has built up a most prosperous enterprise, which is constantly expanding, and he is known as one of the most aggressive and alert young business men of the city of which he is mayor. He is an active and valued member of the Waukesha Business Men's Association, which is doing much to promote civic and material progress in the city, and in politics he is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party. In April, 1912, Mr. Wilbur was elected mayor of Waukesha, receiving a gratifying majority at the polls, and he is giving a most effective administration of municipal affairs, with progressive policies and proper conservatism in the expenditure of public funds.

On the 6th of December, 1906, Mr. Wilbur was united in marriage to Miss Avis A. Dement, daughter of Chas. H. Dement, a prominent business man of Dixon, Illinois, and the three children of this union are George H., Hawley W., Jr., and Charles R. Mayor and Mrs. Wilbur are factors in the social activities of Waukesha.

John Mulva. While claiming no gifts of prophetic order, the present able and popular mayor of the city of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, gives denial, through the high esteem in which he is held in his native place, to all possibility of any figurative application of the scriptural statement that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He has given a most progressive and effective administration as chief executive of the municipal government of Oshkosh, where his service in this capacity has not been limited to that of his present term. He has been one of the most influential factors in connection

with city affairs during more than a decade and no citizen holds more secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

John Mulva was born in Oshkosh on the 22d of February, 1860, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (Martin) Mulva, both of whom were born in Ireland. They were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Wisconsin, as is evident when it is stated that they came to this state in 1850. They first located in Milwaukee, where they remained until 1854, when they removed to Oshkosh, where they passed the residue of their lives, the father having here been actively engaged as a laboring man for many years and having been a citizen whose sterling character and genial and kindly personality won to him unqualified popular esteem. He died in the year 1905, and his cherished wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of April, 1912, both having been devout communicants of the Catholic church. Of the seven children two sons and four daughters are living, the present mayor of Oshkosh having been the second in order of birth.

Public schools of Oshkosh afforded Mayor Mulva his early educational advantages and he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1878. In the following year he was graduated in the Oshkosh Business College, after which he was for two years in the employ of the Joseph P. Gould Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industrial concerns of his native city at that time. For ten years thereafter he was a valued attache of the Conley Lumber Company, with which he was promoted to the responsible office of superintendent, in 1884. Upon resigning this office he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained one year, in the employ of the George Otte Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. He then returned to Oshkosh, where he entered the employ of S. Radford & Brothers, in the same line of enterprise. He became superintendent for this concern and continued the able and valued incumbent of this office until the spring of 1912, since which time his entire time and attention have been virtually engrossed by his executive duties in the mayoralty and his private business interests.

As a young man Mr. Mulva began to take a deep interest in public affairs of a local order and his loyalty to his native city has ever been of the most insistent type. He has been an influential factor in the ranks of the Democratic party and has given effective service in behalf of its cause, the while he has served as delegate to its conventions in his home county for a score of years, as well as to its state conventions in Wisconsin. He served continuously as president of the city council from 1895 to 1900, in which latter year the council elected him mayor, to fill out the unexpired term of James H. Merrill, who died while in office. In the regular city election of 1901 Mr. Mulva rolled up a most gratifying majority at the polls and became mayor of the city through popular support. In 1903 he was re-elected and

his service continued until 1908. Public appreciation of his prior administrations led to his being again called to the mayoralty in the election of 1912, and his record in this office has been one most creditable to himself and of great value to the city, which now has the commission form of government. Mr. Mulva served continuously as representative of the third, ninth, sixth and thirteenth wards in the city council from 1888 to 1900, and initiated his work as a member of this municipal body when he was twenty-eight years of age. Both in an official capacity and through private influence and enterprise, Mr. Mulva has put forth the most zealous and effective efforts in promoting the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city and his public spirit has been on a parity with his loyalty and high civic ideals. He is a stockholder and director of the South Side Exchange Bank, of which he served as vice-president from 1898 to 1900, and he has been specially active and successful in the handling of and improving of local real estate. He was one of the principal figures in effecting the organization of the Oshkosh Loan & Investment Company, of which he was secretary, and this concern, during its eighteen years of active operations, exercised most important and benignant functions in enabling those in moderate financial circumstances to obtain homes of their own. Mr. Mulva has in an individual way improved much local realty and has made a specialty of extending financial loans in connection with home building, his operations in this line having been effective in furthering the material and social welfare of Oshkosh and in assisting those whose resources were such that otherwise they would not have been able to become home-owners, —a condition greatly to be desired in every community. He is also a stockholder in the Oshkosh Trust Company.

The mayor of Oshkosh clings to the religious faith in which he was reared and is a communicant of the Catholic church, the great mother organization of all Christendom. He is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Catholic Knights of America, the Knights of Columbus, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The attractive home of Mayor Mulva is known for its generous hospitality and ideal relations, and has a gracious chatelaine in the person of Mrs. Mulva. On the 22d of November, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mulva to Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, daughter of M. J. Fitzsimmons, a representative citizen of Fond du Lac, this state.

Alfred W. Jones. No other agency has been so influential in furthering the prestige of Waukesha and in bringing about its development as a health resort and most attractive residence city as that involved in the exploitation of the wonderful Bethesda water, and as president

of the Bethesda Mineral Spring Company Alfred W. Jones is proving a most able and progressive executive of this important corporation, even as he is also one of the most popular and influential citizens of Waukesha. He succeeded his distinguished father in the presidency of the company mentioned and he has effectively carried forward the work which the latter developed to one of great importance in bringing to public attention the great remedial values of the Bethesda water. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* has made the following pertinent statement, the significance of which is prima facie; "The reputation of Waukesha has been gained by the curative properties of Bethesda and the best evidence of the value of the spring is found in the number of imitations following in its footsteps and trading upon the name it has acquired."

Hon. Alfred Miles Jones, father of him whose name introduces this article, was born at New Durham, New Hampshire, on the 5th of February, 1837, and he died at his home in Waukesha, Wisconsin, on the 8th of July, 1910. He was a son of Alfred S. and Rebecca (Miles) Jones, and his father was a true type of the sturdy New England farmer, the mother a representative of the old and prominent Miles family of Connecticut. When Alfred M. was about ten years of age the family removed to McHenry county, Illinois, and he remained on the home farm, near Hebron, that county, until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, in the meanwhile having availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. At the age noted he went to the pine forests of Michigan where he was employed for a time, and thereafter he passed about one year rafting on the Mississippi river. He made judicious use of the money which he earned, as he entered an academic institution at Rockford, Illinois, in which he was graduated in 1856. In the following year he engaged in the jewelery and stationery business at Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, but he soon disposed of his little stock and went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where the gold excitement was then at its height. Prospects did not prove inviting and he soon returned to Warren, Illinois, where he obtained employment. He was engaged in the sale of farming implements for five years and then turned his attention to the real-estate business and the practice of law. He was called upon to serve in various public offices of local order and became one of the leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in Jo Daviess county, where he served eight years as chairman of the county central committee. From 1872 to 1874, inclusive, he represented the county in the state legislature, and he was the acknowledged Republican leader in the session of 1874. It was at this time that he received the title of "Long Jones," under which he became widely known. He was more than six feet five inches in height and the title was given him to distinguish him from Representative Jones, of Massac county, with the result that the pseudonym ever afterward clung to him, the same having

appealed to his sense of humor and having been rather pleasing to him than otherwise.

After retiring from the legislature, Mr. Jones served as a commissioner of the state penitentiary at Joliet and was secretary of the board for three years. President Hayes then appointed him collector of internal revenue at Sterling, Illinois, and later President Garfield appointed him United States marshal for the northern district of that state, with headquarters in the city of Chicago. He held this office until June 30, 1885, and for fourteen years he was a member of the Republican state central committee, having been chairman of the body for twelve of these years. Concerning his prominence and influence in political activities the following statements have been made: "One of the triumphs of which he and his friends were justly proud was that gained in the manoeuvering of forces at his command in 1878, when General John A. Logan was elected to the United States senate, Mr. Jones having at the time been chairman of the state central committee of his party in Illinois. For his effective efforts in this connection his admirers presented him with a handsome silver service, as a token of appreciation. The last two times General Logan was elected to the senate, Mr. Jones who was his warm personal friend, had charge of the campaign work and was distinctively successful. He was in charge of the Harrison forces in the Republican national convention of 1892, at Minneapolis, when President Harrison was renominated."

On the 1st of July, 1885, Mr. Jones assumed charge of the Bethesda spring, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and under his management the business was soon made profitable. In 1888 he became president of the Bethesda Mineral Spring Company, and he retained this office, together with that of manager, until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, as previously noted in this context. He acquired the controlling interest in the stock of the company, and he did much to bring to Waukesha its wide reputation as a health resort, the Bethesda water being now shipped into all sections of the country. He also became the owner of the fine Terrace hotel, situated just across the street from the Bethesda spring; was organizer of the Waukesha Beach Electric Railway Company, of which he was president, and in 1894 he established his permanent home in Waukesha, where he remained an honored and distinguished citizen until his death. He was a member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, and he was actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of broad views, fine intellectuality and most genial and kindly nature, so that his circle of friends was exceptionally large,—virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances. On the 13th of October, 1857, Mr. Jones wedded Miss Emeline A. Wright, who was born in the state of New York. Of the two children, Alfred W. is the only survivor.

Alfred Wirt Jones, who succeeded to his father's extensive interests

in Waukesha and who has well upheld the prestige of the name as an able business man and progressive citizen, was born at Warren, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1868. He prosecuted his studies in the public schools of his native town until he had completed the curriculum of the high school and at the age of eighteen years he entered Union College of Law, in the city of Chicago, where he was a student for three years. He has not found it expedient to engage in the practice of law but has found his technical knowledge of great value in connection with the ordering of his extensive property and business interests. After leaving the college mentioned Mr. Jones assumed charge of the Chicago branch of the Bethesda Mineral Spring Company, and three years later, in 1895, he became secretary of the company. Upon the death of his honored father, in 1910, he was elected, by the board of directors, to the offices of president and manager of the company, as successor of his father, and of these positions he has since remained the incumbent. He gives his entire time and attention to the interests of this important corporation, which is capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, and the local business of the concern has grown appreciably under his regime, as well as its sales of the Bethesda water throughout all sections of the country.

Like his father Mr. Jones is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in its cause, having served for some time as secretary of the Republican county committee of Waukesha county. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which his maximum membership is in the Waukesha commandery of Knights Templar, and he is also identified with the local organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is zealous in the support of agencies and measures tending to advance the fame and the general welfare of Waukesha and is a popular factor in the business and social circles of his home city.

On the 12th of May, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Ella A. Tefft, of Warren, Illinois, and they have one child, Logan A.

It is but consistent to enter in conclusion of this review a brief record concerning the celebrated Bethesda Spring, the water of which has gained world-wide reputation in connection with the curing of certain classes of diseases, especially those of the kidneys and bladder. To Colonel Richard Dunbar is due the credit of the discovery of the definite therapeutic properties of the water from the Bethesda Spring, this discovery having been made by him in 1868, although for years prior to that time the Indians had drunk of the water with marked benefit. Colonel Dunbar, who was by vocation a railroad contractor and who had spent many years in South America, was considered a hopeless invalid, suffering from diabetes. His wife's mother, Mrs. William Clarke, a resident of Waukesha, was fatally ill in this village and he and his wife

were summoned to her bedside. The colonel himself was in a most despondent mood, for the most noted physicians of the day had told him that he had but a few months to live. His skin was like parchment, and no perspiration had come from his pores for months. On the 9th of August, 1868, he was taken out for a drive and upon passing the spring he requested a cup of water, which was given him. In fact he drank nine cupfulls and almost immediately he began to perspire. Upon arriving home he was put to bed and he soon fell asleep,—the first normal sleep he had obtained for a long period. Upon awakening he called for more water, and he continued to drink it whenever thirsty. From that time his recovery was rapid, and he lived for a long time afterward, his appreciation having been such that he purchased an interest in the spring that prolonged his life.

In the autumn of 1868 the water was first sold for medicinal purposes, and it has been continuously on the market since that time. The business of bottling and selling in large quantities was initiated in 1878, and the water is now consumed in all parts of the United States and in many Canadian and European cities. In 1912 many thousands of bottles of the water were sold, and the business is constantly increasing. The greatest care is taken to furnish the water in a pure and unadulterated state and therefore it is sold only in new bottles filled at the spring with a seal over each cork. One hundred fifty-five thousand bottles are filled each day and the supply is unlimited, and the water has the endorsement of the medical profession, the while testimonials to its wonderful efficiency have been received by many of the most distinguished men of the nation, especially in commending it as a great remedy for all kidney and bladder diseases including diabetes and Bright's disease. According to government reports there is more Bethesda sold for medicinal purposes than any other American water.

Bethesda Park, in which the spring is located, is the most beautiful spot in Waukesha, as well as most popular with the thousands of visitors to the noted resort. Within a hundred miles of Chicago and less than twenty from Milwaukee, residents of those cities are always present in large numbers, and as a summer resort for southerners Waukesha rivals the reputation of Saratoga in the days before the Civil war. The Terrace hotel, controlled by the company, is modern in every appointment and department of service and offers a most attractive place for rest and recreation under ideal conditions, the hotel and the park constituting one of the greatest and most popular summer resorts in the entire country. The president of the Bethesda Company has an able and valued coadjutor in its secretary, Amy L. Vincent.

Hon. David Evan Roberts. High on the roll of Wisconsin's distinguished citizens is found the name of Hon. David Evan Roberts, ex-Probate Judge of Douglas county, whose distinctive preferment at the

bar and on the bench was attained through methods that qualify him for the proud American title of a self-made man. Judge Roberts' career has been characterized by episodes that have marked the lives of many of our leading statesmen and jurists. Of honorable but humble origin, with early advantages that were made conspicuous by their absence, he was forced to face the world at an early age, illy fitted with educational training but with a superabundance of ambition, energy and determination. With these as his sole assets, he perseveringly fought his way up, step by step, to a position of prestige in his chosen profession and to a place in public confidence attained by but few men. His career is one worthy of emulation by the youth of any land or day.

David Evan Roberts was born at Florence, Oneida county, New York, January 18, 1854, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (Evans) Roberts. His father, born in Denbighshire, North of Wales, emigrated to the United States in 1848, locating on a farm in Oneida county, New York, on which he spent thirteen years, subsequently removing to Lewis county, New York, and when in advanced years, in 1894, coming to Superior, Wisconsin, where he made his home with his son, Judge Roberts, until his death, February 12, 1903. He was buried at Constableville, New York. His wife, who was also born in the North of Wales, and who came to this country with her parents in 1839 as a child, passed away in New York State in 1886, being in her fifty-sixth year. They were the parents of six children, of whom David E. was the eldest, and of these four still survive.

The oldest of his father's children, David E. Roberts was forced to devote the greater part of his boyhood and youth to the work of the home place, and his attendance in the district school was limited to short periods when his father could spare him from the thousand and one tasks that mark the busy farmer's existence. Even at that early date, however, the lad determined upon a career apart from agricultural life, and made the most of every opportunity that presented itself, eventually succeeding in completing a course at the Potsdam (New York) Normal school, where he was graduated in 1878. Following this, he spent two years at Cornell University earning the means whereby to pursue his studies by intervals of labor at carpentering, bark-peeling and school teaching, and in the spring of 1880, deciding that better opportunities awaited him in the West, made his way to the State of Kansas. Shortly thereafter, he continued on as far as Colorado Springs, Colorado, but his meager capital had dwindled to but a dollar or two in currency. His indomitable energy and willingness to apply himself to whatever honorable employment could be found, however, were still with him, and he soon secured employment in a stone quarry, where, forty-eight hours later, his evident industry and intelligence had won him the position of foreman. Although this work was anything but agreeable to the youth who had set as his goal a high professional posi-

tion, he philosophically accepted it as but a means to a desired end, and by the completion of six months found himself in position of sufficient funds with which to go to Ann Arbor, Michigan. In November, 1881, with other aspirants, he appeared before the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor and was one of the successful four (three men and one woman) out of eighty-three applicants who were then and there admitted to practice before the Michigan bar.

Judge Roberts continued his law course in the University of Michigan, and after his graduation, in 1882, located in Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he worked at carpenter business for a time, later going to Castleton, North Dakota, building elevators, for which he was paid twenty-five cents per hour, working thus week days and Sundays. In January, 1883, he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and while searching for a suitable opening noticed an article in a Duluth paper, written by James Bardon, which told of the opportunities to be found by aspiring youths in the city of Superior, Wisconsin. To this day, Judge Roberts maintains that this was the beginning of the change in his fortunes. Coming to this city in 1883, he opened a modest law office, but was far-sighted enough to realize that a remunerative law business would not come without a struggle, and to guard against any possible failure, with its accompanying financial embarrassments, had brought along with him his kit of carpenter tools. These tools still remain in excellent condition, having never been used to this day. The young legist's abilities were almost immediately recognized by the people of Superior, and in 1884 he was elected to the office of district attorney. In 1889 he received the appointment from Governor Rusk to the office of county judge to complete the unexpired term of the late Judge Richard Bardon, and in the following spring was elected to succeed himself. He continued to be regularly reelected until January, 1902, and can point with a pardonable degree of pride, in that but one of his decisions was ever reversed by the Supreme Court. His legal opinions were widely quoted and the soundness and equity of his decisions were never questioned. A hard student, a man of high scholarship, with a well-poised mind, ever ready with his legal knowledge, his was a representative of the highest type of judicial service. Throughout his life he has been an active, public spirited citizen, fearless in his positions, gaining enemies by his attitude as do all who have the courage of their convictions, but commanding respect by his splendid qualities of mind and heart. He was ever noted for his consistent impartiality and his great love of truth, and his great charity has caused him to be imposed upon by those who knew of his willingness to freely give of his legal knowledge where he was convinced that payment for such would be difficult. During his incumbency he probated many estates, and frequently saved beneficiaries thousands of dollars by wise counsel, offered in a spirit of friendliness, not as a lawyer, but as one whose kindness of heart prompt-

ed him to give needed advice. It must not be supposed, however, that Judge Roberts has not been successful as a business man, for he has made wise investments and has accumulated a handsome competence.

Judge Roberts was married September 4, 1884, to Miss Kate Rhodes, who was born in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Mary Rhodes. She was educated at Winona Normal school and Cornell University and before her marriage was engaged in teaching school at Winona, Minnesota. She died May 2, 1899, at the age of forty-two years, having been the mother of eight children: Hugh M., Helen A., John R., Jessie L., Florence J., Morgan, David W., and Arthur O.

The modern family residence is situated at No. 210 West 3d street, Superior. With his children, Judge Roberts attends the Episcopal Church, and his fraternal connections are with Superior Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has passed all the chairs. He was a member of the school board for four years, acted as a member of the library board for a period and in 1894 became an aspirant for Congress, but met with defeat in the party caucus.

E. L. Shippee, prominent in manufacturing circles in Kenosha, has been a resident of this place since 1900 when he came here to accept a position with the Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Co. He has advanced steadily in business activities since that time, and today has a leading place among the foremost manufacturing men of the community. Mr. Shippee is a native son of Illinois, born in McHenry county, that state, on February 17th, 1869, a son of L. J. and H. S. (Hayes) Shippee.

L. J. Shippee was a native of the state of Vermont, while the mother, a cousin of Ex-President Hayes, claimed New York as her birth state. The father came to Illinois in 1848 and was one of the early pioneers of McHenry county. He was a railroad contractor in Vermont, having assisted in building the Vermont Central Railway. After he came west he engaged in mercantile business in McHenry county, Illinois, carrying on that business successfully for some years, after which he turned his attention to farming. Still later he reverted to contracting and building, which business he continued up to the time of his retirement from active life. He was the father of seven children. Two sons and two daughters yet survive him. He held a number of county offices as a resident of McHenry county, and took a leading place in his community, where he was known as a man of sterling qualities and as an excellent citizen. He died in 1899.

E. L. Shippee attended the public schools of McHenry county, up to the age of seventeen years, when he entered Beloit Academy at Beloit, Wisconsin. Finishing the Academy course he entered Beloit College and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1892.

Being strong and active physically and mentally, Mr. Shippee en-

tered largely into the life of the college. He was a noted baseball and football player and was recognized as one of the foremost college athletes of his day.

For three years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching school in Northern Illinois. He then abandoned educational work for mercantile activities, and after two years in that connection became treasurer of McHenry county. In 1900 he came to Kenosha, to take charge of the credit and collection department of the Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Co., known as the largest exclusive manufacturers of hosiery in America. He has continued with that concern, advancing steadily in positions of responsibility. In 1911 he became treasurer of the company,—a position he still retains as a member of the corporation. He is also treasurer of the Kenosha Knitting Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1909. While one of the youngest of Kenosha industries, this concern has shown remarkable development. Various kinds of knit goods are manufactured. A trade is supplied, extending from coast to coast. The integrity of the management is reflected in the confidence of the dealers.

Sprung from good New England stock, active, energetic, able to profit by experience, careful in his estimates and expressions of opinion, Mr. Shippee has been looked upon as a most excellent citizen and valued member of the community.

He was for five years a director in the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of Kenosha Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Woodstock, Illinois. He is Republican in politics.

On October 10, 1900, Mr. Shippee was married to Miss Adeline C. Crumb, daughter of J. C. Crumb, a pioneer banker of Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shippee: Herbert Crumb, born on the 9th of December, 1905, and Llewellyn Hayes, born November 26th, 1909. Mrs. Shippee is treasurer of the local branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The family is one of prominence in Kenosha and enjoys a leading position in social circles of the city.

Martin Bretl. The combination of human attributes which yields success in many fields, although an unusual one, is embodied in the subject of this review. The department store business, grain, produce, finance—whatever he has turned his hand to, all have shown a balance on the right side of the ledger, so carefully has he studied and so well has he wrought, while his prominence in public affairs and his popularity in social circles further evidence his versatility. Mr. Bretl's strides to success are the result of hard toil and struggle in his early days and his keen business methods and perseverance in later years. Terminating his studies in the district schools, he was

not any too well provided with education with which to enter the great field of business endeavor, but his dauntless determination and indomitable spirit overcame all obstacles in his path, and today he finds himself in a position of prominence among the substantial business men of his adopted city.

Martin Bretl was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, February 10, 1860, and is a son of Joseph Bretl, one of the early settlers of Manitowoc county, a farmer by vocation, later of Door county, and now a retired resident of Chicago, Illinois. The mother died at the time of our subject's birth. Martin Bretl remained on the home farm until reaching the age of seventeen years, and during this time attended the district schools for three winter terms, although the greater part of his education has been secured through reading and association with the business world. On leaving the farm he came to Algoma, in 1877, and here found employment in the general store of Samuel Perry, now deceased, with whom he remained for nine years. He began at a salary of twelve dollars a month. Upon leaving Mr. Perry, Mr. Bretl became a partner of E. Zander, and for two years conducted a store under the style of E. Zander & Company, and when his partner died he purchased the interests of his heirs and continued the business alone under the same style for some time. Later the business was incorporated under the style of M. Bretl Co., but after two years, in 1910, the building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bretl has not reentered that business, although he rebuilt the store, which is now leased by him to the department store firm of Brey, Leishow & Company. Mr. Bretl became interested in the produce business in 1907, in which year he was one of the founders of the Algoma Produce Company, dealers in cheese, butter, hides, furs, eggs, etc., which has become one of Algoma's leading industries. Starting with a capital of $4,500, the business has since been incorporated with a capital of $30,000, and is now doing an annual business of over $1,000,000, maintaining five houses, the Main office being at Algoma and the branches at Kewaunee, Denmark, Gillette and Sawyer. The officers are B. Thiard, president; F. W. Liderd, vice-president; E. F. Campbell, secretary and general manager; and Martin Bretl, treasurer. Mr. Bretl is the largest stockholder, and devotes a large part of his time to the business, but concedes much of the success of the enterprise to the earnest and well-directed efforts of Mr. Campbell, whose knowledge of the trade is extensive and whose abilities have been proven beyond question. Mr. Bretl's connection with financial affairs dates back to the time when the Algoma Bank took over the interests of the Decker Estate, at which time he was made vice-president. He has seen the institution outgrow the old quarters and move to its present handsome building, one of the finest bank structures to be found in Wisconsin in a city the size of Algoma. The officials of

Anson S. Pierce

the Bank of Algoma are: August Froemming, president; Martin Bretl, vice-president; A. W. Hamachek, cashier, and J. F. Thiard, teller; and August Froemming, Martin Bretl, Benoit Thiard, William Nesemann, Sr., and M. L. Reinhart, directors. The capital stock and surplus amount to $52,000, and the men who are connected with the institution are all well known for their integrity and probity in business and financial life.

Although he is not a politician in the generally accepted use of the term, Mr. Bretl has been prominent in affairs which have had a direct bearing upon the interests of his city, and has served efficiently as a member of the council and in the office of mayor. Such are the interesting events in the career of a man who through business sagacity and acumen has risen to a commanding position in this locality's financial and industrial circles. He is a man universally liked by all who are acquainted with him. Although at all times a busy man he is always approachable. Public-spirited and progressive, no movement for the real advancement of the city is launched that does not receive his active and hearty cooperation.

In 1882 Mr. Bretl was married to Miss Ella McCosky, daughter of the late Frank McCosky. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bretl, namely: Lydia, who married Spencer D. Kelly, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and has one child, Gene Ellen; Frank J., who married Evelyn Martin and resides in Chicago, Illinois; and Raymond and Gertrude, who reside at home with their parents.

Anson S. Pierce. The history of Wisconsin's citizenship shows that the lumber industry developed many remarkable men, whose names would crowd any list short or long of the state's notables. It is likewise true that men of exceptional resources, energy, and business enterprise have been the chief factors in the development of the lumber interest. Especially in the later generation of lumbermen have appeared men of tried and seasoned ability and successful experience from many states and districts outside of Wisconsin, and have infused personal power and financial capital into the constant conflict with the giants of the forest in supplying the world's demand for lumber.

These men, aftercomers, as compared with those pioneer captains of the industry whose activities are rapidly becoming memories have brought with them new ideas and new methods. These modern rulers of Wisconsin's timber resources—and their number include prominently Anson S. Pierce of Rhinelander—have all been specialists, have all applied themselves to one branch of the complicated business involved in the manifold processes between a standing monarch of the forest, and the finished timber laid on the ground ready to become part of a building construction. Lumber history records few succes-

sors in its line, disassociated from specialization; without research an exception is not easy to locate. Some devoted themselves exclusively to the manufacture of hardwood; some to rafting; some to planing-mill activities; some to engineering work, including the building of railroads, some of which were the nucleus of great transportation systems; some to the exploitation of hemlock, of bass-wood, of Norway white pine. Of the last named a conspicuous specialist—conspicuous even among scores—who has accomplished big things in his particular line is Anson S. Pierce of Rhinelander.

With some exceptions—exceptions that are notable because of their rarity—those lumbermen who have made a marked impress upon their trade in this country have been easterners, by birth or by descent, and they have been graduated for the most part from the forested areas and commercial centers of the New England states, those of Maine especially. Such men scattered throughout the northern timbered country, culled therefrom its best in their line and then went south, and later to the Pacific coast, dominating the industry wherever they penetrated and elected to establish bases of action. A fairly faithful retrospect of this achievement in the lumber trade of those sections shows them to have been largely by lumbermen or friends of lumbermen of New England birth; and their record is being maintained robustly by their virile descendants of today in all sections where lumber manufacture and distribution are industriously important.

The ancestry of Anson S. Pierce goes back to New England and to revolutionary times. It goes farther, to the passage of the family to this country from England in the historic Mayflower and to indisputable direct descent from Sir Walter Raleigh. The Pierce migration was always to the west. The first of the name to whom records in this country give prominence is Charles S. Pierce, grandfather of Anson S. Pierce. In his generation he achieved some fame as a strong political leader in New York City. To him is accredited ability (without the accompanying stigma of later years) to control the contemporary political situation in the metropolis. His son was Charles S. Pierce, who was the first of the name known to have been identified with the lumber trade. He conducted a sawmill enterprise in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York, and sold lumber at wholesale. He is said to have been the patentee of the first two-block shingle machine ever invented. His wife, the mother of Anson S. Pierce was Elizabeth (Becker) Pierce, who was born in Coopertown, New York, July 29, 1831, and died April 16, 1869. In Buffalo, New York, was born Anson S. Pierce, December 22, 1859. He spent practically all his first thirty years in his native city, attending its common schools and high schools. At the conclusion of his school days, with characteristic energy, he entered at once into the ranks of bread-winners. At seven o'clock on the morning following his last day in school he was at work for a local

lumber firm, with which he served an apprenticeship of one month. F. H. Goodyear & Company then took him in their employ, but after a year, he became connected with a lumber manufacturer at North Tonawanda, New York, as traveling salesman. That was his vocation for some years, and during that time he became a thoroughly practical lumber man, well grounded in all phases of the business. Following the family tradition, Mr. Pierce next came west to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, where he opened an office for the North Tonawanda principals. He acquired an interest in their business in Wisconsin, pushed the firm's trade, and in every way proved himself an aggressive and valuable man both to his company and to himself. About 1903 he had become thoroughly established in the lumber trade of Wisconsin.

At that time the natural resources of the Wisconsin lumber area were regarded as practically unlimited, and with his exceptional acumen Mr. Pierce determined to concentrate his attention and activities to that phase of specialization which since has and now does give him much prominence in the northern lumber trade—specialization in white pine. Intelligent, continuous review of trade conditions convinced him that in handling exclusively the higher grades of white pine lay big business possibilities, and with a man of Mr. Pierce's mental caliber, determination meant prompt action. He began to accumulate and handle the best white pine cut, at first almost experimentally, but as the consuming trade learned that his years at Rhinelander, where he had entered into business exclusively on his own account, were a certain source of the choicest grades of white pine, his business grew to an extent that would have embarrassed the resources of a less resourceful man. It has reached a point where he now handles an average of about twenty million feet of white pine lumber of the highest grade. This output is shipped largely to the east, and a large proportion of it goes to satisfy an export trade, which Mr. Pierce has developed through cultivation of a reputation for handling only the better qualities of white pine.

Mr. Pierce guarded his reputation as a dealer in high grade white pine so jealously that in a short time after he undertook a special brand, his trade largely took care of itself, and allowed him opportunity for attention to other woods. In 1908 he organized the firm of Danielson & Pierce. The chief industry of this concern is the handling of hardwood lumber, and it has turned over the stock of northern mills to the extent of between five million and six million feet each year. It has offices in Rhinelander, and a branch office in Chicago. The Pierce product in both white pine and hardwood are recognized wherever introduced as of always reliably high grade and faithful to all representations made of them. The foresight that induced Mr. Pierce to specialize has resulted in the establishment of a reputation

that insures success in his constantly enlarging business with domestic and foreign consumers.

A feature of the Pierce business at Rhinelander complementing the high character of the stock carried is the ability of the yard to meet the demands immediately upon their receipt.

Mr. Pierce finds his greatest pleasure in his home. He has a beautiful residence in Rhinelander and has also built a summer home on Moen's Lake. Mr. Pierce's marriage was the culmination of a pretty little romance. In 1903, while in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Pierce was taken ill, and so seriously that his illness required the attention of a trained nurse, Clara P. Severson, a resident of Denver, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her gentle ministrations were so effective, that, as Mr. Pierce expressed it, he "gave her a life job" beginning with their wedding six months after the acquaintanceship was formed. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have one daughter, Florence. Politically Mr. Pierce is a Republican, but has shown no evidence of political aspiration. Though too busy to indulge much in recreation he occasionally yields to a hobby for blooded horses. He delights in outdoor life, and secures it largely through the use of two high-power automobiles and power boat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always made his religion practical in the conduct of his business.

August Froemming. The standing of every community is measured in large degree by the character of its financial institutions, for unless they are stable and possess the confidence and support of the people, the credit of the municipality and its citizens is impeached. The Algoma Bank, of Algoma, Wisconsin, is an institution which grew out of the needs of its locality, and was organized by men of impregnable business and financial standing, whose interests have been centered in it and whose honor and personal fortunes are bound up in its life. Among these men is found August Froemming, its active directing head, and a decided factor in the business life of Algoma as the senior partner of the large grain firm of August Froemming & Son. Mr. Froemming is one of his community's self-made men. He was born in the Province of Pomerania, Prussia, Germany, October 6, 1842, and is a son of Carl and Engel (Schultz) Froemming. The parents, with their son and daughter, emigrated to the United States in 1857, and first located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the father died shortly afterward, leaving the family in straitened financial circumstances, and the widow subsequently took her children to what was then Wolfe River, and located on a farm in the woods of Kewaunee county, where her death occurred.

August Froemming was a lad of fourteen years when he accompanied his parents to America. He had attended school in his native land and had there been confirmed, and after coming to this country

spent a short time in the schools of Milwaukee. The death of his father, however, curtailed his education, and he early started to work to assist his mother in running the household. He was about seventeen years old when he came to Kewaunee county, and at that time Wolfe River (later Ahpanee, and now Algoma) was a small hamlet. With youthful enthusiasm and energy he started to clear the timber from the eighty-acre farm, and there continued to follow agricultural pursuits for some fourteen years. Disposing of his property at the end of that period, he came to Algoma and opened a small general store, which he conducted for twenty-one years, building up an excellent business. This enterprise he sold to George Warner, and for two years enjoyed a well-earned vacation, visiting points in California and other places of interest. It was not in Mr. Froemming's nature to remain long idle, however,—his spirit was too energetic—and he soon longed for the activities of business life. Accordingly, upon his return to Algoma he established himself in the grain business, and in this, as in his other ventures, he has met with gratifying success. Subsequently, when his son Frank was admitted to the firm, the style became August Froemming & Son, and as such it has continued to the present time, having won high standing in the grain trade in Wisconsin. At this time a branch is maintained at Forestville, which is managed by Frank Froemming, while the father remains in personal charge of the Algoma house. At the time the Bank of Algoma took over the interests of the Decker Estate, which included a string of banks which had been long established at Sturgeon Bay, Algoma and other Northern Wisconsin points, Mr. Froemming was elected president, and in this capacity he has continued to act to the present time. He has popularized the coffers of the institution, and his known integrity and honor have gained and retained the confidence of the public. Recently, this bank erected a handsome building, of stone, which is second to none in the state for a city the size of Algoma. This bank, established in 1881, has been under the supervision of the State Banking Department since 1898, and is a United States depository for Postal Savings Funds. The statement of the bank's condition as stated April 18, 1912, was as follows: Resources: Loans and Discounts, $440,191.77; Overdrafts, $3,430.02; Bonds, $61,000.00; Furniture and Fixtures, $2,980.00; Real Estate, $3,550.00; Cash, Cash Items and Due from Banks, $75,517.62; Total, $586,669.41. Liabilities: Capital Stock, $25,000.00; Surplus, $27,000.00; Undivided Profits, $728.54; Deposits, $533,940.87; Total, $586,669.41. The officials of the institution are: August Froemming, president; Martin Bretl, vice-president; A. W. Hamachek, cashier, and J. F. Thiard, teller; and August Froemming, Martin Bretl, Benoit Thiard, William Nesemann, Sr., and M. L. Reinhart, directors.

Mr. Froemming was married in 1866 to Miss Carolina Pflughoeft,

who died leaving two children: Frank, who married Susan Carrie, and is the father of two children: Helen and Eugene; and Emma, who married August Busse and has two children, Warren and Margaret. Mr. Froemming's second marriage was to Miss Bertha Leischow, and they have had four children: Mary, who married Rev. Charles Bulley, and has two children, Kenneth and Edward; and the Misses Lydia, Esther and Ruth Froemming. Mr. and Mrs. Froemming are consistent members of the German Methodist church. They have a wide acquaintance and many friends in Algoma and their pleasant home is located next to the training school, on Fremont street.

Hon. Melvin W. Perry. In the annals of Wisconsin's history instances are not lacking of men who have risen from humble circumstances and obscurity to positions of eminence in the world of business and politics. It is doubtful, however, if there are many cases which parallel the career of the Hon. Melvin W. Perry, mayor of Algoma, state senator, president of the Citizens Bank and manager of the Ahnapee Veneer and Seating Company. There is something intensely attractive in the life of a man who through sheer ability and indomitable energy works his way up from the ranks to the forefront among the successful men of his day and locality, and as an excellent example of self-made American manhood, Mr. Perry's achievements will prove interesting no less to the general public than to the student of biography.

Melvin W. Perry (or "Mel," as he is more familiarly known to his friends) was born February 26, 1864, at Racine, Wisconsin, although the family home was located at Algoma, and is a son of William N. and Sophronia (Beach) Perry. His father, a native of Vermont, grew up in that state, and after securing a public school education took up the study of medicine, which, however, he was forced to abandon after two years on account of ill health. During the early fifties he came to the West, locating in Illinois, where he found employment on the farm of Doctor Newton, who was a large landholder in the Prairie state and also the owner of considerable timber property in Wisconsin. Mr. Perry worked on one of Doctor Newton's farms for a time and was then sent to Clay Banks, Wisconsin, to build a mill for his employer, following which he was employed in helping to build the mill at Algoma for the Hall brothers, this being the first mill at this place. Mr. Perry then engaged in business on his own account as the proprietor of a chair factory, but when the Civil War broke out he closed his place of business and enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. At his first fight, the battle of Perryville, he was wounded and captured by the Confederates, but was later paroled. In that same year (1863) he was married to Miss Sophronia Beach, who was born at London,

Ontario, Canada. Upon his return to the ranks of peace, Mr. Perry again resumed operations in his chair factory at Algoma, which he continued to conduct until 1871. At that time he disposed of his interests and invested his capital in a drug business, and was identified with this enterprise until his death at Algoma in 1878, when he was forty-five years of age. The mother passed away when thirty-nine years old. William and Sophronia (Beach) Perry were the parents of four children: Melvin W., of this review; William H.; Minnie J., who became the wife of M. Kwapil, and Willard N.

The educational advantages of Melvin W. Perry were not of an extensive nature, being limited to attendance at the public schools of Algoma "off and on" until he was fifteen years of age. At that time he took up carpentering and the millwright trade, and in 1886 went to Sheboygan, where he entered the employ of a Mr. Frost, who at that time conducted a veneer factory there. Young Perry had been employed for a short time previous at Sheboygan, but he had been unfortunate enough to become involved in a "sympathy strike" and left his position rather than work against his fellow-laborers. His finances becoming quite low, at the suggestion of a friend he started for the Frost plant to apply for work. On his way, he was compelled to cross a small stream to get to the factory, and on his way over slipped and fell, breaking through the ice. Nothing daunted by this mishap, he continued straight ahead and with dripping clothing entered the offices and asked for employment. Mr. Frost did not need any hands at that time, but, being evidently impressed favorably by the determination of the young man, as demonstrated by his appearing in his wet clothing instead of turning back for a change, put him on the payroll at the salary of $1.25 per day, as a laborer. It was not "down on the books" for Mr. Perry to remain long in that humble capacity, however, for he not only had a good kit of tools but soon demonstrated his knowledge of their use, and by the time his first year had passed he was occupying the position of foreman. He remained in that position for five years, and then, at the solicitation of several Algoma friends, returned to this place and became one of the organizers of the Ahnapee Veneer and Seating Company. This business was later incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of $25,000, and the following officers: Samuel Perry, president; John Ihlenfeld, vice-president; M. T. Parker, secretary; D. W. Steffens, treasurer; and M. W. Perry, manager. This concern has erected a large, three-story, brick plant along the Green Bay and Western Railroad, at Algoma, and here are employed 140 mechanics, more than any other concern in the thriving city of Algoma. In 1902 a branch was established at Birchwood, which is under the superintendency of P. M. White and employs 60 men. In his management of the affairs of this industry, Mr. Perry has displayed business ability of the highest order. He

has increased the extent of the business materially each year and the concern stands high in its rating in industrial circles of the state. In addition Mr. Perry is interested in the coal business with Henry Grimm, under the firm style of the Algoma Fuel Company. In October, 1911, he became identified with financial matters as one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank, which now occupies a handsome structure in the heart of the business district, and this institution is known as one of the most substantial and conservative in Kewaunee county. He has a firm grasp upon financial matters, and as the directing head of this bank is widely known in this section. The capital and surplus (over) of the Citizens Bank are $60,000, it is always under the rigid supervision of the state of Wisconsin, and is the United States depository for the Postal Savings Fund. The officers are: M. W. Perry, president; Frank Slaby, vice-president; C. F. Boedecker, cashier, and M. W. Perry, Frank Slaby, John L. Haney, Henry Grimm, Walter E. Knospe, C. Capelle and Ernest Bruemmer, directors. In addition to his comfortable home in Algoma, Mr. Perry is the owner of a small farm adjacent to the city.

In the field of politics Mr. Perry has been active and influential. A supporter of Republican principles, he was a delegate to the state conventions of 1898, 1902 and 1904, and was alternate to the national convention, held in Chicago in 1904. In 1910 he became a candidate for the mayoralty of Algoma and has continued to serve in that capacity since. In 1910 Mr. Perry was elected state senator, receiving 3,258 votes against 2,865 for Leo J. Evans, Democrat; 2,298 for Dr. A. J. Kreitzer, Independent Republican, and 660 for Dr. N. Z. Wagner, Socialist Democrat. His public service has ever been characterized by faithful performance of duty and high ideals of the responsibilities of public office. In spite of his political activities, Mr. Perry is more of a business and home man than a politician. His fraternal connections are limited to membership in the Masonic fraternity.

In 1891 Mr. Perry was married to Miss Mary J. Esser, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and they have two children: William E., now in the office of the Ahnapee Veneer and Seating Company; and Ralph H., a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin.

Albert B. Leyse. A decided factor in the commercial and industrial life of Kewaunee is found in the business of the Aluminum Sign Company, which has been developed through the efforts of several men of energetic spirit and modern ideas. The president of this concern, Albert B. Leyse, has not alone been active in business lines, but has rendered his community able and public-spirited service in the office of postmaster, in which capacity he has acted since March 22, 1911. Mr. Leyse was born at Mason City, Iowa, September 7, 1872, and is a son of John and Mary Leyse, natives of Norway. The parents were

married at Lansing, Iowa, subsequently went to Mason City, where the father followed his trade of carpenter, and in 1885 came to Wisconsin and located at La Crosse. Later, the family moved to Two Rivers, and there the father passed his remaining active years. Mr. and Mrs. Leyse were the parents of six children: Albert B., Norman, John, Henry, Angie, who married Charles Hansen, and Josephine, who became the wife of Hans Christensen.

Albert B. Leyse, or "Al" as he is familiarly known among his associates, was a boy of about thirteen years of age when the family came to the Badger state. He was educated in the public schools of Lansing, Iowa, and La Crosse, Wisconsin, but the greater part of his training has been secured since he left the schoolroom. When still a lad he was employed at a hotel, making the trains and picking up such honorable employment as presented itself, and in addition worked for a time in a shingle mill and was also a "lumber jack" for a short period in the woods. In 1889 he moved with the family to Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where for the next ten years he worked in various factories, and also was made city clerk and served in that capacity for four years from 1896 to 1900. About the year 1903, he entered into a partnership with Doctor E. J. Soik, and engaged in a very modest manner in the manufacture of aluminum advertising specialties at Two Rivers. Two years later the business was removed to Kewaunee, and at that time Charles Metzner bought the interest of Doctor Soik, he holding it until 1910, when he sold out to the Leyse brothers. In the meantime, in 1905, the business had been incorporated as the Aluminum Sign Company, and in 1910 the capital was increased to its present size, $15,000, while the officers became: A. B. Leyse, president; John Leyse, vice-president; Norman Leyse, secretary and treasurer; and these gentlemen and Henry Leyse, directors. Thirty mechanics are employed and five salesmen are constantly on the road. The product of this company consists of aluminum signs and aluminum novelties, such as calendars, bookholders, nail files, kitchen reminders, combs, trade checks, watch fobs, letter openers, card cases, collapsible drinking cups, thermometers, etc., in fact, anything in the line of aluminum goods. In the management of this business Mr. Leyse has shown himself capable, farseeing and acute. He and his brothers have kept abreast of the times, and in conducting their affairs work under the "Do It Now" idea. Their signs and novelties are to be found all over the country, and in no small way have contributed towards attracting attention to the beautiful little county seat of Kewaunee county.

In January, 1893, Mr. Leyse was married to Miss Delia Bebeau, a native of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Mose Bebeau, who was for many years identified with the lumber industry in Wisconsin, having been a camp "cookie" back in 1855. Five children have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Leyse, namely: Viola, Gertrude, Riley, Alice and Dorothy.

Lewis M. Evert. One of the progressive and able young attorneys of Marinette is Lewis M. Evert, who established himself in practice here in 1905, about a year after his graduation from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in June, 1904. His first practice was conducted at Wausaukee, but after about a year he removed to Marinette, and his continued success here has amply rewarded his choice of a location.

Born in Pewaukee, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on February 12, 1876, Lewis M. Evert is the son of August and Elizabeth (Wiederman) Evert. The father was a farmer, now deceased, who came to Wisconsin in 1869 from his native land, Germany being his birthplace as well as that of the mother. They came to America at about the same time, but were married in their new homeland, and settled on a farm in Wausaukee county. There Lewis M. Evert was born and reared, attending the district schools, and when he had advanced sufficiently he applied himself to teaching in the winter terms in the rural district. Six winters he passed thus occupied, at the same time being engaged in carrying on his studies in preparation for the prosecution of a law course in the State University, his plans to that effect having been early matured. He took a scientific course at Carroll College, in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in preparation for entrance to the University, and in 1901 he entered the law department, from which he was graduated in June, 1904.

Mr. Evert has been more than ordinarily successful in his legal practice since coming to Marinette, and served as police judge of Marinette from May, 1909, to May, 1913, rendering a service in that capacity that was worthy of a higher court and showing him to be an able and coming man in his profession.

On October 18, 1909, Mr. Evert was married to Miss Clara Kuenzli, of Pewaukee, Wisconsin, and they have one child,—Thomas R. Evert.

Mr. Evert is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Eagles. He is already well established in his profession in the city and county, and gives promise of a useful career in the law, as well as of proving himself a citizen of high order in the community where his best efforts are exercised.

Leo J. Evans. A resident of Marinette since 1882, Mr. Evans has a place in business, civic and social affairs in the prosperous city of northern Wisconsin. His principal attention is given to real estate, mortgages, loans, abstracts, and other departments of general real estate and land business, but his interests also comprehend many other affairs. Mr. Evans is treasurer of the Marinette Development Club,

Harry W. Bolens

and is a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Marinette.

Born in Wolverhampton, England, December 8, 1858, Mr. Evans was reared and began his business career in his native land, coming to Marinette when he was twenty-four years of age. In 1880 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Read. He early acquired a thorough training in mercantile affairs, and finally established a store at Birmingham, England, but sold out in the fall of 1882, and came to America. His first settlement was at Marinette, where he opened a general store and ran it prosperously until 1893. Closing out his mercantile interests, he then entered his present line of endeavor, in which his success was immediate and has been steadily growing.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of two children: Emily R. is the wife of John A. Faller of Marinette. Mr. and Mrs. Faller have two children, John Evans Faller, and Elizabeth Pauline Faller. George B. Evans, the son and second child, is now a student in the University of Wisconsin law department. Outside of business Mr. Evans has long been prominent in politics, and in religious circles. As a Democrat he is one of the local leaders, though his residence in a district overwhelmingly Republican has precluded any participation in the essential honors and rewards of political life. Twice, in the party interest, but without any expectation of success, he has allowed his name to go on the Democratic ticket as candidate for state senate. A member of the Catholic church, Mr. Evans has been prominent in that organization in Marinette, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus. As a popular speaker and after-dinner orator he is regarded as one of the ablest in this section of the state, and is frequently designated a speaker at popular gatherings or as toastmaster in special meetings.

Harry W. Bolens. At this juncture it is a privilege to direct attention to a Wisconsin man who has "done things." There are found in Harry W. Bolens no spirit of apathy, no toleration of injustice. He is strong in powers of initiative, he is broad in his vision, he places true valuation on men and affairs, he is essentially and emphatically the friend of the people, without fear or favor, and through personal ability and well ordered endeavor he has achieved much, the worst that can be said of him being to the effect that he has been and remains identified with the newspaper fraternity, an organization not free from suspicious indulgence in ways that are vain and rites that abound in unholy mystery. His status has been most effectively designated in the following estimate: "A graduate of the college of hard knocks; mayor of Port Washington, third term; president of the Gilson Gasoline Engine Works, which is competing with the greatest implement trust in the world; publisher of the Port Washington *Star;* champion of personal liberty, free speech and a free press; plaintiff in the

income tax suit, and opposed to a state, county or school-district income tax law; has favored a national income tax for the past twenty years.'' This vigorous atom in the domain of newspaperdom has not been obscure. The plans and specifications on which he was built do not permit this. He manages to ''sit up and notice,'' and soon something begins to move, and he is the propelling force. He is a Democrat and doesn't care who knows it. In fact, he has been known to say that he is one. He tried his best to become lieutenant governor of Wisconsin in the election of 1910, and it would not have damaged the state had the preferrment been granted to him. He repeated the attempt in 1912, but Wisconsin failed to live up to the glorious possibilities offered and fell behind in the triumphant march of the Democratic party to such an extent that Mr. Bolens was again placed in the official discard, ''which same he hadn't orter.'' Let's talk a little more about the man of newspapers, gas engines and politics.

Harry Wilbur Bolens, the aggressive and progressive,—the latter not in a technical political sense,—claims the Hawkeye State as the place of his nativity and is a scion of staunch Swiss stock. He was born at Washington, Iowa, judicial center of the county of the same name, on the thirteenth of January, 1864, and is a son of Eugene and Sarah (Madden) Bolens, the former of whom was born in Ohio. Eugene Bolens may be consistently designated as one of the pioneers of this state. He was a man of fine mental ken and was long and actively identified with newspaper publishing and editing, the while his well fortified opinions made him an influential factor in political and general civic affairs. The intellectual flame which burned in and illumined his physical being was denied its proper complement of physical strength and well being, as he was a semi-invalid during much of his active career. He was a victor over circumstances and conditions, however, for, in spite of his physical afflictions, he worked, and worked well, accounting well to himself and to the world. In the early sixties he numbered himself among the pioneers of Iowa, where he founded a newspaper in the town of Washington, but he soon came to Wisconsin and established his home at Janesville, where he was identified with newspaper work until 1866, when he removed to Juneau, in the same county. He continued his residence at Juneau until 1875, when he removed to Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, where he held the office of state printer in that and the succeeding year. It is most interesting to note that Mrs. Sarah (Madden) Bolens had been long and effectively concerned with journalistic and practical newspaper work, and that she was the active manager of the Port Washington *Star*, published by her son. This talented and noble woman, who died November 25, 1912, had the distinction of being the oldest active newspaper manager of her sex in the entire world, so far as data indicate. It may be stated that the Port Washington *Star*, a

weekly publication, has one of the best equipped offices to be found in the entire country in a city of the same approximate population.

Harry W. Bolens is in the most significant sense a self-made man, and it is established beyond peradventure that he has done a pretty good architectural job along this line. In his youth he felt the lash of necessity, and this goad tends to make strong men. He struggled with adversity, emerged victorious; he gained valuable discipline under that wisest of all head-masters, experience, and he trudged bravely and imperturbed toward the goal of definite success. It is trusted that he approved of the term solifidian, but that has not designated the man himself, for his faith has been that of works. He has been a doer instead of an organized day-dreamer. He has subordinated theory to definite practice, without exploiting his own wisdom and without intolerance of view, though implacable in his fight for what he believes to be right and just. It takes a dyed-in-the-wool newspaper man to "get back" effectively at one of his own ilk, and George C. Nuesse, city editor of the Milwaukee *Journal*, recently published a malevolent estimate of the character and service of Mr. Bolens. The following quotations, slightly paraphrased, indicate what he thinks about the man to whom this sketch is dedicated:

"In the year 1883 there was a young man at Port Washington who had succeeded in accumulating twenty dollars. He had been employed on the Port Washington *Star*, and had obtained the rudiments of a newspaper education. With his money in his wallet, and a good night's sleep behind him, he walked to Sheboygan, taking some type with him. There he started the Sheboygan *Journal*, issued every day except Monday, it being the custom at that time to skip the proverbial blue Monday except in the larger cities of the state. The average charge for a daily at that time was fifty cents a month, but the *Journal* was made for fifteen cents a week, a new wrinkle that made possible weekly instead of monthly collections, and made it unnecessary for the 'boss' to sleep on the floor and eat sandwiches for thirty days consecutively. In this instance the first week's collections amounted to one hundred dollars.

"Now this is not the sketch of an individual but is a simple story of a newspaper man's experiences. A newspaper man is, after all, a modest individual, and it is not often that he will tell of his own troubles in his own paper. A newspaper office is full of charm,—if not of money. But to come back to Sheboygan. It was the custom there to give out the city printing at so much per folio in an official paper. There being two dailies, each managed to get this plum every second year. Now in the case of the *Journal* it was exceedingly hard sledding in the off year, so much so that the newsboys, coming in one day, found the proprietor in a most depressed state of mind. So impressed were they that they actually made him the astonishing proposition to carry the

paper a whole year for nothing, in the expectation that he would be able to pay them the year following. Circumstances did not require the acceptance of this munificent tender, but it wasn't long afterward when a judgment of seventeen dollars was obtained against the owner of the *Journal,* with the disastrous result that the sheriff arrived one night to levy on the place and all its contents. 'Hold on, here!' cried the militant typesticker, 'we can't let this place lie this way without a custodian. You name me custodian and I'll take care of it for you.' The sheriff consented. The next morning that historic event in Sheboygan county, still talked about there and among the newspaper fraternity of the state, occurred. The *Journal* appeared with this caption on the editorial page: 'The Sheboygan *Daily Journal,* published by ————, under the auspices of the sheriff.' There was method in this madness. The statement proved a most powerful appeal. Subscribers who hadn't paid up for months came along, each anxious to help the poor publisher out. And they did. The paper hasn't missed an issue since."

The narrative continues its description of the vicissitudes that visited the *Journal* under subsequent control and the struggles which attended its uneven course. The concluding paragraph has the following statements:

"But who was the hero of this tale, you ask? Well, to be sure. His name was Bolens,—the same Harry W. Bolens who is now president of a big factory at Port Washington, the Gilson Gasoline Engine Works, and another in Canada, besides being financially interested in other enterprises, in addition to publishing the Port Washington *Star* and holding membership in forty different secret societies,—the same man who made the run for lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, on the Democratic ticket, in 1910. But this was not to be a sketch of Mr. Bolens, much as he deserves it. His newspaper experience is typical of that enjoyed by most of the enterprising and self-sacrificing men who have started newspapers in Wisconsin. Most of 'em have had identically the same trials, and all of 'em are still confidently looking forward to riding in their own automobiles to the end of the chapter."

Mr. Bolens has maintained his home in Port Washington, the capital of Ozaukee county, since 1891, and he is now one of its most progressive and influential citizens. Independent and self-reliant, he has not been governed by the partisan dictates of the political body to which he has given his allegiance, but has boldly assailed those of its tenets which he believed to be wrong. But the basic principles of the Democratic party have found in him an uncompromising advocate, both in a personal way and through the columns of his newspaper. Such a man could not be other than liberal and public spirited in his civic attitude, and Mr. Bolens has done much to further the social and material development and upbuilding of his attractive little home city. As a leader in the Democratic ranks in Wisconsin he has become widely known throughout

the state, and on each occasion of his appearance as its candidate for lieutenant governor he gained the staunch support of the loyal voters of his party, whose normal minority alone compassed his defeat. The people of his home town like him. They admire him. They make use of him. In 1906-7 he served his first term of two years as mayor of Port Washington. He was no perfunctory executive of the municipal government. He was progressive along normal and justified lines. His aggressive policies somewhat startled the voters of the town. They had not his courage and determination, and thus his star waned for an interval, as he was defeated for reelection in 1907. The interregnum, however, was such as to regain to him the utmost fealty on the part of his fellow citizens, for in the election of 1909 he was returned to the office of mayor, as he was again in 1911, so that he is now serving his third term. He has made things move along the course of needed public improvements, has encouraged commercial and industrial progress, and has given an administration which has received the zealous support and commendation of all classes of citizens. It is well to be mayor of a live town. Mr. Bolens need not lament that he is not lieutenant governor. He is a strong advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities, and believes that such utilities should be directed with the same discrimination as other business enterprises. His attitude in this matter is what compassed his defeat for re-election to the mayoralty in 1907, but his views now have the support of the leading citizens of his home town.

In 1891 Mr. Bolens held the position of proofreader for the Assembly, and in 1900 and 1908 he was his party's candidate for representative of the twentieth district in the senate. He succeeded in greatly reducing the normal Republican majority in his district. Popular rights and privileges as opposed to monopoly and corporate greed have found in Mr. Bolens a most earnest and effective champion. In this connection, it may be noted that he is in favor of a national tax on incomes but is unalterably opposed to the localized income tax. Apropos of his attitude in this respect he issued a most vigorous and well taken arraignment of the present income-tax law of Wisconsin. In the same appeared the following statements: "The Wisconsin state income-tax law is a penalty levied upon the frugal and industrious. It denies to industry its full reward. When industry is not rewarded, industry ceases. When the efforts of men are not rewarded by money, self-satisfaction or esteem, effort will cease. Any law, therefore, which takes from the industrious and frugal an unjust portion of this reward, whether it be done directly or indirectly, through the raising of rent, through the reduction of wages and salaries, or tends to prevent an advance in wages, or takes from the farmer an unjust share of the profit resulting from his toil and saving, is an injury to prosperity, and all such laws should be re-

pealed. * * * A tariff is a tax on the consumer. A state income tax is a tax on the producer. If a tax on the consumer is an abomination, what shall we say of a tax on the producer? Who are the producers? In numbers, farmers are the greatest producers. Then come the working men, the business men, the manufacturers. Even the professions may well come under this head. If a state income tax is a tax on the producer, then it falls heaviest on the farmer and working men. We used to be told that the foreigner paid the tariff tax. We know better now. The importer placed the tariff tax on the cost of goods and passed it on to the consumer. With a state income tax, the tax can be placed on the goods occasionally in purely local transactions, but ninety per cent of the products of Wisconsin become interstate commerce before reaching the consumer. The tax on this portion of the products, therefore, cannot be added to the cost, for the reason that the price is governed by the supply in other states where a state income tax is not levied. The tendency of wages under a system of taxing the consumer is upward. The tendency of wages under a system of taxing the producer must necessarily be downward. * * * Analyzed from any point of view, we arrive at the same conclusions; that a state income tax means ultimately that the land shall bear all the taxes. Are the farmers and real estate owners of Wisconsin ready by their votes to continue a course which inevitably leads to this goal?''

As president of the Gilson Manufacturing Company, Mr. Bolens has been a potent force in making this one of the important manufacturing concerns of the state, the principal output of the plant being gasoline engines and chair specialities. The company also owns and operates a second factory, at Guelph, Province of Ontario, Canada, and from this source is supplied the rapidly expanding trade in the various provinces of that dominion. The engines manufactured by this company are sold in competition with others in all parts of the world, and in the factory at Port Washington employment is given to a force of about three hundred men, the major number of whom are skilled mechanics who command good wages. In the Canadian factory, one hundred and fifty men are employed. Mr. Bolens is a firm believer in the policy of international reciprocity, and maintains that if American manufacturers produce the goods which the foreign countries need and want, reciprocity will do little if anything to the derogation of American labor. He was one of the organizers and is the president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

It has been consistently said that in a fraternal way, Mr. Bolens has identified himself with all available lodges in his home city, including the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, and many others. Nothing is perfunctory in his sphere of

activity, and thus he is an active and valued factor in the many civic organizations with which he has united. He is direct, sincere, and steadfast. At no time is there any need for conjecture as to his view-point. He is virile, resourceful, resolute and versatile. He has been a worker and has won success. He merits the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, and the approbation of his fellows has not been denied to him. His is a broad horizon of mentality and activity, and more shall be heard of him with the passing years.

Edward W. Miller. The bar and citizenship of Marinette county gave deserved recognition to Edward W. Miller in November, 1912, when he was elected district attorney for that county. Mr. Miller is a capable young lawyer, has been in practice in Marinette since 1907, and since taking up his official duties on January 6, 1913, has shown much efficiency in handling the grave responsibilities entrusted to him. Mr. Miller previous to the beginning of his present official term served two years, beginning in 1911, as assistant district attorney. He practices law in Marinette as a member of the firm of Miller & Miller, his partner being his older brother, John O. Miller, now city attorney of Marinette, and who for five years, from 1905 to 1909, was district attorney of Marinette county. E. W. Miller has been a member of the firm of Miller & Miller since May, 1911.

He was born at Florent, Wisconsin, August 8, 1884, a son of S. C. and Hedvig (Karen) Miller. Mr. S. C. Miller is one of Marinette's prominent manufacturers, being proprietor of the Miller Sash & Door Company, and a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Marinette. The son was reared at Marinette where he attended the public school, graduating from the high school in 1903. His first inclination was for business, and with that purpose in view he took a course in the Marinette Business College during the winter of 1903-04. In 1904 he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated in 1907, and admitted to the bar in the same year. He then located at Marinette and has been in active practice now for six years.

Mr. Miller is unmarried and is popular in social circles. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Norwegian Literary Society, and belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, the law school fraternity.

Loren O. Robeck. The present county treasurer of Marinette county, Loren O. Robeck, was first elected to the office in the fall of 1910, beginning his official duties in the following January, and in November, 1912, was re-elected, now being in his second term. Mr. Robeck went in on the Republican ticket, and is one of the loyal members of that party in Marinette county.

Mr. Robeck is a live and enterprising real estate man of the firm of Merryman and Robeck, both real estate and insurance, at Marinette. The senior member is A. C. Merryman, Jr. The firm was organized in 1907. Mr. Robeck has lived in Marinette nearly all his life, and was born in that city February 14, 1881, a son of Andrew and Sophia Robeck, the father being now deceased. Reared in his native city, Mr. Robeck attended the public schools, and the only lengthy absence from his home town was three years spent in northern Michigan. Practically all his active career has been devoted to the real estate business. He was first associated with his brother, Arthur Robeck, whose death occurred in 1904.

Loren O. Robeck married Miss Ida B. Peterson, of Menominee, Michigan. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order.

Bernard M. Mulvaney. In the city of Oconto Mr. Mulvaney occupies two distinct and each a very important office, as city clerk, also as principal of the Jefferson Ward School. Education may be said to have been his life work, and he is one of the progressive teachers in northern Wisconsin. He belongs to one of the old families of Oconto, one that has lived in this section of the state upwards of half a century. Mr. Mulvaney himself is still a young man, and from his varied experience and professional activities in the past has a large place of future usefulness. He has served as city clerk since April, 1907, and has been identified with the public school system of the city since 1906, when he took charge of grades five and six in the Washington school, and in 1907 became principal of the Jefferson school.

Bernard M. Mulvaney was born in Oconto, May 5, 1883, a son of Bernard and Catherine (Nolan) Mulvaney. His father was for many years a stationary engineer. For a long time he ran a tug boat on the Green Bay. His death occurred in the fall of 1907, after a residence at Oconto for forty years. He was a hard worker and good citizen and was employed in many different capacities. At one time he was a supply teamster. Later he was an engineer at the Oconto Company's Mills, at various times worked on the drives of lumber, both in the woods and along the rivers. He was a native of the state of Rhode Island, coming to Wisconsin when a boy and after a brief period of residence at or near Milwaukee moved to Oconto. His widow is still living and is a native of Cedarburg, Wisconsin.

Bernard Mulvaney was reared in Oconto where he attended the parochial schools and the Oconto high school, graduating from the latter in 1901. His first work as teacher was in the town of Little River in Oconto county. He then taught graded school at Mountain in the same county for two and a half years, and while there established the first graded schools. From there he came to Oconto, and was employed as a reporter on the Oconto County *Reporter*. For a time he repre-

sented the New York Life Insurance Company, and he studied law in the office of Judge Classon at Oconto. For six months he was principal of the graded school at Daggett, Michigan, and then returned to Oconto and began his work with the Washington schools. Mr. Mulvaney is unmarried. His affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of which he is secretary. His church is the Catholic.

William Arthur Holt has long been identified with the representative business interests of Oconto in a prominent manner, and is now vice president and treasurer of the Holt Lumber Company of Oconto, and president of the Oconto Canning Company. The latter concern, capitalized at $50,000 in 1899, has been one of the important industries of the city since its organization. Mr. Holt is also president of the Oconto River Improvement Company and a director in the Oconto Falls Manufacturing Company. His business connections are widespread and of an important nature, so that he is one of the best known men in this part of the state. The Holt Lumber Company, of which he is vice president and a director is one of the more important lumber concerns of Northern Wisconsin, and his other business interests are of an equally vital nature.

William Arthur Holt was born in Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1865, and is a son of D. R. Holt, who was for many years a leading figure in the lumber industry of the middle west. In 1863 D. R. Holt, of Chicago, and Uri Balcom, of Oconto, bought the Norton Mill property and the firm of Holt & Balcom operated it till 1888, when Mr. Balcom sold out and the Holt Lumber Co. was incorporated under which name it still operates, the present officers of the firm being the sons of D. R. Holt, who continued as the head of the concern until his death in 1899. The present officers are: George H. Holt, of Chicago, president; W. A. Holt, of Oconto, vice president and treasurer; and Charles S. Holt, of Chicago, secretary.

This representative lumber concern employs during the summer in and about Oconto, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred men, while in the winters, though the Oconto force is comparatively light, their employees number from six hundred to one thousand, in the mill and in their many camps. The firm controls vast timber holdings throughout Wisconsin and Upper Michigan and have timber to run them for many years.

William Arthur Holt was reared and educated in Lake Forest, Illinois, and in 1882, when he was seventeen years of age, he entered the employ of what is now the Holt Lumber Company in its Chicago office. His duties brought him to Oconto frequently, and in 1888 he came to Oconto and settled, since which time this place has repre-

sented his home. Although he is still a young man, he may be said to have spent a life time in the lumber business, so early did he begin.

Mr. Holt has never aspired to political office or preferment of any sort, but he was twice elected mayor of Oconto, serving from 1904 to 1908.

Mr. Holt married Miss Lucy Rumsey of Lake Forest, Illinois, and to them have been born four children: Jeannette R., Alfred H., Mary Eleanore, and Donald R. Holt.

Charles A. Loveland. For more than forty years identified with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, a resident of that city since boyhood, and a veteran Union soldier, Charles Alvin Loveland was born at Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, October 3, 1841. His parents were Horace and Sarah (Vail) Loveland. His father was born in Connecticut, and married in New York, where his wife was born. Horace Loveland was with the lumber industry in New York state until 1855, when he moved his family to Milwaukee. There he took up fire insurance and continued actively in that business and was well known and honored in business circles until his death in 1881. His wife died in 1889.

Charles A. Loveland, who was fourteen years of age when the family moved to Wisconsin, began his education at West Troy, and at Milwaukee became a student in the old Milwaukee University, near the close of its existence. He then returned to New York state and was a student in private schools until his education was finished. He was ambitious to take up the study of law, but the country was then involved in the war, and in 1862, before he became of age, he enlisted as a private in what was known as the Milwaukee Regiment, joining Company B of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was organized and mustered in at Camp Sigel; he went to the front, and for nearly three years was in active service. Since the war Mr. Loveland has been affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Returning to Milwaukee, he took up the study of law in the office of Henry L. Palmer, then one of the distinguished members of the Milwaukee bar. After three years he was prepared for admission to practice, but his career was deflected and he was never a practicing lawyer. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company was then just entering upon its period of vigorous growth. Mr. Loveland found a clerkship in the home offices of the company, by ability and effective service won promotion, and for several years was superintendent of the Collection Department. In 1887 he became assistant actuary, and two years later was made general actuary of the company, one of the most exacting and important of the executive offices. He has remained general actuary to the present time.

C. A. Lovland

Mr. Loveland has given little attention to practical politics, and in the early nineties transferred his long-time allegiance with the Democratic party to the Republican party, and still votes with the latter organization. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, has taken the degrees of both the York and the Scottish Rite, having attained thirty-second degree in the latter. He has for many years been a member of the Grand Avenue Congregational church.

Thomas C. Clark, M. D. One of the younger members of the medical profession at Oconta, who none-the-less has taken a high stand in the community both as a citizen and as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Clark has practiced at Oconto since December 10, 1912.

Dr. Clark was born in the city of Milwaukee, January 20, 1886, a son of John M. and Anna (Fitzgerald) Clark. His father is a prominent Milwaukee attorney. Reared in his native city, Dr. Clark attended the public schools, and later graduated from Marquette Academy, and then from Marquette University. His College Literary Degree is Master of Arts. He pursued his medical studies in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1912. For several months he practiced at Milwaukee, and with that initial experience came to Oconto. Besides his general practice he is serving on the staff of the Oconto County Hospital, and he and Dr. P. E. Gaunt are the chief owners of that institution.

At Chicago, on June 25, 1912, Dr. Clark married Miss Grace McKinley, a daughter of Milton McKinley at Chicago. They are the parents of one child, Grace Clark. Dr. Clark is a communicant of the Catholic church, and affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and with the Medical Fraternity Phi Beta Pi. He also has membership in the Oconto County Medical Society and the Wisconsin Medical Society. His offices are in the Citizens National Bank Building.

Charles A. Best. Banking has been the field to which Mr. Best has devoted the energies of his active career since young manhood, and with long experience he combines an unusual equipment of ability and skill in the organization and management of financial institutions. He has assisted in the organization and the management of two substantial banks in the State of Wisconsin, and is now connected with the Citizens National Bank of Oconto, being its cashier and having been one of the organizers in 1900, in which year the bank first opened its doors for business with Mr. Best in the position of cashier.

Charles A. Best was born at Freeport, Illinois, March 18, 1863. His parents were Dr. Solomon Jacob and Catherine (Wolf) Best. His father was long an able physician and surgeon at Freeport. The mother comes of a family of bankers, different men of the Wolf name

having been active in banking in the state of Iowa. Charles A. Best was reared at Freeport, where he attended the public schools, and in 1887 was graduated from the Freeport high school. Soon afterwards he got his first experience as assistant cashier of the German-American National Bank at Beatrice, Nebraska, where he remained seven years. In 1897 Mr. Best took an active part in the organization at Kiel, Manitowoc county, of the State Bank of Kiel, and remained as its cashier until 1900. In that year he played a similar role in the establishment of the Citizens National Bank at Oconto. The Citizens National has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, with surplus and profits of over thirty thousand dollars. It is in respect to its deposits and general facilities and strength the largest institution of its kind in Oconto county.

In 1892 Mr. Best married Miss Ida May Forbes. She is a native of Ottawa, Illinois, but for some time previous to her marriage was a resident of Beatrice, Nebraska. They are the parents of one child, Marjorie Rhea, who graduated from the Oconto high school in the class of 1913. Fraternally Mr. Best is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian church.

Fred Schedler. This pioneer now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, who with firm step and unclouded mind still walks the streets and attends to his daily routine of affairs, has during a long and useful residence in Oconto county, for almost fifty years witnessed almost its entire development and borne a share in the course of its progress. Starting in as a lumber jack, he was for many years well known as a hotel proprietor, and by judicious investments and able management has become one of the most influential men in financial and civic affairs in Oconto county. He manifests a keen and intelligent interest in all that affects the welfare of this section of the state, and is widely and favorably known as a man of progress and public spirit.

Mr. Schedler is vice president of the Oconto National Bank, and has been a director in that institution since it was organized in 1886. He became vice president in the spring of 1913, succeeding the late William Young, who died in 1913. Mr. Schedler is also a director of the Oconto Canning Company at Oconto. From 1867 to 1897 Mr. Schedler was in the hotel business at Oconto, during most of that time conducting the Schedler Hotel. His home has been in Oconto county since December, 1864, and he is thus one of the pioneers in that region, which when he came was a wilderness and its chief activity lumbering.

Fred Schedler was born in Prussia, Germany, April 28, 1838, a son of Gottlieb and Susanna (Brandenberg) Schedler. Both parents died in Germany. Reared in his native land, Mr. Schedler was educated in the public institutions of education, and spent two years in the Prus-

sian infantry. He was an agricultural expert and instructor in Germany, but in spite of his congenial position and his business prospects, after his term of army service was completed, he left Germany and came direct to Wisconsin, first locating at Watertown. There he started out without capital and with complete reliance upon his individual resources to find fortune and position in the world. He spent a couple of years in farming near Watertown, and then in 1864 arrived at Oconto, where he went into the woods and spent a winter in the lumber camps. For two years he was employed as a sawyer in a lumber mill, and then was employed in a local hotel. Subsequently he bought out the man he had previously worked for, and after conducting the hotel for some years erected a much larger and more commodious structure, known as the Schedler House, which was conducted under his management and proprietorship until 1897. In that year he sold his hotel and engaged in the real estate business, and general finance, handling loans, mortgages and other investments. Mr. Schedler owns a large quantity of fine farm lands in Oconto county, and has many interests in the business affairs of this section.

In 1872 at Green Bay, Mr. Schedler married Amelia Liese, also a native of Germany. Their four children are mentioned as follows: Herman Frank, a resident of the state of Idaho; Hermina, wife of D. H. Mooney; Paul Arthur, of Spokane, Washington; engaged in the real estate business; and Martha, wife of Charles Lingelbach of Oconto.

Hon. Victor J. O'Kelliher, mayor of Oconto and one of the best known and most successful attorneys, was born in Oconto on March 4, 1879, and has passed his life practically within the confines of this county. Since 1902, when he was admitted to the bar, he has been engaged in practice here, and since 1911 has been a member of the well known firm of Classon & O'Kelliher, representing perhaps the best legal talent in the city.

Mr. O'Kelliher is the son of Jeremiah and Ellen O'Kelliher. The father was a lumberman who came to Oconto in the fifties, and he died in 1895, the mother surviving the death of her husband for five years. Their son was schooled in Oconto, and when he had finished the high school course in 1897, he devoted himself for two years to work in the employ of a farm implement concern as a salesman. It was thus he earned the money that made possible his college education. He entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1899 and in 1902 was graduated, being straightway admitted to the bar. He engaged in practice in Oconto in 1903, and in June, 1911, he became the junior member of the firm of Classon & O'Kelliher.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. O'Kelliher was elected mayor of Oconto, succeeding A. J. Caldwell in the office, and it should be noted that prior to his election to the office of chief executive of the city, he served as

president of the city council for four years, so that he has long been conversant with the administration of affairs of the city.

Mr. O'Kelliher is unmarried and his only fraternal affiliations are maintained as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

David G. Classon. When David G. Classon became county judge of Oconto county in 1894, he was but twenty-three years of age, and he served in that position until January, 1898, being the youngest county judge in the state during his service. His career has been a notable one in many respects, and as a member of the firm of Classon & O'Kelliher, the leading law firm of Oconto, his position in professional circles in these parts is undeniably secure. Judge Classon has served two terms as mayor of Oconto, and has also served as city attorney of Oconto, so that he has given freely of his ability and his time in the service of his city and county since he entered the lists in the legal profession. He is a native son of the county, born here in 1870, on the 27th day of September, and he is a son of W. J. and Adeline (Leger) Classon.

W. J. Classon was born in the state of Vermont, but was reared in Canada, which was the native country of the mother, Adeline Leger. They were married in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, from where they removed to Oconto in 1868. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he spent his days in private life as a farmer and merchant.

David G. Classon gained his preliminary education in the public schools of Oconto, and in 1887 was graduated from the high school of this city. In the fall of 1889 he entered the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated from the law department with the class of '91. Immediately thereafter the young man entered upon the practice of law in Oconto, becoming associated with Judge Bailey, then county judge, continuing with the judge until 1893, when he became a partner in the firm of Webster & Classon. In 1894 he was elevated to the county bench, at the age of twenty-three, and he held that office for four years, retiring in January, 1898. In 1911 he became associated in practice with Hon. Victor J. O'Kelliher, mayor of Oconto at the present time, and one of the prominent attorneys of the county. Judge Classon himself served as mayor of the city from 1898 to 1900, his service comprising two terms of one year each, and from 1900 to 1906 he was city attorney of Oconto, so that his public service has covered a considerable period of years. He has practiced in all the courts of the state and of Michigan as well, and his reputation in both states is that of a man of superior ability,—a wise counselor and an able advocate before the bar. He takes a prominent part in the Republican politics of the county and is a recognized leader in the party ranks. Socially he has membership

Geo. W. Browne

in Pine Lodge 188, A. F. & A. M., and Oconto Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias. He was Grand Chancellor of the K. of P.'s in 1898-99. He is president of the Oconto Board of Education, and is deeply interested in educational matters affecting his city and county.

In 1899 Judge Classon was married to Miss Myrtle Orr of Oconto, and they have four children: Abigail, Edna, Mary, and an infant son, Richard Orr Classon.

The parents of Judge Classon continued on their Oconto county farm until 1893, when they took up their residence in the city of Oconto, and here the father was occupied in the grocery business for some years. He died August 22, 1913.

George Walsh Browne. During the latter half of the nineties, when the bicycle craze was at its height all over the country, George W. Browne got his first business experience with one of the well known companies handling bicycles in Chicago. He is one of the men who followed the development of the business through its automobile stage, and is now one of the foremost men in the automobile trade of Wisconsin. Mr. Browne is president of the George W. Browne Automobile Company of Milwaukee, the title of the retail department of his business, and is also president of the Overland-Wisconsin Company, the corporation name under which he does his extensive wholesale business. As one of the best known and most enterprising business men of Milwaukee, Mr. Browne is among the men who came up from the ranks, and his success can properly be credited to his own initiative and splendid energy.

George Walsh Browne was born at Stanberry, Missouri, July 15, 1880, a son of the late Mark F. Browne, and his wife Sarah Eleanor (Randolph) Browne. Sarah Eleanor Randolph who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, July 4, 1856, was married to Mark F. Browne in April, 1872. Mark F. Browne was born at Geneva, Illinois, April 13, 1843, his people being Kentuckians, who had made the trip to northern Illinois in a wagon during the early day and located among the early settlers at Geneva. Mark F. Browne, who died at the home of his son George in Milwaukee on January 6, 1913, was reared in Geneva, Illinois, was in the lumber business for a number of years, and for a long time was the landlord of the Merchants House at Moberly, Missouri. He was a railroad man, and had a long period of service as conductor on the Missouri Pacific. During the latter years of his active career he was in the mining, machinery and supply business at Joplin, Missouri, handling his goods under the name of the Joplin Supply Company. He came to Milwaukee about two years before his death, and he is buried at Geneva, Illinois, his birthplace. He was one of a family of eleven children, only one of whom survived him. Fraternally he was an active Mason and was past Grand Master

of the Lodge of Moberly. Sarah Eleanor Randolph, the mother, although born in Kentucky, was of the old family of Randolphs of Virginia, and one of her brothers, Lieutenant Randolph, was killed in the Civil war. She was left an orphan and was reared by an aunt and uncle named Rhodes, whose name she bore previous to her marriage. She was a woman of exceptional mental powers, and fine character, and was one of the first woman graduates of Rush Medical College. Her death occurred February 15, 1912. The children of Mark F. Browne and wife were: Lillian Gay, born April 11, 1873; James Clarke born August 29, 1875; George Walsh, born July 15, 1880; Frank Joy and Perry Lee, twins, born February 8, 1883; Gladys Marie, born October 19, 1890. James Clarke died March 1, 1878, Frank Joy died July 19, 1883, and Perry Lee died August 2, 1883, all being buried in Brunswick, Missouri. George W. Browne is the only son now living and he has two sisters, Mrs. W. W. Callahan, of Chicago, and Mrs. Robert Keane, of New York City.

George W. Browne received his education in the public schools of Chicago, after which he attended Racine College at Racine in 1895 for one year. He was then fifteen years of age, and from that time to the present has been pulling his own weight, and latterly much more besides. His first work was for the Lake Shore & Rock Island Track Elevation Company of Chicago, with which concern he remained two years. He then entered the employ of the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago in the bicycle trade, and continued with that firm until 1903. In the meantime the automobile business had begun to develop to important proportions, and he left to take employment with the Cadillac Automobile Company in Chicago, continuing with them as salesman during 1903-1904. In 1905 he began handling the Ford Automobiles in Chicago, and in 1906 sold the Stoddard-Dayton in that city. Up to June of 1907 he was representing the Thomas Flyer in Chicago. In June, 1907, Mr. Browne transferred his field to Milwaukee, and has since that time been engaged in business for himself. During 1907-09, he handled the Mitchell automobile, and in 1910 took the Overland, a machine which he still represents. He is now state representative of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, and supervises the sales of sixty-five agents throughout the state of Wisconsin. He has incorporated the retail department of his business under the name of the George W. Browne Automobile Company, and besides the Overland carries the Stutz car as a side line. To care for the wholesale end of his business he incorporated the Overland-Wisconsin Company, the incorporation of both firms having been made on August 7, 1912. Mr. Browne is owner of all the stock except two shares in each company, and is president of each. During the first quarter of the year 1913, his books showed sales of twelve hundred and fifty Overland cars, as compared with seven hundred and fifty

during the same period in 1912. The business of his companies now aggregate more than a million dollars each year. The place of business is at 510-16 Broadway and is the largest automobile salesroom in Wisconsin. A new feature has been added therein, that of suspending automobiles from the ceiling. The capacity of the place is 400 machines.

Mr. Browne is popular in both business and social circles in Milwaukee. He is affiliated with Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E. with the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Automobile Club, the Milwaukee Sharpshooters Gun Club, the Blue Mound Country Club and has membership in the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. A lover of music, Mr. Browne was formerly a member of the trio in the Church of the Ascension at Chicago, a high Episcopal church. He is very fond of outdoor life, as would be natural in an automobile man, and besides motoring he is fond of golf and all other outdoor sports, including a particular penchant for duck hunting.

On December 15, 1906, in Chicago, Mr. Browne married Miss Jane Olga Johnson, a daughter of the late A. J. Johnson, who was the founder of the furniture manufacturing business in Chicago now carried on by his son. Mrs. Browne was born and educated in Chicago, where her mother still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have two children: George W. Jr., and Jane Olga, both of whom were born in Milwaukee.

Albert Rusch. The present sheriff of Oconto county, Albert Rusch, has lived in this section of Wisconsin nearly all his life, a period of more than forty years, and his family were among the pioneers of Oconto county. He has long enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow citizens, and his election to his present office was but an evidence of his personal popularity and the judgment of the people of Oconto county, that he was the best equipped man for the place. He was elected on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1912, and began his official duties on the first Monday in January of the following year. In 1910 Mr. Rusch was a candidate for this office, also on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Former Sheriff Burns. It was a close race, and a margin of only twenty-five votes prevented him from entering the office two years before he did. In 1912, though in a Democratic year, Mr. Rusch was elected by a plurality of twelve hundred and fifty-eight.

Mr. Rusch's residence in Oconto county dates from September, 1871. He was born in Germany, August 14, 1864, a son of Godfried and Louisa Rusch. The mother died in 1907 at the advanced age of eighty-one, while the father is still living and has his home with Sheriff Rusch. Albert Rusch was eight years old when the family left Germany and crossed the ocean to America, going direct to Oconto county, in Wisconsin. The father settled at Stiles in this county, and in that day when the lumber industry was the chief concern of this section of the state

the father found employment as a mill worker, and also in the lumber camps in the woods, following that line of vocation until he retired. In 1897 the family moved to the city of Oconto, where Albert finished a schooling begun in the district schools.

He was only a boy when he began earning his own way, and has always relied on hard work and industry to put him ahead in the world. He worked around the saw mills for a time, and afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he was employed most of the time until he entered the office of sheriff. Mr. Rusch entered upon his official duties with a thorough familiarity with the sheriff's office. He has been connected off and on with the sheriff's office since 1894, having served as deputy and as under sheriff, and in 1897 Governor Edward Scofield appointed him to fill out an unexpired term of sheriff, caused by the death of Charles Quirt, who died while still in office. Thus Mr. Rusch filled the office thirteen months during 1897-98.

On February 5, 1891, Mr. Rusch married Miss Mary Eichman, of the town of Pensaukee in Oconto county. The six children born to their marriage are: Louise, Carl, Florence, Marie, Henrietta, and Harold. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Rusch are with the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Arthur E. Cleveland. There is perhaps no better known citizen in Oconto county than Arthur E. Cleveland, whose residence here extends over a period of thirty-seven years. He is now ably serving as treasurer of Oconto county, to which office he was elected in 1912 on the Republican ticket, assuming the duties of the office on January 6, 1913, and succeeding J. E. Keefe therein. Mr. Cleveland was born in Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, near Kewaunee, on March 29, 1874, and is a son of Levi and Nancy (Major) Cleveland, who have been residents of the state for more than forty years.

Levi Cleveland came from New York state, while the mother is Canadian born, and they were married in Michigan. In 1877 they moved from Kewaunee county, where they had settled after their marriage, and located in the town of Pensaukee, in Oconto county, and they are still residents thereabout, maintaining their home in Oconto Falls, and living retired.

Arthur E. Cleveland was reared on the Pensaukee farm, the place now being called Morgan. He attended the schools of the community and later entered the Valparaiso Indiana Normal School, after he had finished the Oconto high school. He taught school in Oconto county for three years, and since that time he has been chiefly active as a farmer. He owned a farm of eighty acres in the town of Morgan, Oconto county, which he operated until 1905, when he sold it and went to Green Bay, there engaging in the grocery business. He remained thus occupied for about a year, when he moved to Deer Lodge, Montana,

and there for some few months he ran a moving picture show, after which he returned to Oconto and resumed his farming activities until he entered upon the duties of his office as county treasurer some months ago.

While a resident of Morgan Mr. Cleveland served his town as town clerk for five years, that being his first public service.

In 1898 Mr. Cleveland was married to Miss Stella Barnum, of Chicago, Illinois, and they have one child, Esther Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Fraternal Reserve Association, of the Yeomen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A citizen of the highest order, Mr. Cleveland has taken his full share in the civic and other responsibilities of the communal life, and takes his place among the most highly esteemed men of the county, where he has lived for so many years.

Hunter C. Orr. All his life Hunter C. Orr has been a resident of Oconto county and though he is yet in his early manhood, he has already come to occupy a prominent place in the city of Oconto and in the county, giving promise of a greater prominence in the years to come, and a greater public service on his part. He is now serving as County Clerk of Oconto county, an office to which he was elected in the fall of 1912, and the duties of which he assumed on January 6, 1913. He succeeded Charles Norton in the office, that gentleman now holding the office of Deputy Register of Deeds.

Born on a farm in Oconto county, on August 22, 1882, Hunter C. Orr is the son of J. R. and Lanie (Helmerick) Orr, both of whom are still living, and now residents of Flint, Michigan. They came to Oconto in the seventies, and in this county long maintained their residence. The mother was born in old Fort Howard, now known as Green Bay, Wisconsin, and her father was a native of Germany, coming to Wisconsin as a boy. His name was Fred Helmerick, long deceased, but for many years a resident of Green Bay. J. R. Orr, the father of Hunter C. Orr, was born in Pennsylvania, and he came to Wisconsin as a boy of twelve years. His father, Hunter Orr, owned a saw mill in Oconto in the seventies and was fairly successful. Up to 1910 the parents of Hunter C. Orr of this reveiw made their home in the town of Abrams, and in that year they sold their farm, bought a place in the vicinity of Flint, Michigan, and there they now make their home, as has been previously stated.

Hunter C. Orr was reared on his father's farm and he attended the country schools as he was privileged to, and spent a good deal of his time on the home farm. When he reached young manhood he went into the lumberwoods and worked there for a time, then turned his attention to railroading and up to January, 1910, he was employed as a switchman. At that time his usefulness as a switchman was destroyed

by the loss of his right leg, which was severed two and a half inches below the knee, and on October 20, 1912, he underwent an operation through which he lost his left leg just above the knee. His election to the office of county clerk has made it possible for him to maintain himself and his family in a suitable manner, despite his unfortunate state, and it is believed that he will be continued in the office indefinitely,—certainly as long as the quality and character of his service is maintained up to its present standard.

Mr. Orr was married on December 21, 1909, to Miss Lenora Wright, of Oconto, Wisconsin, a daughter of George and Addie (Sumberg) Wright. The father, a well known scaler of these parts, died in 1910, while the mother still lives.

Mr. Orr is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Oakland A. Ellis. Forty-eight years of continuous residence in Oconto gives to Oakland A. Ellis a place of prominence in business and other circles of the community that is well nigh incontestible. As president of the Citizens' National Bank, his position would be assured, but he is also known as secretary, treasurer and manager of the Oconto Company, and for twenty years he has been chairman of the Oconto County Board of Supervisors.

Oakland A. Ellis came to Wisconsin from the state of Maine, where he was born in Oldtown, on October 20, 1840, the son of William and Miranda Ellis. When he was sixteen years old Mr. Ellis took into his own hands the responsibility for his future success or failure, but with a well defined idea of his own part as to which it should be, and at that age went to work for the firm of Clark, How & Demerrett, of Boston, his work taking him to Brompton Falls, Quebec, Canada, in the mills of that then well known lumber company. Mr. Ellis continued in mill work until he had acquainted himself with practically every branch of the business, traveling all over the country and stopping wherever lumber mills were found. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I of the Twenty-Eighth Volunteer Infantry, and for two years he participated with his regiment in the activities of the Civil war, seeing much of service and becoming acquainted with the hardships of war in all its unattractiveness and misery. When he left the service upon the expiration of his two year enlistment period, he went to Massachusetts and engaged in the cotton mill business, continuing thus until he came to Wisconsin. He located first at Peshtigo, then in its prime as a lumber center, and was employed by the Peshtigo Company of that place until he came to Oconto a year later.

Arriving in Oconto in about 1866, his first work was in the store of Holt & Balcom, the firm now being known as the Holt Lumber Company, and he was in their store and office for three years. On March 17, 1869, he became manager of the Oconto Company, which position

Leander Choate

he has retained continuously since that time, advancing in the favor of the concern until he became a partner, and later becoming secretary and treasurer of the business, as well as its general manager.

For years Mr. Ellis was a director in the Citizens' National Bank, and in 1910 he became president, it being one of the most solid financial institutions in the county. A Republican of stanch order, Mr. Ellis has been a delegate to certain national conventions, among them the one that nominated William McKinley. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the community, up and doing in the best interests of the city at all times, and he is now serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Farnsworth Public Library of Oconto, the same having been donated by George Farnsworth, who was the father-in-law of Mr. Ellis.

In 1869 Mr. Ellis married Miss Carline E. Farnsworth, of Oconto, and to them have been born three children. Gertrude, George W., a resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Fred C. Ellis, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Leander Choate. In the death of Leander Choate on October 18, 1909, the City of Oshkosh and the State of Wisconsin lost a remarkable citizen and benefactor. Leander Choate was a New Englander, possessed of all the rugged native virtues and wholesome training of that stock; was one of the pioneers in Wisconsin, in the development of the great lumber industry, and a man of such progress and enterprise that his business activities were never confined to any one channel. As a laborer, a farmer, a merchant a banker, a manufacturer, a financier, and a philanthropist, he became acquainted with almost all avenues of business life. His philanthropy was not of the ordinary kind, and did not consist so much in the giving of generous sums of money to institutions and organizations, although his contributions in this respect were hardly less important than those of any Wisconsin citizen, but the benevolence by which he won himself a permanent place in the affections of men was his spirit and practice of helpfulness to younger men. It is said that on the day of his burial, the flags on a number of factories in Oshkosh were placed at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of the man whose encouragement and helpfulness had been the chief factors in the success of the heads and managers of those industries.

From a biography and character sketch, written after the death of Leander Choate, and containing an analysis and appreciative estimate of the life and services of the late Oshkosh citizen, the greater part of the following review of that life is taken.

Leander Choate was born on his father's somewhat barren, but picturesque, farm near the little hamlet of South Bridgton, Maine, on November 17, 1834. He was of the seventh generation in descent

from John Choate, who had come to Ipswich, of Massachusetts Bay Province, previous to 1643. Of the early generations of the family little is known. The old homestead about Ipswich is even to the present time eloquent of their familiarity with honest toil, and with the homes of brave, true-hearted Puritan families. From that early settlement on the shore of Cape Ann, Ebenezer Choate, grandfather of Leander, removed in 1800 to Bridgton, Maine. He brought with him his wife, who was Elizabeth Choate and four small children. Ebenezer Choate had served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, going in as a private at the age of fifteen in 1779, and was discharged May 10, 1782. His early life thereafter was spent on the high seas, as a sailor, and he rose to the command of a vessel. While a man of inferior education, owing to lack of early opportunities, he did for fifty years uphold a useful part in promoting the social and moral welfare of the community in which he lived.

Nehemiah Choate, second son in the family of Ebenezer was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1799, was gifted with a vigorous constitution, was early inured to toil, and the duties of the farm and the forest were no hardship to him. At the age of thirty he married Rebecca Kimball, who was born at Andover, Massachusetts, fifteen days before her husband's birth. For a homestead they bought land adjoining his father's farm, including the summit of Choate Hill. Farm life in Maine at that time was of primitive simplicity. The farm was made to yield all supplies of household wants. There was need of tillage and pasturage, of fuel and timber. Wheat and corn were grown for the table, flax and wool for the spinning wheel and the loom. Topographically also the farm was one to inspire an early life. In the clear atmosphere among the wooded hills, and with an inspiring view of the Presidential group of the White Mountains in the distance, all the surroundings were those of quiet beauty and such as would inevitably leave their impress for good upon any human existence begun and continued for any length of time in their midst. The little community of South Bridgton was one of intellectual and religious culture, and Nehemiah Choate was one of the leaders, being the last surviving member of the Congregational parish, in which he was a charter member.

Such were the ancestry and the home into which Leander Choate was born. He was the second in a family of five children, and his older brother was lame from infancy, a circumstance which made it necessary that the second son become his father's help on the farm as early and as fast as his strength could be of service. The life was one of toil and more or less hardships, but the youth had inherited a good constitution and a ready spirit of helpfulness. There was little time left for schooling, and the schools were poor in equipment and instruction, there being but two short terms each year, one in the

summer, when the boy was at work in the fields, and the other in the winter when the frigid character of the season handicapped attendance. To fill this gap, Leander Choate was fortunate in possessing a mother who was an experienced teacher, and who could supplement the work of the school, and in a mother's way supply its deficiencies. The home lessons were those of courage and self-reliance, and the circumstances of the family were calculated to enforce the instruction. At the age of seventeen the son undertook to relieve his father of the burden of debt which had been incurred in rebuilding the farmhouse, which had been destroyed by fire a few years before. The amount of the debt was some two hundred and fifty dollars. This he engaged himself to pay, if his father would relinquish to him his time, so that he could act for himself as if he had reached his majority. It was not an uncommon practice at that period for the son of a poor family to "Buy his time." as it was said. Farm labor at which he had his only training was poorly paid, the hours were long, and Leander Choate was anxious to open up other avenues of enterprise and at the earliest possible time get experience which would train his strong hands and stout heart and ready will for the larger things of life. In due time the debt was paid, and at his arrival at full age, he had valuable experience, his self-reliance and credit were strengthened in his neighborhood, but his supply of real money was probably very small. There can be no doubt that this experience of his early years directed his helpfulness in later life to worthy young men, who stood in need of friendly aid. He had realized the need of help in his own case, and had seen how much an earnest upright life is worth to the world.

When Leander Choate was twenty-one years of age, he entered the employment of Choate & Tolman, wood and coal dealers of Lynn, Massachusetts. The senior member of this firm was Alden Choate, his uncle. After a year and a half with this company, he purchased a parcel express route, between Boston and Charlestown. This business he carried on until 1857, when he removed to Wisconsin, and engaged in what was destined to be the work of his life. At this point the biographer, in explanation of the space devoted to the early years of Mr. Choate, quotes a remark made by the latter after he had reached the full tide of prosperity to the effect that it had cost him more effort to gain the first thousand dollars than to add many thousands that had come to him later.

The firm of Choate & Tolman removed from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and Leander Choate went with them. The new field was suited to his tastes and to his training. He knew what lumbering was in Maine, the conditions were but little different in Northern Wisconsin. He was employed to oversee the work in the woods. The young lumberman's genius for contrivance enabled him to master all matters of de-

tails, as fast as they arose. He made himself conversant with every department of the work, from the cutting to the marketing. The men with whom he was associated were most of them from Maine. They had helped to exhaust the resources of the western part of that state, and they were ready to do the same for northern Wisconsin and Michigan. It was the longer range of Mr. Choate's vision that led to his success. Although he was running mills almost as long as he lived, yet he began early to buy timber for investment. He foresaw the rapid increase in the value of these lands and the profits of husbanding resources for future needs.

When Leander Choate began business for himself in 1862 he became associated with Mr. James M. Bray. The firm of Bray & Choate continued in business until the death of Mr. Bray, only a few months before the death of his junior partner. Owing to the infirmity of the senior member, the burden of managing the diverse interests of the company had for a number of years fallen heavily upon the shoulders of Mr. Choate. They had mills on the Wisconsin and the Oconto River, and at Choate, Michigan. In the nineties their average annual cutting was forty million feet. At that time, Mr. Choate was also interested in the Lake Shore Company at Tomahawk Lake, which cuts twelve million a year. All this time Mr. Choate's policy was to buy timber for holding, not for marketing.

In addition to these lumbering operations, which would have been enough to employ, if not to tax, the energies of almost any man, Leander Choate had been president of the Wolf River Lumber Company, vice president of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company, vice president of the Merrill Boom Company at Merrill, Wisconsin. He was president of the Choate-Hollister Furniture Company, vice president of the Sanford Logging Tool Company, and president of the Oshkosh Log and Lumber Company. He was also connected with the Oshkosh Water Works Company, and the Wisconsin Electric Railway Company.

At the time of his death Mr. Choate was president of the Oshkosh Savings and Trust Company, president of the Davis-Hansen Company, president of the Co-Operative Coal & Ice Company, president of The Oshkosh Grass Matting Company, president of the Wegner Fuel Company, president of the Coal Briquette Machine Company, president of The Oshkosh Clothing Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, vice president of the Oshkosh Muslin Underwear Company, stockholder in the Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company of Shawano, stockholder in the Schmit Brothers Trunk Company, trustee of the Oshkosh Public Library and trustee of the First Congregational church of that city.

The industrial enterprises and the public interests in which Leander Choate bore so heavy a responsibility, testify to that esteem in which he was held among men of affairs. His fellow citizens, who had known

him intimately for many years, could well say of him that "He was one of the leading citizens and one of the best friends of Oshkosh." Honesty was the cardinal virtue which marked his life. He was integrity personified. He lent his aid to many worthy enterprises and to many men. He was thoroughly interested in all that pertained to the business welfare of the city. There was never a project mentioned that did not receive his support, moral and financial, if it was worthy of support at all. Morally, he was as clean as a man can be. He was courteous, unassuming, and, above all, he was charitable. I never heard him speak ill of any one. He loved his fellowmen, and always displayed the true Christian spirit."

In his financial relations the strength of Mr. Choate's character was recognized. To what extent he held the confidence of his associates may be seen from the number and the importance of those trusts which he had in his keeping. He was president of the Commercial National Bank of Oshkosh, of the National Bank of Manitowoc, and of the First National Bank of Stoughton; vice president of the First National Bank of New London, director of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee, of the First National Bank of Marshfield.

One who had been very close to him in business relations said for publication at the time of his death: "Modest, unassuming, quiet, retiring, willing to trust humanity for humanity's sake; charitable in his estimate of men; a man of broad ideals, ready to engage in large enterprises, possessing an intuitive discernment wonderfully remarkable; a man whose judgment was eagerly sought by men engaged in new projects, particularly, in development of new countries, timberlands, saw mills, railroad and like enterprises—such a man was Leander Choate."

This comprehensive characterization of the man shows many of his qualities. It leads easily to the opinion expressed by another of his fellow citizens on the same occasion: "He was kind and just, and he accepted the paternal role for more than one young man in Oshkosh for many years. It was his habit to assist young men who were anxious to start in business. More than one successful business man of this city owes much to Mr. Choate, though he has repaid all monetary loans. He was always ready to give audience to any ambitious young man if this one appeared to be square, and he was a good judge of human nature. He was himself so honest and square that he endeavored to attribute these qualities to others. It was a very rare thing for him to speak a word of censure of any one. He tried to palliate and excuse others' faults."

Besides his many business associates who testified to the eminent qualities of his ability and personal integrity, one who had known him intimately in other relations than those of the business world, was his pastor, who said: "One of the characteristics of Mr. Choate's life

that profoundly impressed me was his unassuming, unostentatious nature. I was also impressed with the absolute integrity and honor that marked all his business and social relationship. I have met with many instances of his financial and sympathetic helpfulness. I know young men who have told me that they owed their start in life to Mr. Choate's kindly financial aid. All his benefactions were marked by modesty, and there are innumerable instances of his aid that were known only to himself and his beneficiaries.

"Although he had an undemonstrative nature, he was at heart a deeply religious man, broad and generous in his conceptions of religion and life. He was an attendant at the services of my church, and took an earnest interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of that organization. He was the chairman of the advisory committee of the new church edifice and did much towards that enterprise."

The public press of the state gave much space in both the news and editorial column to the life and services of Leander Choate. The *Daily Northwestern* said editorially: "The announcement was made this morning that Leander Choate had passed away. . . . . Mr. Choate was one of the real leaders in business circles, and in business activities, and his passing will make a difference that will be noticed and felt by many.

"For over a half century, Mr. Choate had resided in Oshkosh, coming to this place when it was nothing more than a struggling village in the western wilderness. He and Oshkosh grew up together, as it were, and their success and eventual prosperity were accomplished along the same general lines and conditioned on the same general characteristics. Mr. Choate was always known as an earnest and sincere worker, faithful and progressive, and ever ready to help others succeed at the same time with himself. Many a business man has had reason to thank Leander Choate for a helping hand extended in time of need, while his charities and benefactions were many and conscientiously generous.

"Personally, Mr. Choate was modest and unassuming, mild mannered and companionable to a marked degree, and he has a host of friends who have placed a high valuation on his friendship. He will be missed perhaps as much as any resident of Oshkosh; yet, in contemplation of the full fruition of his long and useful life there can be no cause for regret other than the usual one, when we hate to see our good friends and representative citizens called away. His record is finished, however, and it is a record to be proud of, and to stand as an example for others. For he was a good citizen, a kind and considerate friend, and a man who helped to make the world brighter for others."

Leander Choate was married December 19, 1858, to his cousin, Adeline Pratt Choate, daughter of Alden and Mary Ann (Sherman)

Choate. The children of their marriage, with records of birth and death are as follows: Iola Amelia, born June 10, 1860, died December 24, 1862; Frank Lee, born May 21, 1864, died December 20, 1888; George, born August 25, 1867, died July 27, 1877; Lulu, born October 30, 1875, died May 16, 1889; Ona Irene, born November 13, 1878, died November 12, 1888. Only one child grew to adult years, and he with two others were taken from the happy family circle within the brief period between November, 1888, and May, 1889. To help him bear this heavy load of sorrow, there walked through their married life of more than fifty years, close by his side, the devoted wife and mother of his children, supporting him with the strength of woman's nature. On the occasion of their golden wedding, December 19, 1908, the press of the city spoke for the whole community in saying of Mrs. Choate: "His estimable wife has always been prominent in club work and in all lines of endeavor, in which public spirited and whole-souled women take interest. Both have been tried and true, and both enjoy the confidence, esteem and unbounded respect of the members of the community in which they live."

It would burden the pages of this work and entail much repetition to quote further from the many eulogies and resolutions and individual expressions of esteem which appeared at the time of Leander Choate's passing. Sufficient has been said to indicate that a great man was taken from a community where he had lived fifty years and where his enterprise and character had much enriched, and it will appropriately conclude this article to quote a few paragraphs from a memorial address delivered at the Elks Memorial Service.

"Leander Choate knew the sunshine of a cheerful disposition and the shadow of adversity, the joys of friendships and the sadness of estrangement, the hope of children and the disappointment of their deaths, the gratification of success, and the bitterness of defeat, the reason of a strong mind, and the passion of great desires, the love of truth and honesty, and the hatred of deceit. He knew the days of beautiful promise, and unbounded ambition. The gloomy nights of sorrow and baffled hopes; the melancholy seasons of disease, waiting, and death. He experienced the childish joys and pleasure of a farmer's son, the ambitions of an early pioneer with an empire to build, the responsibilities of vast enterprises, the memory in old age of a great life's work; and, lastly, like the brave, courageous man that he was, he went to meet his Maker.

"Leander Choate exemplified, as few men have, the teachings of our great order, Charity, Justice, and Brotherly Love. His life should be an inspiration to us all.

"To those who knew him only in his public life, who knew him only by reputation and report, who were not so fortunate as to share his acquaintance, his friendship, or his love; their loss, while not to

be compared with ours, is a serious one. This community is the richer for his having lived in it. This city, this county, and this state are larger and more prosperous for his having lived in them. Our standards of citizenship are higher. We have more faith in the honesty and in the integrity of mankind, especially of successful business men. No man can live so pure and unselfish a life for more than half a century and fail to be a benefit to every man, woman and child in his vicinity.

"Leander Choate's greatest legacy is the beautiful lesson of his life and all the world must be the better for it. To those of us who have known his helping hand, to those of us that have been benefited by his wise counsel, and his sound advice, to those of us who have had the inspiration of his faith, his goodness, his honesty, and his charity, the loss is irreparable. We must find consolation in the one thing left to us—memory. Memories, those sweet-voiced spirits of the past, remain with us to cheer us in our time of need. They help us to remember the lessons taught by his unselfish life. They strengthen us to emulate and profit by his example. Their name is legion, and they are priceless.

"They do not ask who have known his past,
'Do such men really live?'
One might better ask, While memories last,
'Do such men ever die?'"

Alphonse Pierre. For twenty years Alphonse Pierre has been engaged as a grain dealer in Oconto, and the passing of those years has been sufficient to gain for him a place of no little prominence among the business people of the city and county. He is the owner of a large grain elevator at this point as well as the owner of three mammoth grain warehouses and a feed mill, all in Oconto, and all considered, his operations have been of an order well calculated to give him a leading place in business circles of the city. Mr. Pierre is a native son of Wisconsin, born in Door county, on June 13, 1864, and he is the son of Frank and Angeline (DeKiser) Pierre, both born in Belgium.

Frank and Angeline Pierre came to Wisconsin in 1858, settling on a Door county farm, there continuing for many years. They prospered, and in time felt themselves able to retire from business so that for some years past they have been living quietly at Beaver, in Marinette county, Wisconsin.

Alphonse Pierre continued on the Door county farm with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, and his education was gained in the country schools. His first work was in a printing office at Sturgeon Bay, where he filled the undignified post of "devil" to the proprietor of the shop, and he held that post for a year or more.

In the meantime his father had entered into the flour mill business at Brussells, in Door county, and the boy gave up his work in the printing office and returned home to help in the mill, in which he continued until he first came to Oconto in 1866. Settling here, he established a small feed store, conducting the same more or less successfully for two years, and then withdrawing from the enterprise and going to Minneapolis, where he identified himself with the grain business in varied capacities. He remained there for several years learning much of the elevator business, in fact, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the enterprise, and in 1893 he returned to Oconto and established the business that has with the passing years assumed the most generous proportions and brought to Mr. Pierre a considerable wealth and position in the city. In 1903 he purchased a large grain elevator, the same having a capacity of 15,000 bushels, the elevator then being located at Green Bay, Wisconsin. In the summer of that year he moved the elevator to Oconto, floating it down Green Bay, a most unprecedented method of moving freight elevators, but one that proved most successful in his case. His entire business career has been characterized by initiative and enterprise, and his success is the result of his sturdy application to business and the constant adherence to business principle of the highest order, so that he is not indebted to the elements of chance or luck for any of his successes in his business career.

Mr. Pierre was married on February 28, 1892, to Lucy, a daughter of the late Samuel Brazeau, one time a well known merchant of Oconto, a member of the firm of Brazeau Brothers, who were established in business here as early as 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierre have been born seven children, who are named here in the order of their birth: May; Esther; Ruth; Agnes; Alphonse, Jr.; Gabriel; and Helen Javita.

Mr. Pierre is a member of the National Grain Dealers' Association, and his fraternal relations are maintained as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

A man of excellent character and standing in his community. Mr. Pierre takes a prominent place in the administration of civic and political affairs of the city, and is now a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving the west ward of the city of Oconto on the board. He is a successful and enterprising man, well established among his fellow men, and in every way entitled to a place in a historical and biographical work of the nature of this publication.

Claude E. Armstrong, M. D. For twenty years Dr. Armstrong has quietly performed his round of professional services and duties at Oconto and in Oconto county, and is not only one of the oldest but one of the most highly esteemed practitioners of that state. A physician cannot live and practice his calling for twenty years in one locality without possessing a faithful character and a high ability and skill,

qualities which have contributed to make the splendid type of family physician known both in literature and in actual life.

Claude E. Armstrong began practice at Oconto in the fall of 1893. The doctor is a graduate of the medical department of Northwestern University at Chicago, with the class of 1883. His first practical work in his profession was at Lomira in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained a year and a half. During the following five years he was connected with the State Hospital for Insane at Mendota, where he was for a time second assistant physician and then first assistant physician. From the hospital he moved to Fond du Lac, and after a few months to his old home town of Oakfield in Fond du Lac county, where he was for a short time in partnership with Dr. William Moore. From there he moved to Oconto, where he has since enjoyed a large patronage, and a substantial position in the community.

Dr. Armstrong was born in Sussex, Wisconsin, August 18, 1861, a son of Rev. William C. and Eliza Turner Armstrong. His mother was born in London, England, while the father was a native of West Virginia, and devoted his life to the ministry of the Episcopalian church. The grandfather was a physician. The Rev. William C. Armstrong died in 1888, and the mother passed away when her son Claude was six months old. Claude E. Armstrong was reared at Oakfield, in Fond du Lac county, and also spent part of his youth at Waupaca, where he attended the high school. On leaving school at Waupaca, he entered medical college, and for thirty years has been continuously devoted to his professional work.

In 1889 Dr. Armstrong married Emma Penewell, of Stoughton, Wisconsin. Four children were born to their union, mentioned as follows: Marie Adele, who died at the age of three and a half years; June, who died when two weeks old; Claudine E., and William. Dr. Armstrong has membership in the Oconto Medical Society, which he has served as president; in the Fox River Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State Society. The doctor is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and worships in the Episcopal church.

M. H. Mould. A banker at Baraboo, Mr. Mould represents a pioneer family of Sauk county, started out when a boy to make his living by hard manual labor, and has for a number of years been one of the leading bankers in this section of the state. For several years he held the position of president of the First National Bank, but now is its cashier and active manager. The First National Bank of Baraboo was founded in 1885, one of its organizers having been T. M. Warren. It was reorganized in 1905, and at that time Mr. Mould assumed the active management of the office of cashier. The First National is in many ways a representative institution being owned and controlled by seventy-five persons, all of them prosperous business men and farmers

in the vicinity of Baraboo. With a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, the bank offers all the advantages of a strong progressive institution, and its facilities are such that every accommodation consistent with prudent and conservative management is offered to its patrons. The First National is an active depository of the United States Government. At the end of the first year, after the reorganization in 1905, the total resources of the bank were a little more than three hundred thousand dollars, while at the end of seven years, according to a statement made to the comptroller in February, 1913, the total resources were nearly a million dollars, lacking about forty thousand dollars. The surplus and profits are over twenty thousand dollars, and the aggregate of deposits are nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers are T. W. English, president; D. M. Kelly, vice president; M. H. Mould, cashier; T. M. Mould and J. J. Pfannstiehl, assistant cashiers.

Mr. M. H. Mould was born February 14, 1852, in Herkimer county, New York, a son of Matthew and Jane (Islip) Mould. Both his parents were natives of England, and the father came to America in 1847 with his wife and one child, locating in Herkimer county, New York. There for ten years he was engaged in carriage making, a trade he had acquired during his residence in England. From western New York he moved to Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1857, thus becoming one of the pioneers in Sauk county. The late Matthew Mould is remembered as one of the earliest daguerreotype artists in this section of Wisconsin. Many of the old daguerreotypes finished by him are still to be seen in the homes of the older families. He was an expert in the art, and many samples of his work took first premium when exhibited in the county fairs. He lived in Sauk county until his death in 1890 and his widow is still living, being now eighty-five years of age. Matthew Mould was at one time president of the village of Baraboo, and during his life had the confidence and friendship of the entire community. There were six children, five of whom are yet living, and the Baraboo banker was the third in order of birth.

Mr. Mould's regular attendance at the common schools was terminated when he was fourteen years of age, and from that time forward he got only such education as could be derived from self application in the intervals of hard work. Two years of his boyhood were spent in a brick yard. His first independent venture was in partnership with a Mr. Owens, under the firm name of Owens and Mould in the book and stationery trade. That enterprise was carried on during 1873-74, and from the latter year Mr. Mould was in business under his own name, up to 1890. In that year he became associated with Mr. Buchley, under the style of Mould & Buchley. The business was continued until 1901. In that year Mr. Mould became president of the First National Bank

of Baraboo, and remained at the head of the institution until the reorganization in 1905.

Mr. Mould has been interested in several business enterprises outside of his mercantile and banking career, and has aided everything for the advancement of the city. Public matters have received his regular cooperation, and during the first Cleveland administration he held the office of postmaster during 1885-86. From 1890 to 1891 he was city treasurer, and served one term as mayor of Baraboo. At the present time his civic service consists in his membership with the water commission, having been a member since its organization and also as member of the police and fire commissioners, having been on that board since the organization. Mr. Mould was the first exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks, having been elected at the installation of the order in Baraboo.

On June 4, 1874, in Baraboo, he married Miss Jennie Buckley, a daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Buckley. Of their six children, four are now living, namely: Jennie, Arthur N., A. G., and T. B.

Virgil H. Cady. In 1908 Virgil H. Cady, a young lawyer of Baraboo, had the distinction of breaking a continuous record of Republican representation from the First District of Sauk county, and was the first Democrat elected in eighteen years to the legislature. He received nineteen hundred and sixty votes to fourteen hundred and seventy-four votes cast for his Republican opponent, who was standing for reelection. These figures become the more forcible when it is recalled that Mr. Taft's majority in the same district was over one thousand. Mr. Cady belongs to one of the pioneer families of central Wisconsin, his father having located in Sauk county the same year in which Wisconsin territory became a state.

Virgil H. Cady was born on Christmas Day of 1876, in the town of Excelsior, Sauk county, a son of William C. and Emma (Huntington) Cady. His father was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In 1847 the family came west, and after living about one year in Walworth county moved to the town of Excelsior in Sauk county in 1848, where the father took up a homestead from the government, and on that farm William C. Cady lived and prospered throughout his long and active career. In July, 1903, he moved to Milwaukee, and from 1888 to 1892 had been a resident of Baraboo. William C. Cady was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria Gillett, their marriage occurring in Walworth county. She died in 1866. Mrs. Cady was the mother of four children, two of whom are now living. In October, 1868, in Baraboo, William C. Cady married Emma Huntington, who became the mother of five children, namely: Samuel H., born February 4, 1870; Ernest, born May 23, 1873; Anna L. Sawyer, born November 4, 1874; Virgil H. and Alice E. Heuer, born May 26, 1880.

William C. Cady died April 28, 1911. On July 18, 1902, William C. Cady celebrated his eightieth birthday, at which time all his children were present to do him honor. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and forty acres of choice land in Sauk county and outside of his material accumulations his life was in many ways a benefit and a stimulating influence to his fellow men. Possessing more than ordinary education, his information on all subjects was very broad. In politics he was a Democrat and a Baptist in religion and among his public services should be mentioned his chairmanship of the board of supervisors, his service as assessor and treasurer of his township. The grandfather of Virgil H. Cady was a soldier in the Mexican war. His name was Daniel Cady.

Virgil H. Cady received a common and high school education. During his high school career at Baraboo he established and published an independent high school journal known as 'The Review," during 1895 and 1896. From 1899 to 1901 his law studies were carried on at Baraboo and in December of the latter year he was admitted to practice before the State Board of Examiners at Milwaukee. His entire professional career has been spent at Baraboo. In 1908 he was nominated for member of assembly from the first district of Sauk county and served during the term 1909-11. In the legislature he was on the judiciary committee and championed several important bills that were made into laws, and showed himself a progressive worker for the public interest. In 1910 Mr. Cady was elected city attorney of Baraboo, and he still holds that position.

On July 14, 1903, at Madison, Mr. Cady married Miss Margaret Pilley. They are the parents of one son, Alton, born May 10, 1904, and named in honor of Judge Alton Parker, at that time candidate of the Democratic party for the office of president.

William O. Vilter. Definite prestige pertains to Mr. Vilter as one of the vital and progressive business men and loyal citizens who have contributed definitely and worthily to the industrial precedence of the Wisconsin metropolis, where he is secretary and treasurer of The Vilter Manufacturing Company, builders of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, improved Corliss engines, machinery for brewers and bottlers and varied lines of special machinery. The plant of the company is one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States and its products are sold in all sections of the country. The corporation has built up a reputation that constitutes its most effective commercial asset and he whose name introduces this paragraph has been a resourceful and valued factor in the upbuilding of the large and important enterprise, his status as a man of affairs and as one of the representative citizens of Milwaukee entitling him to specific consideration in this history of Wisconsin.

William O. Vilter was born in Fedderwarden, grand duchy of

Oldenburg, Germany, on the 12th of February, 1862, and is a son of Christian and Elise (Meiners) Oltmanns, concerning whom more specific mention is made on other pages of this work, in the review of the career of their elder son, Theodore O. Vilter, who is president of The Vilter Manufacturing Company. In the sketch of its president's career also is given adequate detail concerning this representative Milwaukee industrial corporation. The schools of his native place afforded William O. Vilter his rudimentary education and he was nine years of age at the time of the family immigration to America, the new home being established in Milwaukee, where he continued his studies in the public schools of the Seventh ward and those of the Fourth ward, after which he entered the excellent German-English Academy of Milwaukee, in which he completed a thorough course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. Soon afterward he initiated his identification with practical business affairs by entering the employ of William Frankfurth & Co., hardware dealers, the establishment of which was situated at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. About one year later he assumed a position in the employ of the representative real-estate dealer, Edward Barber, with whom he continued for two years. He made good use of the experience gained in these connections, and on the 1st of April, 1882, he became bookkeeper and correspondent for the firm of Weisel & Vilter, of which his honored father was junior member. When, in the year 1886, the business was incorporated under the title of The Weisel & Vilter Manufacturing Company he became secretary of the company. His father died in the year 1888 and he was then made treasurer of the corporation, the while he retained also the office of secretary, of which dual post he has remained the able and valued incumbent during the long intervening years. The title of the corporation was changed to The Vilter Manufacturing Company in March, 1893, and the enterprise dates its inception back to the year 1867, so that it merits consideration as one of the pioneer industries of Milwaukee, the name and fame of which city it has aided in exploiting. Mr. Vilter has been assiduous in his application to business, has shown much executive and administrative ability and has been definitely influential in the development of the extensive and substantial trade controlled by the corporation of which he is secretary and treasurer, his brother Theodore O. being president of the company, and Edward F. Goes being vice-president.

In the city that has been his home since his boyhood days Mr. Vilter has secure place in popular confidence and esteem and has identified himself closely and worthily with both civic and business interests. His loyalty to Milwaukee has been shown in deeds as well as words and he is distinctively one of its representative business men, besides being a popular figure in connection with social activities.

In politics Mr. Vilter maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He has been an alert and influential member of the Milwaukee Merchants & Manufacturers' Association and served with special ability as a member of its committee on manufactures, a position of which he continued the incumbent for several years, within which he was chairman of the committee for two terms. He has been a director of the Citizens' Business League for the past decade, and as such he represented the organization as a member of the entertainment committee which had charge of the reception of the investigating committee which visited Milwaukee during the week of May 19, 1913, for the purpose of looking over the old state fair grounds, the latter committee having also given due inspection to grounds in other places in the state, as an attempt was being made to secure elsewhere the annual state fairs. The claims of Milwaukee were so efficiently presented, however, by representative citizens that the state fair was retained to the Wisconsin metropolis, as it properly should be. Mr. Vilter has also served as president of the Milwaukee Manufacturers & Dealers' Club and has otherwise shown himself deeply interested in all that touches the social and material welfare and progress of his home city. He is interested in the newly organized Milwaukee Western Electric Railway Co. and a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee. He holds membership in the Milwaukee Musical Society, with which he has been identified for a quarter of a century; he was a member of the Milwaukee Turnverein for more than thirty years; he is a charter member and was one of the incorporators of the Pine Lake Yacht Club; and he is likewise a popular member of the Milwaukee Automobile Club, the Milwaukee Art Society, and the Deutscher Club. Both he and his wife were raised in the Lutheran faith.

On the 12th of October, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vilter to Miss Elfriede Best, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and who has been a popular figure in representative social affairs in her native city. She is a daughter of Emil Best, a well known and highly honored pioneer citizen of Milwaukee, where he has long been interested in and actively associated with the Pabst Brewing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Vilter have a fine little son, William B., who was born on the 16th of March, 1912. Their home is located at 572 Marshall street and is known for its genial hospitality, with Mrs. Vilter as it gracious chatelaine.

Milwaukee, as well as the state in general, owes much to its loyal and representative citizens of German birth or lineage, and the reader of the pages of this publication can not fail to realize the truth of this statement, for among the strongest and best of the citizens represented is found a large and valued quota of those who claim the fine

old Emipre of Germany as the place of their nativity or as the home of their ancestors. Mr. Vilter is a popular and valued representative of the German element in the Wisconsin metropolis and, reared under American institutions and advantages, his loyalty can not be exceeded by that of any native son of the United States.

Jacob Van Orden. One of the oldest and one of the strongest banks in south central Wisconsin is the Bank of Baraboo. Officially this bank claims a continuous existence of forty years, from its establishment in 1873. As a matter of exact fact, the history of the bank goes back much further. Simeon Mills and Terrell Thomas, as a stock company, owned and operated a banking institution at Baraboo from 1856 to 1873. Their business was succeeded by the First National Bank of Baraboo, and then in 1880 the Bank of Baraboo was reorganized under a state charter with Mr. George Mertens as president, and J. Van Orden as cashier. Within a year after the establishment of the bank under a national charter, Mr. Van Orden entered the institution in a nominal capacity which might perhaps best be described as a general utility boy or clerk, and his relationship with the institution has been continuous for forty years. From a report made to the State Commissioner of Banking in June, 1913, the resources of the Bank of Baraboo are revealed as aggregating nearly two million of dollars, to be exact, $1,827,396.86. At that date the bank held in deposits from its customers over a million and a half dollars, while its capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, its surplus, thirty thousand dollars, and undivided profits more than twenty thousand dollars. The officers and directors of the Bank of Baraboo are: H. Grotophorst, president; C. W. Whitman, vice president; J. Van Orden, cashier; E. P. McFetridge; J. B. Donovan; and L. S. Van Orden, assistant cashier. Jacob Van Orden was born August 13, 1856, in Neosho, Dodge county, Wisconsin. His father, Lucas S. Van Orden, a native of New York State, came alone to Wisconsin in 1849, the year after the admission of the territory to the Union. After a short time spent in Milwaukee, he moved to Neosho in Dodge county, where his name belongs among the early settlers. It was his distinction to have erected the first flour mills in Neosho, and throughout his life he remained a much respected and honorable business man. At one time he held the office of Register of Deeds for two years. His death occurred in 1858. His wife was a native of Ohio, and is still living at the age of seventy-seven.

Jacob Van Orden, the only child of his parents, was educated in the district schools, and spent three years as a student in Ripon College. He was eighteen years old, when in 1874, he came to Baraboo and found employment with the First National Bank, as it was then called. The duties devolving upon him at first comprised sweeping out the bank in the morning, running errands, and any other work that

might be required by his superiors. He had a definite aim in entering the bank, and that was to become a banker himself. His ability to aid him, and close attention to details, and a ready industry, he soon gained the confidence of all connected with the institution, and at the end of six years was promoted to the position of cashier in the reorganized Bank of Baraboo. His service as cashier has now been continuous for more than thirty years, and is more important than the title would indicate, since Mr. Van Orden has for a long period been the active manager of the bank.

His own career as a banker has been one of success. In an article contributed by him recently to "The Wisconsin Banker," Mr. Van Orden quoted the words of one of Wisconsin's venerable bankers as to what constitutes a good banker, the reply to that question being: "First, ability; second, integrity; third, capital." Those qualifications his friends would quickly attribute to Mr. Van Orden himself. As a brief summing up of the elements of success in banking, another short paragraph from the same article deserves quotation: "Careful study must convince us that successful banking and a successful bank are dependent upon the man or men in active charge of the institution. Its policy, whether wise or unwise, whether far-sighted or short-sighted, popular or unpopular, profitable or unprofitable, is primarily the result of the labor of the officer in charge. He cannot and should not avoid the responsibility. Neither can he be rightfully denied the credit."

Mr. Van Orden is one of the foremost men in public spirit in Sauk county. He is much interested in historical and archeological matters, and it was due to his effective enterprise and his liberal contribution of necessary expenses that one of the most interesting of the early Indian remains of Wisconsin has been preserved for all times to the public. There are a number of mounds in different sections of the state, erected by the prehistoric inhabitants, and many of them in superficial shape represent the forms of different animals, but it is very rare when a mound is found delineating the human figure. Two of such mounds were in Sauk county, one of them having been obliterated by cultivation. Another, four and a half miles northeast of Baraboo, had escaped the plow and other implements of civilized man, though a public road had cut through the portion of the mound containing the figure of the legs. In order to preserve the acre and a half of land including the mound, the Sauk County Historical Society and the State Archeological Society had endeavored to enlist popular subscription toward the purchase of the land from its owner and as a result of a campaign this historical site has finally been preserved and fenced in as a prominent memorial to the aboriginal inhabitants of Wisconsin. On a large granite stone near the mound is now affixed a bronze tablet containing in one panel the outline of the figure originally represented by the mound, while the central panel, which Mr. Van Orden paid for,

contains this inscription: "Manmound Park. Wisconsin Archeological Society. Sauk County Historical Society. Landmark Committee; W. F. W. C. 1908." In the right-hand panel are the following words: "Mound located and platted by W. H. Canfield in 1859. Length 214 feet, width at shoulders 48 feet."

Mr. Van Orden is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of the Baraboo Commercial Club, in politics is independent, and has been junior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church, Baraboo, for 20 years. He has always been a liberal supporter to the worthy enterprises undertaken in both city and county.

On January 14, 1880, he married at Waupun, Wisconsin, Miss Martha Atwood. Mrs. Van Orden was also educated in Ripon College. Their two children are: Lucas S., born in December, 1881, and Mary Louise, born in October, 1883.

Hon. Frank Avery. Now eighty-three years of age, still active and walking the streets of Baraboo, attending to business affairs, Hon. Frank Avery is one of the last survivors of the old guard of pioneer settlers in this thriving center of population and business in central Wisconsin. He knew Baraboo when it was a village, surrounded by dense woods, and his reminiscences form the most valuable oral history of this community from its early days to the present. Along with a career of close attention to business he has been honored with many places of trust, both in the community and in the state, and no man in Sauk county is held in higher esteem than Frank Avery.

Born November 17, 1830, his birthplace was at Tenterdern, in County Kent, England. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Boorman) Avery. Thomas Avery came to Wisconsin in 1864, and died in Baraboo on April 13, 1885. He was a shoemaker by occupation, having followed a trade in which his father had also earned a livelihood for the family.

Frank Avery was still in his teens when he became a resident of America. His early boyhood was spent in the city of London, and when only eight years of age he first saw Queen Victoria, who was then a comparatively young woman and had been crowned only the year before. That memory of the gracious Queen of England has always remained one of the most vivid impressions of his lifetime. In 1853 Mr. Avery located at Syracuse, New York, and two years later, in 1855, he came west and found a home at Janesville, Wisconsin. As his father and grandfather had done before him, he had acquired the trade of shoemaker, and it was that occupation which provided him his means of support and his capital for many years. After a brief residence at Janesville, Mr. Avery moved to Baraboo. Only a few houses stood on the site and the greater part of the land now contained within the city limits was then covered with heavy timber. In that pioneer lo-

cality he opened a little shop and began making boots and shoes for the settlers. His business as a boot and shoe maker and dealer continued for more than thirty years. During all the years of the city's growth from its primitive conditions to the present Mr. Avery has taken a keen interest, and his services have often been of material benefit in advancing local improvements. When he first settled there he not only knew personally every inhabitant and called them by name but could easily enumerate the entire local population in a few minutes' time. Since then the village has become a city of nearly eight thousand inhabitants, and while the majority know him, he is no longer able to call the name of all fellow citizens. In politics Mr. Avery has been a Republican all his active career, and his first vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. He is one of the few men in Sauk county whose Republicanism goes back to the founding of the party. His public service has comprised nearly every official position in the gift of his neighbors and friends. During the early days he was president and trustee of the village of Baraboo. In 1882 he was elected alderman, and in 1898 became mayor of the city. For ten years he was on the county board of supervisors. In 1887 the county elected him to the lower house of the legislature, in which he was appointed chairman of the committee on labor and manufacture. While at the head of that committee he was elected to the state senate in 1889 on the parole system of prisoners, which was carried through and became effective. The service of Mr. Avery in the lower house was during the governship of Jerry Rusk, and he was in the senate while Mr. Hoard occupied the gubernatorial chair. In 1890 Mr. Avery engaged in the insurance business and in that connection has also transacted a large amount of administration of estates, his long and honorable business record giving him a place of confidence such as has been well deserved by his long years of integrity and honorable dealing. In spite of his age Mr. Avery is still found at his office nearly every day, is hale and hearty, and likes to talk about his early life in Wisconsin and what happened many years ago, when Baraboo was only a village.

George T. Thuerer. Since 1911 mayor of the city of Baraboo, Dr. Thuerer, who is a native of Baraboo, is one of the citizens of that community whose long residence, success in professional life and high personal character entitle them to the best distinctions in public life, where their previous records insure faithful and intelligent service in the public interest.

George T. Thuerer was born at Baraboo, September 23, 1869. His parents, Christian and Anna (Thomas) Thuerer, were born in the little Republic of Switzerland. The father came alone to America in 1867, finding his first home at Lodi, Wisconsin, where he followed the trade of blacksmith and afterwards engaged in the making of carriages and

wagons. That business was the basis of his successful career and was followed in Baraboo for twenty years. He later changed his work to the handling of agricultural implements and continued in that line until his retirement. At the present time Christian Thuerer is serving in the office of city weigher, and is one of the highly respected old residents of the city. In his family were ten children, three sons and three daughters surviving.

Dr. Thuerer, the oldest of the children, grew up in Baraboo, attended the city schools, and after a fair education determined to fit himself for the profession of dentistry. His first training along that line was received in the office of Dr. A. H. Gellette, with whom he remained two and a half years. His studies were then continued in the dental department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated D. D. S. with the class of 1890. Throughout his career he has been identified with his home city, and after graduating in dentistry, spent a year and a half with his former preceptor, Dr. Gellette. On January 1, 1892, Dr. Thuerer set up an independent practice, and during the subsequent twenty years has acquired a large measure of professional success. In 1895, his brother, C. L. Thuerer, became associated with him in the same profession, and their firm has long enjoyed perhaps the most select and most profitable business in Sauk county.

Aside from his professional interests, the doctor has always enjoyed participation in public affairs, and is a man who works for the public without thought of personal gain. At the death of Mayor Bender, he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and in 1912 was regularly elected to the office of mayor. His administration has been characterized by much progressive work in the city, and Baraboo has never had a more progressive and public-spirited mayor.

Dr. Thuerer is well known in fraternal circles. His Masonic connections are with the Blue Lodge, the Baraboo Chapter No. 49, R. A. M., and Baraboo Commandery No. 28, K. T., he being the present commander of the Knight Templar organization, and being a past high priest in the Royal Arch. His other affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Arcanum. Besides his present office he contributes to the general advancement of the community through his membership in the Commercial Club of Baraboo. Professionally his relations are with the Sauk County Dental Society and the Wisconsin State Dental Association. Dr. Thuerer was married at Baraboo to Miss Emma M. Roick. Their one daughter is Margaret, born June 11, 1905.

Frank E. Shults. The present postmaster of Baraboo was for nearly a quarter of a century before taking up the duties of his present office, engaged in the real estate and insurance business in that city, and has long been active in both business and civic affairs. He is a

Leslie Willson

native of Sauk county, and the family was established here during the pioneer era.

Frank E. Shults was born in Sauk county on a farm July 6, 1864. His father, the late Joseph P. Shults, was born in Pennsylvania, while the mother, Mary M. Shults was a native of New Jersey. Joseph Shults came west in 1848, the year in which Wisconsin became a state, with a family of two children, and after living for a time at Delevan, where he followed his trade as a wagon maker, moved to Sauk county, and in 1856 located in Newport. At Newport he opened a shop and engaged in wagon and carriage making as an independent business, which was continued until 1864. The purchase of a farm in that year led him to the quieter pursuits of agriculture, and he followed farming with a regular prosperity up to 1883. In that year his home was moved to the city of Baraboo, where he continued to live retired until his death in 1894. His widow survived some years, until 1911. Joseph Shults was a Republican in politics, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a man always held in high esteem in whatever community he selected as his residence. There were six children in the family, four of whom are still living.

Frank E. Shults grew up on a farm in Sauk county, had the opportunities afforded by the district schools until he was sixteen, and then lived at home and assisted his father until twenty-two years of age. In 1887 Mr. Shults began his business career in Baraboo, and his operations as a real estate and insurance man laid a solid foundation for his business prosperity. In the meantime he has been identified with various local commercial affairs, and has served as secretary of the Sauk county agricultural society, being a worker for advanced principles and methods in farming.

In 1911 President Taft appointed Mr. Shults to the office of postmaster in Baraboo, and his service began August 12, 1911. Much has been done to increase the facilities of the local postoffice in behalf of the general public, including the introduction of a postal savings department on April 1, 1912, and Mr. Shults also supervised the installation at the local office of the parcel post system.

Mr. Shults is a progressive Republican, and has represented the First Ward of his city as supervisor three years. He was married October 24, 1899, to Miss Myrtie Critchell, a daughter of Seymour and Lida C. Critchell.

Leslie Willson. A large and distinctive contribution to progress and municipal improvement in Chippewa Falls was made by the late Leslie Willson, who became identified with the state in 1867, was for a number of years in business at Eau Claire, and during the seventeen years of his residence in Chippewa Falls built up one of the largest concerns in the mercantile district. Throughout his long and pros-

perous career he was one of the best friends and benefactors of his home city. He was not sixty years of age when his course was finished. In every community death is constantly taking its toll from the living, however valuable their lives and services. It was a conspicuous member of Chippewa Falls' citizenship whose life came to an end on December 6, 1906, and the people of both Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls paid many tributes of respect to their former associate and friend. When, a few days later, his body was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery, an unusual honor was paid to his memory in the general cessation of business and the closing of all stores.

Leslie Willson was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born at Sugar Grove, in Warren county, May 1, 1847. When he was fifteen years of age, and after he had received most of his early education in Pennsylvania schools, the family went to what was then the far west, locating in 1862 at Hastings, Minnesota, and soon after at Winona, Minnesota. His father for upwards of twenty-five years and until the time of his death, was president of the Merchants National Bank of that city.

The late Leslie Willson was twenty years of age when, in 1867, he became associated with the Eau Claire Lumber Company at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, still making Eau Claire his home. Later that business was closed out, and Mr. Willson subsequently represented as traveling salesman the firm of Bell, Conrad & Company of Chicago, selling teas, coffees and spices over the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota for a period of seventeen years. From 1889 until his death, Mr. Willson made his home in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Twenty-four years ago he organized the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Company, a wholesale grocery house of which at the time of his demise he was both president and active manager. In the beginning this was a very small concern but under his able and practical management it developed in the course of years into one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Chippewa county. Mr. Willson erected the fine warehouses which are now in use and the general offices, which occupy a space of one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty feet and comprise a large three-story structure of brick and stone. Practically all the stock in this company was owned by him. To no small degree the development of Chippewa Falls as a commercial center was due to the initiative and enterprise of the late Leslie Willson. He was numbered among the most capable and farsighted business men of the city and aside from his individual interests took an active part in the promotion of many progressive public projects, so that his passing deprived Chippewa Falls of a valued and representative citizen. As a business builder he had few equals among his associates in northern Wisconsin.

His success in business he again and again converted into practical assistance and co-operation in behalf of the general welfare of Chippewa Falls. Public offices and places of honor were frequently offered

to him but he always preferred to work in the ranks, though always present with his counsel and generous of his means. Leslie Willson very often subscribed liberally to stock in order to locate new industries in Chippewa Falls. Almost the only office ever held by him was that of president of the Progressive League, which he accepted under protest. Probably a greater tribute was never rendered a man by his fellow citizens than that conveyed in the resolutions and testimonial written by the Progressive League in memory of Mr. Willson, a copy of which is framed and hangs on the walls of the office of the institution which he established.

His place in the community was recognized by all, and of the many tributes paid to his life and services at the time of his death, one of the best is the following paragraph quoted from the leading Chippewa Falls daily paper: "Leslie Willson leaves a place that cannot be filled in this community. He was a forceful character and striking personality. His many friends were loyal to him to a marked degree. There is genuine sorrow throughout the community over the loss of a man in the fullest sense of the term, and a friend who loved to see his city progress and develop. Mr. Willson could be depended upon to aid any legitimate enterprise for the benefit of the city. He was a most potent factor in the Progressive League council, and doubtless his influence in building up the city was greater than that of any other man in the League. . . . He did his work modestly, but effectively, and solely with the interests of his fellowmen in mind. A very successful business man, a highly esteemed citizen, and a loving husband, Mr. Willson was a high type of manhood that was refreshing to meet."

On the 16th of September, 1884, Leslie Willson married Miss Nellie Wilson, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and a daughter of R. F., and Martha (Newton) Wilson, the former a pioneer lumberman in that vicinity. He died in February, 1903, at the age of seventy-eight, and is buried in the Forest Hill cemetery at Eau Claire. His wife survives him and makes her home with Mrs. Leslie Willson. Since her husband's death Mrs. Willson is continuing the business of the Chippewa Valley Mercantile Company. A few years ago she had erected in Forest Hill cemetery a beautiful chapel known as the Leslie Willson Memorial Chapel. The chapel, modeled after the architectural lines of the celebrated Parthenon, provides, in addition to catacombs for the immediate family, a beautifully arranged and decorated chapel for funeral services and a public vault where the people may place their dead temporarily until other arrangements are made for their disposal. The entire structure is built in the most permanent manner of stone, cement, steel and enameled brick.

This monument to her late husband was built not merely as a superficial structure to prolong the memory of the dead, but as an institu-

tion of lasting usefulness for the public and a fitting memorial for a man who did so much for Chippewa Falls.

Thomas William English. President of the First National Bank of Baraboo, Thomas William English has had a long and active career in Sauk county business affairs and public interests. A native of Virginia, his home has been in Sauk county for sixty years, and the family is one of the best known of those who settled in this locality during the pioneer epoch.

Thomas William English was born in Franklin county, Virginia, June 18, 1849. His parents were Thomas T. and Anna Martha Eliza (Powell) English. The early ancestry goes back at least to the foundation of the American republic during the eighteenth century. Grandfather English was a soldier in the War of 1812, and many of his physical and moral traits have descended to subsequent members and possessors of the name. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, tall in stature, and of a natural military bearing. The late Thomas T. English is remembered as a man of exceptional physical powers, standing six feet in height and well proportioned. Almost all the male members of the family have been large, and as the Baraboo banker claims a height of only six feet, he makes no pretention to measuring up to the standards set by the majority of his kin. Thomas T. English died in 1904, while his wife passed away in the preceding year. The year 1853 was the date of the location in Sauk county by Thomas T. English, and that indicates the very early settlement, since the county was at that time largely in the domain of wilderness and his work was a factor in the early progress of civilization in this section of the state. Locating in the present bounds of the city of Baraboo he conducted a farm there for many years and later kept a hardware store in the city, though finally returning to his homestead and pursuing the quiet arts of the agriculturist until his death. A part of the city now stands upon the land which he once worked as a farmer. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and a leader among his partisans. It was a common remark that whichever way Thomas T. English went, so his party in this county would go. Among the minor offices occupied by him at different times were those of chairman of the board of trustees and assessors, and clerk of the town board. Of the five children in the family four are still living, and Thomas W. is the oldest.

Until he was sixteen years old he attended with considerable regularity the district school. For a short time he was a student in the University of Wisconsin, but as he had no intention of preparing for a professional career and his tastes and inclinations were all for active business, he soon left school and took up farming on his father's farm. That was his work until twenty years of age, at which time he became identified with the hardware trade at Baraboo. His partner was Charles

H. Lee, and the name of Lee & English was the title of a prosperous local business for ten years. At the end of that time with accumulating interests and prestige in local business affairs, Mr. English was elected president of the First National Bank of Baraboo. This bank, with resources upwards of a million dollars is one of the strongest banks of Sauk county, and its president is well known among the bankers of central Wisconsin.

Mr. English affiliates with the Masonic Order, with the Baraboo Lodge No. 34 A. F. & A. M., has taken the York Rite up to and including the Knights Templar degrees, and has occupied the position of commander in Commandery No. 28. He was one of the charter members in the local lodge of Elks, and at the present time is serving as treasurer of the body. His political career has always been that of a Democrat, following in the same line as his father, and official record comprises service both in local and general politics. He has been alderman in Baraboo, assessor, clerk of the town board, and during the Peck administration was a member of the general assembly. While in the legislature he helped to elect William H. Vilas as United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. English married Miss Izero Ellen Evans. Her father, H. D. Evans, was one of the early settlers in Sauk county. Mrs. English died in 1912, leaving three children: Tillie E.; Harry E.; and Izero Virginia.

Herman Grotophorst. As a lawyer, banker, industrial promoter, and public citizen, Herman Grotophorst has for many years taken a prominent part in the life of Baraboo, and Sauk county, and is well known throughout the state. Before taking up the outline of his individual career, it will be an appropriate place to insert some mention of the recent iron-ore development which has been undertaken in Sauk county, and largely as a result of the courageous enterprise of this Baraboo lawyer. The following paragraphs are therefore in the nature of a chapter on the latest phase of Wisconsin's mining history, and will add many facts not generally known concerning the resources of this particular section.

Sauk county is not only known for its farm products and beautiful scenery, but has lately also developed into an ore-producing country. The scenery for which the county is noted is produced by the rugged and picturesque Baraboo bluffs. The bluffs extend from Caledonia, in Columbia county to Ironton, in Sauk county, a distance of about thirty miles. The foundation of these bluffs is quartzite, and this quartzite has been pushed up from below to the surface of the earth by the shrinkage of the earth's crust. This quartzite formation rises in many places to a height of six hundred feet above the valleys. It is known to be at least one mile in thickness, dipping toward the north, at an angle

of from thirty to ninety degrees. The southern outcropping of this quartzite forms the southern boundary of the Baraboo Valley. There is a quartzite outcropping less prominent, forming the northern boundary of this valley. The Baraboo Valley is about three miles wide and twenty-five miles long, and contains large iron deposits. Between the southern and northern quartzite outcroppings is a large basin, the foundation of this basin being the quartzite aforesaid. Immediately upon the quartzite is a large deposit of slate. This slate is impervious and by reason of this condition has caused and allowed iron ore to be formed. Above the iron ore deposit is a conglomerate of slate, dolomite and jasper, together with other rock formation to a depth of about thirty to fifty feet. Over this is a deposit of from three hundred to four hundred feet of sandstone, and on the sandstone is a deposit of soil from thirty to seventy feet in depth. Thus it will be seen that the iron ore is found from four to five hundred feet below the surface of the earth, and therefore, very difficult of discovery.

About three miles south of North Freedom is an outcropping of iron ore, known by miners as a "blossom." When iron mining had reached its highest state of excitement in 1882 and 1884 the company was formed to prospect this outcropping near North Freedom, which company was known as the Douglas Iron Mining Company. A shaft was sunk to a considerable depth, but nothing except a lean ore was discovered, and the enterprise was abandoned. After this failure to locate iron ore, it was generally claimed by iron experts and geologists, that there was no merchantable ore in Sauk county. There were several men, however, who had faith in the iron deposits of this county, and through their continued efforts, and at great expense to them, valuable ore deposits were finally discovered. These men were: W. G. LaRue, of Duluth; Herman Grotophorst and B. C. Deane of Baraboo.

For twelve years these men worked to get capital interested to make the necessary explorations and finally succeeded in getting R. B. Whiteside of Duluth, a capitalist, sufficiently interested to furnish the necessary funds to explore the country in the neighborhood in which this "blossom" was found, by means of a diamond drill. Exploration work with a diamond drill is extremely expensive, costing approximately three dollars a foot. After long and expensive exploratory work, a large, merchantable iron-ore deposit was finally discovered. But even after the showing made by these diamond drill tests, it was difficult to get men interested who would agree to sink a shaft and develop the property for mining purposes.

At this time the Sauk County Land & Mining Company was formed, a close corporation, with five stockholders, viz.: W. G. LaRue, Herman Grotophorst, B. C. Deane, R. B. Whiteside, and T. W. Robinson. Through the efforts of this corporation, a lease was finally entered into with the International Harvester Company on a royalty basis. The

International Harvester Company sank a shaft, and proved the existence of large, merchantable iron ore beds. The Sauk County Land & Mining Company secured most of the iron bearing lands in the neighborhood. As soon as the public became aware of these iron ore deposits a mining fever swept over the county as had never been dreamed of by the quiet farming community. Nearly every farm in the Baraboo Valley was optioned. Mining companies were formed by the score. Stock was sold all over the country; but most of these corporations were composed of men unfamiliar with mining, and since most of them went into the game for gain and not for the purpose of exploration, these companies met with early failure.

The Sauk County Land & Mining Company finally got the United States Steel Corporation interested, and leased nearly all of its lands, consisting of several thousand acres, to the Oliver Mining Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation. The Oliver Mining Company immediately started prospecting and spent in the neighborhood of one million dollars in diamond drill work, and in developing the property which they had leased. The International Harvester Company had a track built from North Freedom to its mines, a distance of about three miles, and considerable ore was shipped. The United States Steel Corporation, by reason of its extensive and thorough prospecting, has shown that in the North Freedom district alone there is a deposit of merchantable ore estimated at over five hundred million tons, and it is expected that in the near future this company will ship to Gary, Indiana, large quantities of this ore. Although the ore is not of very high quality, it is a hematite order and contains from forty-five to sixty-two per cent of iron. Other parties have taken an interest in exploration work, and a mine has been discovered about two miles south of the city of Baraboo. A shaft has been sunk on this property, known as the Cahoon mine, to a depth of about three hundred and fifty feet, and the shaft is showing up good ore. Farther to the east, in Caledonia, considerable exploration work was done also, and large ore deposits were located at that place. It has thus been demonstrated that iron ore may be found in almost any place in the Baraboo Valley, and no doubt in the near future new deposits will be discovered. These deposits will greatly increase the wealth of Sauk county, and are apt to increase largely the population of the county, because, by reason of the proximity of this deposit to Gary, shipments can be made, not only in very short time, but also at small cost.

Herman Grotophorst, whose enterprise in this direction has opened up a new phase of mineral development in central Wisconsin, was born August 26, 1856, in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk county, Wisconsin. His parents were John H. and Gertrude (Dahlen) Grotophorst, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1849, bringing his family of three children, and found a location in Sauk county, where

he was among the early settlers. His career was that of a farmer, and aside from his substantial prosperity in that line, he was known as an honorable, upright citizen, respected by all who knew him. In the early years of his American citizenship, his political support was given to the Democratic party, and that continued until the death of Lincoln, after which he was equally strong in his support of Republican principles. In the family were four sons and one daughter.

The education of Herman Grotophorst until his thirteenth year was derived from attendance at the country schools in the neighborhood of the homestead. He gained a thorough familiarity with farm labor as a youth, studied as opportunity presented, and all the while was ambitious to extend the horizon of his activities beyond the limits of a farm. Finally, in 1882, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His studies were then continued in the law department of the State University, where he completed his work in 1885. After standing the law examinations, he moved to Baraboo in 1886, and in this city his first experience as a lawyer began. In 1888 Mr. Grotophorst moved to the city of Minneapolis, where he remained two years and during that time was associated with James A. Peterson under the firm name of Grotophorst & Peterson. With two years' experience in metropolitan practice, he returned to Baraboo, became associated with Mr. Remmington and Buchley under the firm name of Grotophorst, Remmington and Buchley. That firm lasted three years. The following twelve years Mr. Grotophorst practiced alone, and then established the present firm of Grotophorst, Evans & Thomas, the other members being Mr. E. A. Evans, and Mr. H. A. Thomas. Theirs is one of the leading legal firms of Sauk county, and their practice is of a general nature.

From 1886 to 1888 Mr. Grotophorst served as superintendent of the city schools of Baraboo, and his record as an educator is well remembered by many of the older citizens of this locality. For nine years he served as a member of the state board of control, and was district attorney during the Peck administration. A few years ago he consented to become Democratic candidate in his district for Congress against Mr. Babcock, and his defeat was by a very small majority. Throughout his career his politics have been staunchly Democratic, and he is now regarded as a Democrat with strongly progressive tendencies. For fifteen years he has served as secretary of the Democratic county committee, has been a delegate to county, state and national convention, and during the active career of that eminent Democratic statesman was a very warm supporter of Grover Cleveland.

For the past four years Mr. Grotophorst has been president of the Bank of Baraboo, a substantial and old financial institution, with resources aggregating nearly two million dollars, concerning which more

will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Grotophorst has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic Order.

In the City of Minneapolis on July 22, 1891, Herman Grotophorst married Miss Mary E. Griffith, a daughter of James and Ella Griffith, who were residents of North Wales, England.

SANFORD H. WOOD. A very efficient administration of the office of county clerk of Sauk county has been given by Mr. Wood during the past six years, and his character as a citizen and as a public official is held in high esteem throughout that community. Mr. Wood is a veteran of the railroad service, having spent many years as an engineer with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Sanford H. Wood was born December 25, 1849, in McHenry county, Illinois. His parents, Jacob and Sarah (Thompson) Wood, were both born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and Jacob Wood moved to the United States in 1832, locating in Boone county, Illinois. After a residence there of eight years, his home was established in McHenry county, where he followed the trade of blacksmith until 1860, when he engaged in farming until he retired. His death occurred in Nebraska in 1898. His widow survived until 1910, passing away at Aurora, Illinois. Thomas Thompson, the maternal grandfather, whose home was in Canada lived to be one hundred and three years of age. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Sanford H. Wood attained all his early education in the common schools, of McHenry county, Illinois. His active career began at the age of sixteen, and for more than twenty years he was a railroader. His first work was as a brakeman on the Chicago & Northwestern line, followed by six months as a baggageman, after which he became fireman for three years, and in 1881 was promoted to locomotive engineer. From 1884 to 1897 he was one of the capable and skillful drivers of one of the engines in the passenger service on the Northwestern Railroad. In 1897, on leaving the railroad service, Mr. Wood established his home at Baraboo. Since that time his interest has been taken up with different lines of business, and in the fall of 1906 he was elected county clerk of Sauk county. His official administration began in 1907, and by reelection his services have been retained to the present time. His office is conducted in a way that gives the greatest satisfaction to the people, and his personal acquaintance with the inhabitants of Sauk county is probably as extensive as that of any other local county official. His politics is of the Progressive-Republican brand.

Mr. Wood is affiliated with the Baraboo Lodge of Masons, with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 47, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His long railroad service gives him an active membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In McHenry county, Illinois, on November 2, 1875, he married Elsie M. Stevens, a daughter of

Jonas and Mary Stevens. One daughter has been born to their union, Nella, born July 18, 1881.

Thomas S. Nolan. In twenty-seven years of membership with the Janesville Bar, Mr. Nolan has been both a successful and a distinguished lawyer; one whose talents and hard-working ability have enabled him to serve the interests of many and important clients and who both as a citizen and business man has been prominent in the city and in southern Wisconsin.

Thomas S. Nolan is a native of Janesville, born in the city, October 11, 1856, a son of Simon and Margaret (Coss) Nolan. Both parents were born in Ireland, and the father came to America in 1854, locating in Janesville. His business was that of Railroad Contractor, and it took him into various parts of the country, and it is worth mentioning that he was one of the contractors who helped to build the Northwestern Railroad from Janesville to Chicago. There were two children, Thomas S. and Catherine M., the latter being the wife of Walter E. Fernald, well known as an educator, and who since 1886 has been Superintendent of the School for Feeble Minded at Boston, Massachusetts. Both the parents are now deceased.

Thomas S. Nolan attended the public schools and then was a student at Ridgetown, Ontario, in the Ridgetown Academy. He began studying law in the office of Attorney Edward Bates, of York, Nebraska. For some time previously he had been employed as assistant clerk, and then as clerk in the office of the Nebraska Penitentiary. Finally he returned to Janesville, and continued his study of law with Cassoday & Carpenter, and later with Eldredge & Fethers. He was admitted to practice in the Wisconsin Bar in 1879.

Mr. Nolan in 1881 was one of the incorporators of the Recorder Printing Company, and for the first two years was editor of the *Recorder*, a Republican paper. On leaving the editorial chair he became associated in practice with John Cunningham, under the firm name of Nolan & Cunningham. This partnership continued for three years, at the end of which time George G. Sutherland became his partner, under the name of Sutherland & Nolan. Their firm did a large business in Janesville and Rock county, and their relationship was continued for nine years. After that Mr. Nolan practiced alone until 1908, and then became associated with H. W. Adams and Charles W. Reeder, under the firm name of Nolan, Adams & Reeder. This partnership was dissolved in 1911, and Mr. Nolan now has offices by himself in the Jackman Building.

Mr. Nolan has been closely identified with several of the larger business enterprises of Janesville. He was one of the promoters, the attorney and an organizer of the Rockford & Interurban Railway Com-

A Conte

pany. He was also one of the organizers of the Janesville Traction Company. He was also an organizer of the Bower City Bank.

Fraternally, Mr. Nolan is a thirty-second degree Mason, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and for several years was chairman of the County Republican Committee. He was one of the original members of the Fire and Police Commission of Janesville, and for four years was president of the commission.

February 22, 1883, he married Miss Jessie M. Murdock, daughter of Edwin D. and Adelia (Hoyt) Murdock. They are the parents of one daughter, Vera E., who graduated from the Janesville High School with the class of 1909, and from Milwaukee-Downer College in 1912.

ARMINIO CONTE. As a commonwealth which on many counts is properly adjudged foremost in progressiveness among American States, Wisconsin has assimilated a more cosmopolitan population than almost any other state, and the achievements and position which are the chief ground for state pride no doubt proceed largely from this very cosmopolitanism.

From the priority in settlement and preponderance in numerical and commercial power the German people have of course been credited with the most distinctive part in shaping the destiny of the state, but many other nationalities have contributed in only less degree. As economic factors the Italian people today exert a powerful influence in the state, and the values they will contribute in the progress of Wisconsin during the following decades will be increasingly shown in all departments of activity.

As the home government's representative in the state, as a banker and business man of Milwaukee, the foremost Italian-American citizen of Wisconsin is Arminio Conte, a young man whose brilliant ability and accomplishment in the finer things of life, as well as his success in business render him an especially appropriate representative of a nation which for so long has been regarded as the world's center of culture and religion.

Arminio Conte was born near Naples, Villanova del Battista, in the Province of Avellino, Italy, November 18, 1878. He is the second son of the late Ralph Conte and Lucy (Torizzo) Conte, his mother being still a resident in Italy. There were four sons and one daughter in the family. The father was for many years a soldier under the Bourbons, but later deserted them and for about eight years served under the new regime inaugurated when Rome was proclaimed capital of Italy on September 20, 1870. The father died in Italy in September, 1908. He had served his country as a soldier from the time he was sixteen until the time he was thirty-five years of age. During the latter part of his life he was in business as an exporter of wines and he

also manufactured wines from the grapes of his own vineyard, as well as from those of other vineyards in Italy.

Arminio Conte received his education at Naples, and in Rome, where he spent his youth. He was educated in the technical school called in Italian "Scuole Techniche and Ystituto Secnico." At the age of seventeen he received the degree which in Italian is "Segretario Comunate." At the taking of the Italian census in 1891 he was awarded the diploma of honor from the minister of commerce and labor. He has passed successfully many civil examinations in Italy. On October 27, 1902, he was appointed clerk of the Italian Consul at New York City. He came to America to take up his duties, and spent four years in New York. After this in July, 1906, he was appointed Italian Consular Agent (Agente Consolare D'Italia). This appointment brought him to Milwaukee, where he arrived on February 3, 1907, and has held this position and been a resident of the city ever since. His jurisdiction as consular agent covers Wisconsin and Iowa, and among the Italian Americans of these two states he performs a service whose value in all its varied details of practical assistance, advice, and benevolence, can hardly be overestimated. He looks after injury cases among his people, guides the Italian immigrants who come to these states, secures work for them and settles their disputes and troubles. Previous to his arrival the labor bureaus had been systematically robbing the Italian immigrants on every hand, but under his consular jurisdiction the labor bureaus have gone out of existence so far as their preying upon the Italian people is concerned. The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, The Falk Foundry, International Harvester Company, and the Allis & Chalmers Company now hire all their Italian laborers through the Consular Agency. Through Mr. Conte the Italian government has placed more than twenty thousand volumes of Italian grammars and other Italian school books in the Third Ward School, in Milwaukee, this ward being composed of ninety per cent Italian pupils. In that school they teach both English and Italian, and the school has become an excellent training ground for the making of good American citizens. Mr. Conte is popular among social and business circles in the city, is a member of the Deutscher Club of Milwaukee, the Knights of Columbus, the M. & M. Association and Italian Chambers of Commerce of New York and Chicago. He is a member of the Catholic church, belonging to Blessed Virgin of Pompeii parish of Milwaukee, and takes an active part in that congregation. Mr. Conte is of the opinion that his people in America need just two things, the school and the church, and it has been his aim to have the children of his countrymen to attend school and the entire family attend church, and in this way the best influences are exercised for good and useful citizens.

Mr. Conte on January 1, 1909, opened in Milwaukee the Italian Mutual Savings Bank, located at 149 Detroit street. This bank accepts deposits all the way from one cent to one thousand dollars, but not in excess of one thousand dollars at one time. This is the only Italian bank in the state of Wisconsin, and its business is chiefly local to Milwaukee. Mr. Conte also represents the Bank of Naples, has the agency for all the steamship lines to Europe and South America. As Consular Agent he has in the two states about forty-five thousand Italians under his supervision, and his office handles a correspondence of more than fifty letters a day among these people. Mr. Conte in June, 1910, established the Milwaukee Macaroni Company, whose plant is at 173 Huron street, Mr. Conte being treasurer of this concern and the officers being well known Italians in the city. The company has prospered and built up a very flourishing business since its beginning, and now ships one thousand boxes of macaroni, each box containing fifteen pounds net, and more business will be handled as soon as the plant can be enlarged.

Arminio Conte is a bachelor, is a thorough student, a fine conversationalist, and has devoted his splendid abilities and powers to the service of his country, and is one of the finest representatives of Italian-American citizenship in Wisconsin or in any state.

Hon. Francis A. Deleglise. On March 25, 1894, there passed away at Antigo, Wisconsin, the man widely and familiarly known to the public as the "Father of Antigo." He was Hon. Francis Augustine Deleglise, and he was born on February 10, 1835, in Commune of Baynes, Canton of Valais, Switzerland, the son of Maurice Athanase and Catherine (Lang) Del'Eglise. In the preparation of this all too brief memoriam which is designed for publication in this history of Wisconsin, nothing could be more in the nature of a eulogy than a simply straightforward recounting of the more salient features of his long and singularly sweet life, and it is not the purpose or intent of this article to do aught but tell of him as he was.

The father of Mr. Deleglise was one of four brothers of an old, and highly respected Catholic family of Valais, who were vineyardists. Of the four brothers, who all lived to reach ripe old ages two were priests, one of the Order of Jesuits, was a teacher of Mathematics at the University of Freiburg; the other of the Order of St. Bernard was the Superior of the Monks at the Great St. Bernard's Hospital. Maurice, the father of our subject, was a teacher and surveyor while the other brother conducted his vineyard, following the occupation of his ancestors. In 1848, much against the wishes of their family, these latter two brothers, with their little families, emigrated to America—the one brother locating in Missouri near Leavenworth, Kansas, where he followed the occupation of his native Canton, and

conducted a vineyard up to the time of his death; while Maurice came to Wisconsin, where he endeavored to provide for his family by agriculture. The pioneer's life was a hard struggle for the Swiss teacher and harder on the wife who survived their arrival to the new country but five years when she succumbed in childbirth to the hardships and privations of pioneer life at their home in the town of Theresa, now in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where she was buried.

The family made their home in Gibson, Manitowoc county, for a short time and then removed to near what is now Belle Plain in Shawano county, Wisconsin. Here the father farmed up to the time of his death in 1878, and was brought for burial to the home of his son, Francis A., in the then little village of Antigo, just being platted by this son, its founder.

Francis Augustine was the eldest of the three children brought to America—the eldest child, a daughter, Catherine, having yielded to the persuasions of relatives and remained with them in the native land. Francis had up to this time been a regular attendant at the very excellent schools of his old home, but the new country taxed the family's savings to the utmost and its welfare in a great measure depended upon the earning capacity of this big, bright, healthy boy of barely fourteen years, who proved himself resourceful and willing to turn to any work that offered to help the family—from clearing, farming, sailing on the Lakes in summer and working in the logging woods in winter, to helping his father in surveying for the neighbors, Francis did everything and anything in a cheerful, willing and capable manner, his earnings always going into the family purse.

At the age of twenty-one Francis Deleglise married, and soon thereafter he and his young wife went to Appleton where they continued to reside until 1877, with the exception of two years' residence, '71-'73, in Shawano county where Mr. Deleglise started and platted the village of Leopolis. During those years he was more or less occupied in civil and municipal engineering, locating settlers on homestead lands, etc., carrying on the work he had learned under his father.

It should be stated here, however, that he enlisted on June 28, 1861, in Appleton, Wisconsin, in Company E of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Marsten of Appleton. He was promoted soon to the rank of corporal, and in July, 1862, the regiment became attached to the Army of the Potomac, participating thereafter in the many struggles of the famed Iron Brigade. At Antietam, on September 17, 1862, he was severely wounded and as a result was in hospital for several months thereafter. He was at the battle of Gettysburg and was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the first day's fight. He did not long remain in the hands of the enemy, however, as when they retreated, they were forced to leave their wounded behind them, and he was rescued by the Federal forces. On July 16, 1864, Mr.

Deleglise was honorably discharged, with the record of a valiant soldier to his credit. When he enlisted he was a stout, husky young man, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and when he returned from the war he had become so emaciated from illness, wounds and army fare that he tipped the scales at barely ninety pounds. He suffered for long after the war as the result of his experience, and during his convalescence he studied engineering and mathematics and as soon as he was able in point of bodily strength, he resumed his work of surveying, and in time he became an expert in that branch of civil engineering.

In 1867 he commenced the looking up and locating of lands in North Central Wisconsin, and it was then that he, in reality, selected the site of the future city of Antigo, and in 1877, to further exemplify the faith he felt in the future of the place he brought his family here and located, and platted the village of Antigo. Mr. Deleglise named it so from "Nequi Antigo Suebeh," the Chippewa Indian name of Spring River, signifying Balsam Evergreen River from the balsam and evergreen that border the waters of this stream which flow through the plat. He was the first town chairman and when the county was organized he was elected chairman of the first county board, and served among the first county treasures and was most active in its early organization and management. Mr. Deleglise dealt largely in real estate, and he became the possessor of immense tracts of land in and about the county. He was one of the most public spirited men the city ever knew, always working for the development and improvement of the community, and having an eye single to its best development along material and moral lines. He was a man liberal in all things especially in matters of church and of education, donating sites for these purposes and also for public buildings. In politics he was a Democrat first, but after the war he became a Republican and he continued a staunch adherent of that political faith up to the time of his death. In 1892 he was elected to represent this district in the state legislature, where he made a brilliant record as a legislator, manifesting his intelligent interest in the best welfare of his constituents and accomplishing worthy work in that office. He was a staunch Roman Catholic all his life, and died in the fervent, loyal profession of that faith, on Easter Sunday, March 25, 1894.

On November 29, 1856, Mr. Deleglise was married at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, to Mary Bor, born on January 1, 1835, in Taus, Bohemia. She was the daughter of Simon and Dora (Kerzman) Bor, the family coming to America from Bohemia in 1855 and settling in the town of Gibson, in Manitowoc county, where the Deleglise family resided. The father, who was a merchant in his native land, engaged in farming here, and thus passed his remaining days. He died in Antigo in 1881. He had served eight years as a soldier in his home country.

Mrs. Deleglise was a devoted mother and brave woman who faced

courageously the hardships and trials, first of the wife of a soldier during the Civil war, with three small children to care for, and then as the mother of eight children she journeyed with them to these wilds to undertake the responsibilities of the pioneer woman. She was of a deeply religious and sympathetic nature, a natural born nurse and the pioneer women all looked to her for help and encouragement in sickness and trials and relied upon her to nurse them and she was always ready to go when called upon. Mr. Deleglise entered the lands in the vicinity of Antigo in her name and the site of the city also was in her name she signing the Plat of the village of Antigo as its owner. Mrs. Deleglise survived her husband fourteen years, dying December 20, 1907.

To Mr. and Mrs. Deleglise were born the following children: Mary T., who married John Deresch, of Antigo, Wisconsin; Sophia E., the widow of Samuel E. Leslie of Antigo; Francis Joseph, who is deceased; John E., also deceased; Anna E., the wife of Thomas Morrissey of Antigo; Adelbert A.; Alexius L.; Henry and Edmond, the last two deceased.

Mrs. Mary Teresa Deresch, eldest child of her parents, and her husband, were the first white settlers to enter a government homestead in this then wilderness, and she was for a long time the only white woman within a radius of twenty miles. They have two surviving children, Christian and Charles. Their child born to them in 1877 was the first white child born here but it survived but a few days.

Mrs. Sophia Leslie, now widowed, has two surviving children, Loyola I. and Cyril Deleglise; Mrs. Leslie, it should be noted, was one of the first school teachers in Langlade county, and her father's assistant when platting the village.

Anna E., and her husband, Thomas Morrissey, have four children: Margaret Virginia, John Francis, Gerald Deleglise and May. Mrs. Morrissey as a girl of ten years accompanied her father to Langlade county when he brought with him the first band of thirty prospective colonists and she spent the first winter with her sister, Mrs. John Deresch, her mother and the remainder of the family coming in the following spring. She was the first white child to come to what later became Langlade county, and she has an acquaintance with this part of the county that dates back to the most primitive days, in the matter of settlement.

Adelbert Deleglise is unmarried and resides in Antigo.

Alexius L. Deleglise, the youngest son of the five living children of his parents, is city engineer of Antigo, and is one of the prominent young men of the city. He is a widower and has three children, Margaret, Irene and Germaine. The family, from first to last, has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the best people of the county, and their place as pioneers of the city and country is not less pronounced than is their

standing in the matter of citizenship of the most helpful and uplifting order.

George H. Gordon, the senior member of the law firm of George H. Gordon, Law & Gordon, is the leading corporation lawyer of his section of Wisconsin. He is a director of the National Bank of La Crosse and the counselor of many of the largest local manufacturing, commercial and public service corporations.

His partner, Mr. D. S. Law, at present district attorney of La Crosse county, is the son of one of the city's pioneers, the late David Law, who was a man of large and original ability and force. The junior member, Robert D. Gordon, eldest son of the senior member of the firm, is a graduate of 1911, of the Law Department of Cornell University.

George H. Gordon is a Republican and has been district attorney of La Crosse county, an alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, and, during the administration of President Taft, he was United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

This is a brief schedule of results. Mr. Gordon's career is more interesting in its development than this outline would suggest. He is the son of two good, old fashioned Presbyterian Scotch people, William M. and Jane Barnes Gordon, who came to this county sixty-one years ago, and lived the lives of sincerity and independence for which they were both born, and which exemplified the stiff-necked rules of the genuine Covenanter. After a short stay in Waukesha they moved to what was then North La Crosse, where George, their third child, was born, in 1860, July 3rd. William M. Gordon worked at his trade of machinist until he had accumulated a sufficient competence to maintain himself and wife when he retired. He died in 1910. She had preceded him by three years.

North La Crosse was a sandy little sawmill village, and by the time George was big enough to go to school the sorting and rafting of the great output of logs that came down Black River, was done within a four mile stretch of river, beginning at the old main sorting boom just above Onalaska, and ending at the upper limits of North La Crosse.

All the boys in the neighborhood used, in those days, to quit school and take to the river in the spring, like ducks. They became very expert log riders, and boys of sixteen and even younger, could command from $3.00 to $5.00 a day during the season's rush, after "the spring drive."

George H. Gordon was one of these boys. He went to school in the winter and "worked on the river" in the summer, until he was about eighteen, when, largely through the interest taken in him by a fellow riverman of mature years, who was a great reader and a man of intelligence and sense, George was inspired to look for a field of life-work with possibilities beyond manual labor and day wages. He determined, under the advice of his mentor, to become a lawyer, and entered the law office

of Wing & Prentiss, where he read law and became a law clerk, serving faithfully for four years, when he was admitted to the bar.

In 1882 he began to practice with the late Judge Thomas A. Dyson, as a partner, continuing with him until 1886, when he formed a new partnership with William L. Crosby, under the firm style of Crosby & Gordon. This was a happy and fortunate arrangement for both of these young men. Mr. Crosby, a man of large ability, was ambitious as well as thorough and capable. His death in 1892 cut short a career of usefulness and prominence for his firm, and Mr. Gordon was left alone until January 1, 1898. Then he was, for a few years associated with John J. Fruit, an agreeable and successful co-partnership, which was severed by Mr. Fruit's going upon the bench, in 1901, and from 1901 until the present firm was organized in 1913, Mr. Gordon practiced alone. He now expects his second son, Stanley, who will soon graduate from Cornell, to join and become a working force in the firm.

Mr. Gordon has made his way to a leading place among the lawyers of Wisconsin without any adventitious assistance. He is not spectacular and he has sought success with none of the artifices of the popular declaimer. He has practiced law, day and night, year in and year out, not with a view to making a reputation, but with the courage and determination of a man who starts, bare handed, to compel success by deserving it. Downright in his opinions and "straight from the shoulder" in his way of expressing them, he is calculated neither by temperament nor experiment, to be patient with humbug. He never practices it himself and he makes short shrift of it in others.

When a question of right or wrong confronts him he does credit to the uncompromising stock from which he came. But he is in no sense a narrow man. He has good sense and plenty of good humor, is very much alive to the present, and with a dead-in-earnest style and method, he is nevertheless tolerant, gentle, discriminating and faithful in his friendships, the sort of a man the poor devil is never afraid of, and from whom the rich and great expect no obsequiousness. In short, he is a broad, well seasoned specimen of the self-made and righteously successful American citizen, self-respecting and compelling the respect of other men of strength, ability and character.

On January 24, 1885, Mr. Gordon was married in La Crosse, to Miss Stella G. Goddard, daughter of L. M. Goddard, and to this union there have come four children, Robert D., born March 25, 1888; Stanley, December 25, 1890; Margery, January 20, 1894; and Donald, March 6, 1903.

George Craig Cooper. Personal achievement is something in which everyone, normally constituted, takes justifiable pride, but there are few individuals who do not also value an honored name and untarnished reputation inherited from forefathers. In America patriotism has ever

been placed on a pedestal and the recital of military prowess in an ancestor naturally brings a glow of appreciation which is as pure a sentiment as can be cherished by one who is, himself, a leader of the people. The ancestral line of George Craig Cooper exhibits not only patriotism and military valor, but other qualities which have contributed to the upbuilding of the sections in which the Coopers and their kindred have made their homes.

George Craig Cooper was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, May 26, 1860, and is a son of James C. and Margaret E. (Newton) Cooper. The father was born at Sterling, New York, and was a son of George C. Cooper and a grandson of William Cooper. James C. Cooper had not the robust health of his military ancestors, his life covering but thirty-six years, three of his five children surviving, George Craig being the third in order of birth. He had engaged in agricultural pursuits both in DeKalb and Lee counties, and also was identified with merchandising in Illinois, whence in 1848 he had accompanied his father, who died there fourteen years later. His father, William Cooper, took part in the battle of Oswego, in the War of 1812, afterward moving to New York. He married a daughter of James Craig, who had come from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled at East Salem, Washington county, New York, and subsequently served with the colonial army under Colonel Alexander Webster. His name has been preserved in the family, accounting for the Craig in the name of George Craig Cooper of Superior. The mother of Mr. Cooper, Margaret E. (Newton) Cooper, was born at Racine, Wisconsin, and yet survives. She is a daughter of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Walker) Newton. The former was born in New York, and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a pioneer in this denomination in Wisconsin came to Racine in 1835. His long and useful life was closed in his eighty-ninth year, at Seville, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Walker, who was born in 1816, in Illinois, immediately across the Mississippi river from St. Louis, Missouri. Her father, David Walker, was born in North Carolina and moved from that state to Tennessee, from whence he became a soldier under General Jackson and fought at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. After, with pioneering spirit, he moved to Illinois, then practically a wilderness, and in 1826 became the owner and builder of the first house on the site of the present city of Ottawa, in LaSalle county, having previously lived for a time as the first settler in St. Clair county. David Walker married Phoebe Findley, who was born in Wythe county, Virginia, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who died at the battle of Cowpens, while serving under General Morgan. Rev. Jesse Walker was a brother of David Walker, and it is said that he preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in Chicago, Illinois.

George Craig Cooper received his early education in the public schools of De Kalb county, Illinois, following which he entered the sem-

inary at East Paw Paw, Illinois, and after graduating from that institution, took up the study of law in the office of Samuel Richardson, at Ottawa. On May 22, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and at once located in practice in Huron, South Dakota, where he followed his profession during the next nine years. Mr. Cooper came to Superior in 1891, and here he has continued in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative clientele, at the present time maintaining offices in the Wisconsin building. He has been connected with a number of cases which have given him deserved standing at the Wisconsin bar. He has long been identified with Democratic politics. While living in South Dakota, he served one term as assistant county attorney, and in 1889 became a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution for the state of South Dakota. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, supporting the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and in the same year became the candidate of his party for the office of attorney general of the state. A prominent Elk, he holds membership in Superior Lodge No. 403, and in 1900 served as exalted ruler of his lodge. As a diversion from his arduous labors in his profession, Mr. Cooper is engaged in the breeding of full-blooded Guernsey cattle, and now has a herd of thirty animals on his fine dairy farm, one of the finest herds and handsomest dairy farms to be found in the Northwest. His varied attainments, his forceful nature and his unflagging persistence have made his every venture a success, and in his profession, in business and in social circles he is recognized as one to whom others look for leadership.

In 1892 Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Minnie McCullen, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Alexander McCullen, of Wessington, South Dakota.

John T. Murphy. It is in the field of journalism, perhaps, that men become most widely known, not always as personalities, but as influences, their printed thoughts reaching thousands where their spoken ones could be heard but by comparatively a few. It is for this reason that the self-imposed obligation of the journalist is of exceeding weight, and there have been times when a newspaper has forced reformatory legislation, and even been the medium of changing public policies. From academic halls, John T. Murphy, president of the Evening Telegram Company, of Superior, entered into newspaper life, and has continued to be prominently identified with the same to the present time. Other vocations have attracted him for short periods, but he has always returned to the calling which he chose as his field of endeavor in young manhood, and today he is recognized as one of the leading figures in the newspaper world of the Northwest. Mr. Murphy was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, September 7, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Abigail (Guiney) Murphy.

Daniel Murphy, a native of Cork, Ireland, emigrated to the United States in his youth and for many years was employed on the construction of the famous Hoosac Tunnel. Later he was identified with numerous other large engineering enterprises in the east, but for some years prior to his death, which occurred at North Adams, Massachusetts, when he was seventy-four years of age, he lived a retired life. His widow still survives and makes her home in the Bay state.

John T. Murphy received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of North Adams, and subsequently attended Drury Academy, from which he was graduated. He early turned his attention to work of a journalistic nature, becoming initiated into newspaper life in Boston, then, as now, one of the leading literary centers of the country. In 1886 he turned his face toward the west, and for a time was engaged in real estate operations in Kansas City, Missouri, but subsequently returned to his native state and became manager of the North Adams *Transcript*. He was later on the staff of the Boston *Globe* and other large eastern metropolitan newspapers, and was identified with the New England Associated Press, but in 1888 came to Superior, Wisconsin, and for a time was engaged in real estate deals and other large speculations. Eventually, with W. E. Haskell, then manager of the Minneapolis *Journal,* afterwards manager of the New York *Journal* and Boston *Herald,* he founded the *Evening Telegram,* with which he has been connected in one capacity or another to the present time. Later this newspaper became the property of the Land and River Improvement Company, but in 1896 Mr. Murphy organized a new corporation, known as the Evening Telegram Company, and with himself as president of the concern has continued to publish the newspaper, now one of the leading publications of the state. Although his chief interests lie in this connection, Mr. Murphy has of late years devoted much of his time to copper and iron lands, and is also president of the Berkshire Realty Company, a company dealing in Superior real estate. He has become widely known in business circles, and has ever been prominent in movements tending to advance the welfare of his adopted city.

In 1890 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Margaret Hyland, a native of Fort Edward, New York, who died in 1892, at the age of twenty-two years. In April, 1901, Mr. Murphy was married to Elizabeth M. Flynn, of North Adams, Massachusetts. In political matters a Republican, Mr. Murphy has ever been prominent in the councils of his party, although he has never desired personal preferment, and his nearest approach to serving in public office occurred in 1900 and 1908, when he was in each year one of the delegates from Wisconsin to the National Republican Convention. He is a member of a number of social organizations in Superior, displays a commendable willingness to give his aid and influence to the movements which make for education, morality and good citizenship, and has a wide circle of friends among all classes.

Frank H. Poehler. Perhaps no state in the Union is more thickly populated with people of German birth or ancestry than is the great state of Wisconsin, and the town of Prairie du Chien is especially in that respect. It is undeniable that the citizenship of the German is of the highest type, and it follows that the community that has been settled by the sons of that nation will be marked by the sturdy progressiveness that characterizes its people. Prairie du Chien, then, may be regarded as one of these fortunate communities possessing a generous proportion of men of that type, and not the least among these is its mayor, Frank H. Poehler. Not only has he distinguished himself by his service to his community from time to time, but he has played a most important part in the business and fiscal enterprises incident to the growth and prosperity of the city, and it is eminently fitting that some manner of tribute be paid to him in a work of the character of which this publication partakes.

To follow his career with more or less of detail, is, then, the object of this somewhat brief review. He was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on November 15, 1860, and is the son of H. C. and Sophia (Green) Poehler, concerning whom some mention is made here as follows. Both parents were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1856 and located at once in Prairie du Chien, being one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford county. He set himself to whatever occupation he could find, and until 1870 was employed as a teamster. In the year mentioned he found himself sufficiently independent to gratify a long cherished ambition,—that of opening a general merchandise store in the community. He prospered in his undertaking, bringing to bear upon the conduct of the business all his native thrift and an excellent business judgment, and when he died in 1901 he was counted one of the financially independent men of the city. He was a man of the highest integrity, and his standing in his home community was one of the most pleasing order. Long a member of the German Evangelical church of Prairie du Chien, he reared his family in that faith, and played an important part in the activities of the church body in his home town. By his marriage with Sophia Green were born three children, two of whom survive,—Frank H., of this review, and Mrs. T. P. Cargille, now a resident of Tennessee. The mother of these children died in 1881, twenty years prior to the passing of her husband.

Frank H. Poehler received his education in the schools of his native community, and when he had finished with his high school course he entered the business with his father, and thereafter continued to be so identified. He learned the principles of business from his father, who was a most efficient instructor, and when the elder gentleman died he left the concern in the hands of his son, secure in the knowledge that it would be carried on successfully and

F. H. Pochler

profitably as long as his son continued to be identified therewith. The young merchant carried on the business until 1908, when he sold out, and has since devoted his time to a varied collection of interests. He has always been found interested and associated with the leading enterprises launched in the city, and as a promoter of new activities as well, he has figured prominently. The best interests of Prairie du Chien have always been close to his heart, and he has spared no effort to establish and make solid enterprises that seemed to promise something to the ultimate growth and development of the city. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium, an institution of the greatest benefit to the community, and he is at the present time a director of the Crawford County Bank.

Civic and political matters have always claimed a generous share in his interests, and Mr. Poehler has given the most praiseworthy service to his community during three years' service as an alderman, and is now in the midst of his service as mayor of the city, to which office he was elected by a pleasing majority on April 2, 1912. His administration thus far has been marked by a service of the same order that is characteristic of a man of his ideals and integrity, and he has amply justified the wisdom of the people in calling him to such an office. Mr. Poehler is a stanch Republican, and has given worthy service to his party throughout his more mature years.

His fraternal relations are represented chiefly by his membership in the Masonic order, in which he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter.

Mr. Poehler was married on April 25, 1885, in Prairie du Chien, to Miss Louisa Stuckey, the daughter of an old pioneer family of Crawford county, and to them have been born three children,—Mabel, Nellie and Helen.

Ramus Orsted Gottfredson. In the death of Mr. Gottfredson in 1901, the city of Kenosha lost a successful merchant, a valuable and useful citizen, and a man of whose success in life was not only large, but was earned by qualities of character which are always admirable.

Ramus Orsted Gottfredson was born January 17, 1828, so that he was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death. His native land was Denmark, and his parents were Gottfred and Maria Gottfredson. Common schools in Denmark supplied him with the foundation of his literary education, and at the age of fourteen he went to Haderslaben in Schleswig-Holstein, where he spent six years as an apprentice at the watchmaker's trade. The watchmaking trade gave him his introduction into independent business and it was as a jeweler that he afterwards built up a fortune in Wisconsin. After finishing his apprenticeship he spent six months working at his trade in Copenhagen and then was employed by a maufacturer of ship chronometers. Finally the Revolu-

tion in the German states and provinces broke out during the forties, and he found employment in the office of a wholesale jewelry firm at Hamburg until 1850.

It was in that year that Mr. Gottfredson left the old country and took passage on board the barque North America, which after twenty-eight days of sailing dropped anchor in New York Harbor. A few months after his arival in America he was working in Albany, New York, at nine dollars per week and his board. On April 12, 1850, however, he arrived in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and here got a contract with W. O. Bush, who was to furnish him his board and wages of ten dollars per week as manager of a stock of jewelry, and in addition was to get one-half of the profits. The first week of 1851, he and his brother bought out the stock from his employer, for four hundred dollars. In a short time he had acquired ownership of the entire business, and had just paid off all his obligations to his brothers and others, when a robber broke into the store one night and stole four hundred dollars worth of goods and money. That was a severe blow at the time, and it seemed likely to embarrass him for some time. However, Mr. E. W. Pratt, the man who had supplied his stock of goods on hearing of his misfortune sent him at once nine hundred dollars worth of new stock, and thus practically launched him in business again. Mr. Gottfredson after this misfortune had a very successful year, and his total business for twelve months was about six thousand dollars. Prosperity now seemed to smile upon him, and for over thirty years he continued in the jewelry business, and from a beginning in a small rented store which had only one window in front in 1888, he constructed a fine two-story brick block and one of the best establishments in the retail business district of Kenosha.

In Kenosha on February 5, 1856, Mr. Gottfredson married Henrietta V. Fry, who was born in Canada. The two children of their marriage are Esther R. and Alice B. Their mother died in 1861, and in the following year Mr. Gottfredson married Josephine T. Tubuse, a native of Ohio. In 1859 they erected a suitable home on Park avenue, where Mrs. Gottfredson still resides. In the building of that home Mr. Gottfredson made a deal whereby he exchanged watches and other jewelry for the material and work of construction.

In religious affairs he belonged to the Danish Lutheran church and helped build a home for that society and also aided in the erection of the German Lutheran house of worship. In politics he was a Republican, and was affiliated with Kenosha Lodge No. 47 of the Masonic Order, in which he was raised, and in 1852 joined the Odd Fellows. For the long period of fifty-five years, Mr. Gottfredson was engaged in the jewelry business and by his thorough knowledge of every detail, his excellent choice of investments, and careful handling of stock, built up a generous fortune, which his widow has employed for much kindly charity and benevolence in her home city.

Hon. P. H. Smith. While serving his second term as a member of the Wisconsin State Senate, and after a long career in business affairs in Sheboygan county, Patrick Henry Smith died on January 22, 1884. The life of Senator Smith had many points of interest. He was a pioneer of Wisconsin, having located in the territory a few months before its admission to the Union. A young man at the time, commanding the resources only of a strong character and industry and good judgment, he was for more than thirty years identified with mercantile affairs in his home city of Plymouth, and at his death left one of the largest estates ever probated in the county. While prosecuting his business affairs with singular ability, he was never neglectful of his duties to home and state. His death occurred at a comparatively early age, and in spite of a semi-invalidism which clouded his last years, he accomplished much that made his career memorable in the annals of his county and state.

Of New England birth and lineage, Patrick Henry Smith was born at Royalton, Vermont, September 29, 1827. He was the youngest of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of Colonel Stafford Smith, a man of marked prominence in his home state. Senator Smith grew up in Vermont, had the sturdy discipline of a New England environment and such advantages as were supplied by the common school. His early inclination pointed toward business, and he had some apprenticeship in that line before coming west.

Arriving in Wisconsin in 1847, he spent one year in Sheboygan, and moved to the little village of Plymouth on March 11, 1848. His brother, H. N. Smith, later of Milwaukee, was a merchant in Plymouth, and the younger Smith took employment in that store, and after one year their relations were reorganized, under the firm name of P. H. Smith & Company. The store in which Senator Smith had his first business experience at Plymouth was the second frame building erected in the town. In 1860, Hon. William Elwell, long a citizen of Sheboygan, succeeded to the interests of H. N. Smith, and the firm became Smith & Elwell. From June, 1867, until March, 1868, Mr. Smith was alone in business, and at the latter date H. H. Huson became associated with him under the firm name of Smith & Huson. In April, 1873, the business was merged into a new organization, when Mr. G. W. Zerler became a partner, the new firm being Smith, Huson & Zerler. Mr. Smith was a natural merchant, a shrewd business man, and when ill health compelled him to retire in April, 1880, he had acquired a generous competency for his family.

The death of Senator Smith brought forth many comments, from individuals and from the press of the state upon his character and career, and from one of these the following tribute seems appropriate: "Senator Smith was a pioneer of the county, and one of its leading spirits, and probably did as much for its advancement as any other citi-

zen. He has always been a gentleman of wide influence, by reason of his mental characteristics, which he always employed for the benefit of his fellow citizens, in preference to his own advancement. During his residence in the county he occupied a number of prominent public positions, and could have held many more, but not being desirous of political distinctions refused to accept them." This comment throws light on his attitude towards public affairs, and though not a politician, he had a worthy record of public service. It was his distinction to have served as the first town clerk of Plymouth. He held the office of postmaster in that city from 1853 to 1857. In 1860 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal. In the village he held such other offices as alderman and president of the city council. His entrance into the larger sphere of state politics came about the time of his retirement from merchandising. He was a Democrat in which political faith he had been reared, he was elected in 1880 to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1882, his death occurring before the expiration of his second term.

The following brief quotation will indicate some of the more personal qualities of his nature: "Shrewd as a business man, and capable in all the affairs of life, it was as a neighbor and friend and in the household among the family that he appeared to the greatest and best advantage. A man of great urbanity and a most genial nature overflowing with irrepressible mirth and wit, he died true to the life he had lived, and smiles and pleasantries characterized the weary weeks and months of his lingering illness, even when undergoing the torments and torture of pain, and so great was his sense of the ridiculous and so overmastering and exuberant was his joyous nature, that it may almost be said that he died with an innocent jest upon his lips."

In October, 1861, Patrick H. Smith married Miss Clemana Elwell, eldest daughter of Judge William Elwell of Pennsylvania. To their happy marriage were born five children, three of whom died in infancy. Those surviving both their father and mother are Mollie and Lucia, of Plymouth.

Mrs. Clemana Elwell Smith was a woman of many notable graces and accomplishments, all expressing the fine christian nobility and perfection of character, for which she will be long remembered in a large circle of friends. She was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1838. She received her education at Bacchus Hall, at Binghamton, New York, one of the earliest schools for girls in the country. Her especial talent for music was developed both at home and in school, and at the age of fifteen she became organist in her parish church, and so continued until her marriage to Mr. Smith in 1861. At Plymouth, Wisconsin, she became organist in St. Paul's Episcopal church, and her work in behalf of this church not only in her home parish but in the state was marked not only by individual consecration, but by the extension of many generous contributions to its wider beneficence. At her husband's

death she gave as a memorial to the church a beautiful pipe organ, and continued as organist for a number of years, until her place was taken by her daughter, Miss Mollie. The families of P. H. Smith and H. N. Smith were the nucleus of the first Episcopal organization in Plymouth, and the first Sunday School of that denomination was organized in the home of H. N. Smith. For half a century, Mrs. P. H. Smith kept her home open to the many activities of the church, and it was also a center for the finest social life of the community. The Smith families were likewise the organizers in 1869 of the Hub Club, which laid the foundation for the splendid public library now established in Plymouth. Mrs. Smith both before and after her husband's death kept up a wide range of cultural interests, traveled much abroad and her devotion to the finer and higher things of life was unceasing to the end. Her death occurred on November 12, 1912. She was one of the charter members of the Plymouth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her family stock is one of the oldest in America.

Hon. William Elwell. Though his career as a lawyer and a distinguished jurist was entirely identified with the state of Pennsylvania, a brief sketch is appropriate here because his daughter, Mrs. P. H. Smith, was for half a century a resident of Plymouth, and a son was at one time one of Plymouth's business men, and he left other descendants in this state.

William Elwell was born October 9, 1808, and when more than eighty-seven years of age passed away on October 15, 1895. For a quarter of a century, he was presiding judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, with residence at Bloomsburg in Columbia county. He was for more than half a century a conspicuous man in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in the line of his profession was a peer of any of his contemporaries. He was in active practice for almost thirty years before he came to the bench, and in that time had served as a member of the legislature. Judge Elwell was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1833. At his death more than sixty years later, many tributes were paid by his old associates to the distinguished character and services of Judge Elwell, and from a reading of these expressions, it is evident that no ordinary man could have called forth such sincere eulogy and admiration. As was expressed by the president of the bar association, "The study of his character and the example of his life as a judge, as a lawyer, as a citizen, as a man and as a Christian will be and should be the incentive to the constantly higher and higher endeavor to reach the exalted plane on which he stood grandly, and steadily." A large proportion of the members of the Columbia county bar at the time of his death had been admitted before Judge Elwell. Concerning his work as a judge, one tribute was as follows: "The rule of conduct of Judge Elwell, as a minister of justice upon the judgment

seat for more than a quarter of a century was righteousness, the subject matter of the profession of the law—nay, more, its principal lesson, and which every member of the profession should prize above honor, success or wealth, as the rule to guide him in the discharge of his duty. It is, therefore, eminently proper that the profession as a body should by appropriate consideration and resolution, perpetuate the character of Judge Elwell as a minister of justice; not that it will add to his fame, but because it will be so long as time shall last, a teacher to the profession of what constitutes righteousness, and more than that, a teacher that yonder judgment-seat continue as Judge Elwell left it, an emblem of that higher judgment-seat of which perfect righteousness is the habitation."

Judge William Elwell married Miss Clemana Shaw. Mrs. P. H. Smith of Plymouth was his eldest daughter. Other children were: Mrs. N. U. Funk of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; E. W. Elwell, of Towanda; George E. Elwell; Charles P. Elwell of Bloomsburg. It may be appropriately added in conclusion that during Judge Elwell's twenty-six years of distinguished service he never had a decision reversed.

Thomas Henry Smith. It would be a difficult matter to follow the career of Thomas Henry Smith through all his varied and extensive activities, in Wisconsin during the fifty years of his residence. He came to the state as a machinist, by one of those peculiar circumstances which throw men into close association, he became a partner of the late John Leathem, and the firm title of Leathem & Smith has ever since been one of the authoritative and substantial names in Wisconsin commercial affairs. For many years their joint activities were chiefly in lumbering and logging. Mr. Smith at the present time is secretary and treasurer of the Leathem & Smith Towing & Wrecking Company, and president of the Leathem & Smith Lumber Company. His residence has been at Sturgeon Bay since 1875.

Thomas Henry Smith is of New England birth and ancestry, born at Stowe, Massachusetts, June 21, 1842. His parents were John and Mary B. (Whitney) Smith, the former a native of Utica, New York, and of English parentage. John Smith was a wool-dyer by trade, and his father before him had followed the same vocation. John Smith had stock in the establishment where he was employed, and during his business career acquired various interests, but died a comparatively young man, after moving his family to Norwich, Connecticut. The mother was born at Stowe, Massachusetts, and the Whitney family goes back in Massachusetts history to the year 1635, and many prominent men bore that name in the early colonial era, and in the later epoch of statehood. John and Mary B. (Whitney) Smith were the parents of the following children: Thomas Henry; Marietta, wife of George B. Merrick of Madison, Wisconsin; and Caroline, who died when quite young.

When Thomas H. Smith was about a year old, the family moved to Norwich, Connecticut. That was the city in which his youth was spent, and his early training in schools and in practical vocational preparation received. The death of his mother when he was fourteen years of age left him an orphan. Thus he was thrown largely on his own resources and with considerable prior inclination entered work at the machinists' trade, which he followed closely until the breaking out of the war. That found him still in his minority, but at the first call of Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers in 1861, he responded and enlisted in Company C of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Henry Peele. That was a three-months' regiment, and as among the first volunteers each recruit received a medal. Mr. Smith fought in the first battle of Bull Run. With the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to Connecticut, and applied himself energetically to his trade. About that time he was awarded a contract for the making of ninety thousand pairs of ice skates, that being practically his first independent business venture.

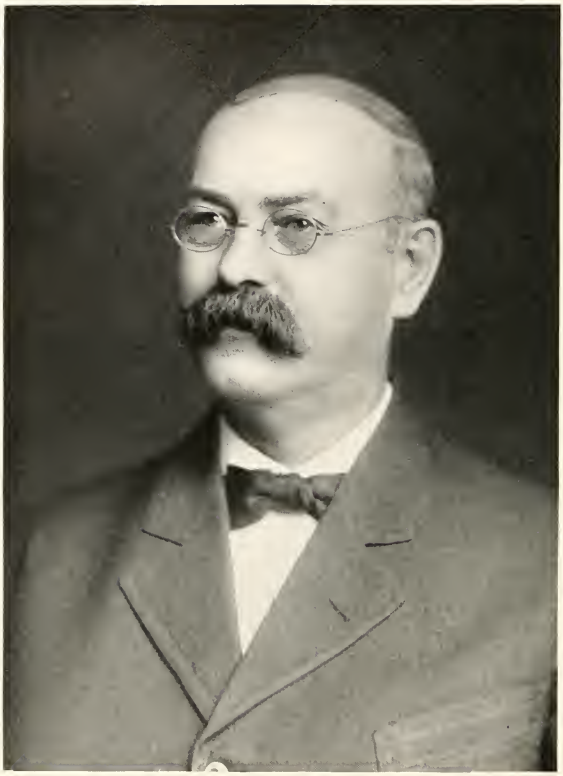
Mr. Smith was introduced to Wisconsin through his uncle, John Whitney, who was at one time proprietor of a machine shop at Green Bay in this state. He induced his nephew to come out and take employment with him in 1864. It was during his work in this shop that John Leathem, who was then conducting a mill at New Franklin, ten miles from Green Bay, made a visit to the shop to get some shingle saws set on collars. Mr. Leathem was a practical lumberman, knew every detail of the outside phases of the industry, was very capable in the handling and leading of men, but was handicapped in his progress by lack of means with which to finance his undertaking. While at the Whitney shops, he explained to its proprietor his desire to find a partner with some money. Whitney then pointed out his nephew as being just the man for his purpose. Leathem explained his proposition to Mr. Smith, who at once became interested, and promised to investigate the situation. A little later Mr. Smith decided to look over the Leathem plant, and when about half way met Mr. Leathem and his men returning to the city of Green Bay. The workmen had become tired of promises instead of actual money, and refused to remain longer in the work. Mr. Smith has always been a man of quick action, and it was characteristic of him that he went back to the mill and wrote out for each of the men a check for his pay, and thus having satisfied the discontented ones the force returned and took up their work with new vigor. That was the beginning of the partnership and life long friendship of Leathem & Smith. Mr. Leathem, as an experienced lumberman, looked after all the outside work, while Mr. Smith took charge of the business end. They conducted the mill at New Franklin until 1867, and it is worth while to recall that shingles in those days sold for six dollars a thousand. In 1867, their enterprise was moved to Red river, on the shore of Green

Bay. The late Charles Scofield, about that time took a leading financial interest in the concern, and the business was conducted for some years under the title of Scofield & Company. In 1875, Leathem & Smith moved to Sturgeon Bay, building a mill there while Mr. Scofield remained to conduct the milling preparations at Red River. In 1881 Mr. Scofield withdrew from the firm, and Leathem & Smith then continued together in various lines for several years. The death of John Leathem, whose name ranks high among early Wisconsin lumbermen, occurred in 1905, in San Diego, California, where he had spent the last ten years of his life in poor health.

Before the days of manufacture of artificial ice on an extensive scale, the Hammond Packing Company of Hammond, Indiana, had built several large ice houses at Sturgeon Bay. The firm of Leathem & Smith took a large contract from this company to transport its ice in a fleet of boats, and after the icehouses were abandoned, the boats were employed for carrying stone. In the early days the only way to get across the bay from Sawyer to Sturgeon Bay was by ferry. Mr. Smith often was obliged to remain in Sawyer all night, separated from his family, on account of the gorge of ice. To obviate this too frequent condition, he conceived the idea of building a bridge, and in 1886 obtained from the county board a twenty-five year charter, and with John Leathem and R. B. Kellogg under the name of Sturgeon Bay Bridge Company, constructed a bridge at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. That was when first built only a wagon bridge, and later when the railroad began operating across the bay the railway company put in a draw costing ten thousand dollars, and from that time forward the railroad company paid half the expense of maintenance, and one hundred and fifty dollars a year to the Sturgeon Bay Bridge Company. The company's charter expired November 2, 1911, and at that date the city of Sturgeon Bay took over the bridge. This was and still is operated as a toll bridge.

The firm of Leathem & Smith has done no sawing at Sturgeon Bay since 1892. They formerly owned twenty-four thousand acres of fine timberland in Louisiana, but that has since been sold to the Day Brothers Lumber Company. Leathem & Smith at one time owned large and valuable tracts of Michigan timber. After the abandonment of the Sturgeon Bay sawmills, Mr. Smith and John Hunsader, who had long been with him as a valuable employe, opened a machine shop in Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Hunsader having practical charge of its operation. This business is still a flourishing concern and supplies facilities for general repairing.

The Leathem & Smith Towing & Wrecking Company, was incorporated in 1892, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The president is Leathem D. Smith, a son of Thomas H. Smith, while the latter is secretary and treasurer. The Leathem & Smith Company's boats, tugs, and other apparatus and appliances for the business, are to



be found all over the great lakes. The Leathem & Smith Lumber Company was incorporated in 1894 with a capital of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and of this Leathem D. Smith is president and Thomas H. secretary and treasurer. Another important line along which Mr. Smith's business energies have been directed with much advantage has been the development of Sturgeon Bay stone quarries. Mr. Smith was the first to recognize, at least in a practical sense, the possibilities of these quarries, and with his son Leathem he has since devoted much of his time to the business of quarrying stone. Their quarries are supplied with all the modern machinery and methods for blasting and getting out stone for all commercial purposes. This is the only firm in Sturgeon Bay engaged in the crushed stone business, and during the past year it has become necessary to more than double the capacity of the plant. Leathem D. Smith has active charge of this industry.

In December, 1874, Thomas H. Smith married Anna Dailey. The children of their marriage are as follows: Maude, now Mrs. Fred Walters, of Shelby, Ohio, and their children are Thomas Smith, Mary Collier and Winifred E.; Sidney T. is interested with his father in the ownership of eight sections of land in Fresno county, California, where they raise vast quantities of alfalfa; Winfred is the wife of J. G. Osborne of Milwaukee, and they have five children; Marietta is Mrs. Carl Dreitzer, of Milwaukee; Leathem is the present head of the Leathem & Smith business interests, and has proved himself a worthy successor of his father, from whom he has gradually taken the weighty responsibilities of business affairs; the youngest child is Miss Theresa. Both Mr. Smith's sons are graduates of the University of Wisconsin, and the daughters are likewise educated. Mrs. Smith and her daughters are all prominent socially. Their Sturgeon Bay home is a fine residence on Cedar Street. Mr. Smith has had a long and busy career, has had too many practical responsibilities to consent to run for office, and has performed his share of community life by originating and carrying to a successful conclusion, various large undertakings that constitute important assets in the state's commercial prosperity.

Urias J. Fry. The late Urias J. Fry, for years superintendent of the telegraph system of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, closed a long and a successful career in the railroad business after a short illness from pneumonia, his death occurring on February 22, 1913, at his home on Newhall street, Milwaukee. He had been a resident of this city for thirty years, and was well and favorably known in railroad circles, as well as in social and fraternal centers. His connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in Milwaukee began in 1884, when he came here as an operator for the road. Soon thereafter he became chief operator, a position he continued to occupy

until 1888, when he was promoted to the office of telegraph superintendent, which position he was the incumbent of when death claimed him.

Urias J. Fry was born in Urichsville, Ohio, on April 28, 1848, and was the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Bingham) Fry. Both parents were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and natives of Ohio. The mother died a few years after Urias was born, and in 1849 the father moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1895. In that year he came to Milwaukee, here spending the latter part of his life, and he died here in 1905. His father was a gunsmith by trade, and an especially enterprising man, and at different periods of his career conducted a cooperage factory, a match factory, a blacksmith shop, and also owned a farm at one time. In 1854 he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Delia Rumsey, who died in 1893, leaving two children, Alta L. and Ellsworth J. Fry.

Urias J. Fry, the subject of this biographical review, was thirteen months of age at the time of his mother's death. He was placed in the care of his grandmother at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he lived until he was of school age, when he returned to his father's home at Lowell, Indiana. There he attended the common schools, and in March, 1874, he began his career as a telegraph operator, his first assignment to duty being at Washington Heights, Illinois. With skill as an operator he combined an efficiency of service that put him in the way of steady promotion. He was with the Pan Handle Railroad at first and was promoted from Washington Heights to Dalton, Illinois, and then to the C. B. & Q. railroad as operator at Aurora, Illinois. In 1884 he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Milwaukee as an operator, being advanced from that position in September of the same year to that of chief operator. Four years later, on October 1, 1888, he was made superintendent of telegraph over the entire system of the company, a position which he filled in the most capable and efficient manner, and in which he was serving at the time of his death.

One of the best known telegraphers in the country, he made many improvements in the application of the relay idea in railroad work, and was known to be an expert in telegraphy and telephony. He served as president of the Superintendents of Telegraphers Association, and also as president of the Old Time Telegraphers Society, and was always prominent in both societies. He was active in fraternal societies, and was a member of Colfax lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Lowell, Indiana, and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar, of Milwaukee; the Knights of Pythias, and Wisconsin Council, No. 197, of the National Union of Mutual Insurance. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his widow, who died June 3, 1913. His two sons survive him.

Mr. Fry was married on November 9, 1869, to Miss Emile L. Chapman, who was born in Madison county, New York, and came to Indiana with her parents when a child, they being among the earliest settlers in the northwest part of that state. The two sons are Rupert F., who is given distinct mention in this work as president of The Old Line Insurance Company of America of Milwaukee, and Justus W. Fry. The latter was born in Chicago, Illinois, and educated in Milwaukee. He has followed the vocation of his father in railroad telegraphy and is chief lineman of the Milwaukee road at Seattle, Washington, on the Puget Sound Branch.

Rupert F. Fry, founder and president of The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America, is one of the best known insurance men of the middle west and has been actively identified with the business, from solicitor to company executive throughout most of his entire career. Mr. Fry was born in Lake county, Indiana, June 10, 1871, but has been a resident of Milwaukee for the past twenty-five years. He is a son of Urias J. and Emile L. (Chapman) Fry of this city, who have separate mention on other pages of this work.

Rupert F. Fry completed his education in the Milwaukee schools, after which he followed in the footsteps of his father by acquiring the art of telegraphy and practicing it as an operator for several years at various points through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and other states. His inclinations soon led him into another sphere, and in 1895 he took up life insurance, in that field finding the opportunities for conspicuous achievement. During his career in insurance he has represented some of the world's best companies, and it was his study of insurance as a business science, together with his thorough practical experience, that enabled him in 1910 to complete the organization and launch under such favorable auspices The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America, and the success of that company is due to Mr. Fry's executive management.

Mr. Fry is interested in several manufacturing and business enterprises of Milwaukee, and is prominent in the social and civic life of the city. His chief recreation is fishing. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Automobile Club, the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias in Chicago. Mr. Fry is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served with the troops in Porto Rico and in the signal corps of the American army. In Masonry he has taken the degrees including the thirty-second and is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 308, A. F. & A. M., at Chicago; Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Milwaukee; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24, K. T., Milwaukee; Wisconsin Council No. 4, R. & S. M., Milwaukee; Oriental Consistory of Chicago and the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Chicago.

Mr. Fry was married in Milwaukee, to Miss Clara Marie Thompson, who was born at Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, a daughter of Nathan Thompson. Her mother died in Winchester, where her father, who was for some years a resident of Milwaukee, now lives. The latter was a lieutenant in an Ohio infantry regiment during the Civil war. Mrs. Fry received her education in Milwaukee. She is a member of the Baptist church, and the residence is at 262 Thirty-fourth street.

The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis. In considering the subject of life insurance, few people, if indeed any, pause to reflect upon the origin and source of the present complex system of insurance that has become a vital part of the present day social and business system. It is therefore of interest in this connection to refer to the article which Rupert F. Fry, president of the company whose name heads this review, prepared for a leading insurance publication, and from which a portion is here quoted verbatim: "It dates back many years to the time when John Doe suggested to his neighbor, Frank Webster, that it would be a good plan for them to make an arrangement to protect their respective families against the total loss of their money making ability. An arrangement was therefore made, so the story goes, whereby in the event of Doe's premature death, Webster agreed to provide for Doe's family, and vice versa. A little later a neighbor heard of this arrangement and asked to be permitted to join. Finally one of the contracting parties died, and his family was not dependent. Then others sought admission, and finally nearly all the families in the community were provided for under this crude plan. About this time it was found necessary to employ a secretary, manager, etc., to look after the affairs of this so-called association and what later developed into a gigantic business."

"This," says Mr. Fry, "is one of the old and simple explanations of the origin of life insurance. To go back a little farther, the neighbor who originally devised and suggested the plan, probably got his idea from the old bible story,—the dream which Joseph interpreted for the Pharaoh as a prophecy of seven years of plenty and seven years of famine." In this article Mr. Fry very ably sets forth many other facts relating to the subject of life insurance in the present day and age, from which further mention may be made, but the full context may not be incorporated here owing to lack of space.

The growing appreciation of old line life insurance on the part of the public is an established fact, and one that renders comparatively easy the business of the solicitor of new insurance. It is true that a remarkable change has come about in this phase of the work in the last half century. The lack of knowledge on the part of the public concerning this great subject, combined with their skepticism, made it

a trying thing to convince a man of the advisability of insuring his life. Today it would be almost impossible,—certainly difficult,—to find a man of average intelligence who could consistently express a doubt as to the financial stability of any well managed company that might be mentioned. Today it is not a question of convincing a man that the obligation will be met upon his death, or at whatever time his policy may stipulate, but rather is it a matter of convincing him of the dangers of delay, and that *now* is the time for him to take action. So much for the evolution of the popular idea upon this great subject.

The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America of Milwaukee is founded and chartered according to the most modern provisions of Wisconsin laws. Its charter was granted and its organization effected in 1910. In capital and surplus it was one of the largest companies in the United States at the very inception of its career. It is the largest life, accident and health insurance company organized under Wisconsin's laws, and the largest stock life insurance company organized under the laws of this state. With assets of more than a million dollars, it has been steadily climbing to a front rank among America's leading insurance companies.

The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a strictly proprietary company, and its stock form of organization furnishes a guarantee of conservative and economical management. Though the company has never offered anything but strictly business forms of insurance contract and has retained all the best features of the oldest conservative companies, it has, nevertheless, evolved policy forms more liberal in benefits to the holders than any other single old-line company. The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America has always carefully distinguished what is feasible from the Utopian in insurance, and its literature and policies deal only with guarantees, but at the same time its officers have been able to perfect many special features which appeal strongly to the average person seeking insurance. A detailed explanation of these features in non-technical language cannot be attempted here, but in a general way it may be stated that they are designed, in so far as good business will justify, to eliminate many of the strict literal provisions of insurance contracts, so that the policy holder of good intentions, but the victim of misfortune, shall not suffer from the strict construction of his contract. There is a total disability benefit, through which the company keeps up the premiums during the period of disability; also there are provisions for liberal days of grace for the payment of the premiums; liberal cash surrender values; incontestibility after policy is in force one year; reinstatement of policy after its lapse; absence of familiar restrictions upon occupation, residence or travel, including

military service, besides various other features that appeal to all classes of people seeking insurance.

The officers and directors of The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America comprise many of the best known business men of Milwaukee and the state, and the entire organization speaks for stability and integrity.

The present officers of the company are as follows: Rupert F. Fry, president, concerning whom detailed mention is made in a sketch devoted to his life and work, to be found on other pages of this publication; William A. Starke, vice-president; F. X. Bodden, second vice-president; John E. Reilly, secretary and treasurer; F. J. Tharinger, assistant secretary; F. B. Golley, M. D., medical director; and Lawrence A. Olwell, general counsel. The members of its board of directors are: M. L. Bunnell, county judge of Manston, Wisconsin; Frank J. Kipp, vice-president of the Wadhams Oil Company of Milwaukee; A. J. Mayer, treasurer of the Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Milwaukee; F. X. Bodden, assistant cashier Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; M. H. Raymond, banker of Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Thomas H. Rice, secretary and treasurer, Bay View Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee; William A. Starke, president Lake Michigan Dredge & Dock Company, Milwaukee; Rupert F. Fry, of Milwaukee; W. C. Stone, banker of Watertown, Wisconsin; Frank J. Lauerman, president Lauerman Brothers, Marinette, Wisconsin; Patrick Noud, president State Lumber Company, Manistee, Michigan; A. F. Manegold, vice-president Wauwatosa Stone Company, of Milwaukee; J. L. Bostwick of J. L. Bostwick & Sons Department Store, Janesville, Wisconsin; Adam Gettelman, president of the Gettelman Brewing Company, and president West Side Bank of Milwaukee; and Thomas J. Pringle, secretary and manager Milwaukee Casket Company.

With such an official personnel as the above, it is needless to say that further comment upon the management of The Old Line Life Insurance Company of America is wholly unnecessary, this list being one that will speak for itself in the state of Wisconsin, and wherever these men are known, either as private citizens or in their business capacities.

Joseph Wolter. It requires exceptional ability to rise from a position as a wage-earning workman to such a place as Joseph Wolter now commands in the business activities of Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Wolter belongs to the well known firm of Rieboldt, Wolter & Company, whose shipyards and floating dry-dock are the biggest industrial enterprise of the city. Mr. Wolter is also president of the Wisconsin Dredge & Dock Company at Sheboygan, a banker, and his standing in the community is well indicated by his incumbency of his office of the mayor of the city of Sturgeon Bay for the past eight years.

Joseph Wolter was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 17, 1857, a son of William and Catherine Wolter, both natives of Germany, but married in Milwaukee. The father died in that city in 1907, but the mother about 1888. William Wolter was likewise a shipbuilder, and for many years was employed by the Wolf & Davidson Company of Milwaukee. The children of the parents were: Mary, who still keeps up the old home at Milwaukee; Joseph; Charles, deceased; and Anna, Mrs. Peter Jones of Milwaukee.

The youth of Joseph Wolter was spent in Milwaukee. An important incident of his early years was his attendance in the Catholic parochial school, but after the fundamentals of education had been acquired he soon found a place where he could contribute to his own support in the shipbuilding yards of Wolf & Davidson. Once engaged in that line of industry he has never for any length of time departed from it. Learning the trade of shipwright, he was advanced step by step, until he became foreman with Wolf & Davidson, when still a comparatively young man. In 1885, he and a fellow workman, August Rieboldt, went to Sheboygan and established a shipyard for themselves. A short time later they started the construction in their yards of the "Helena" which for a time was the largest boat sailing the great lakes. Those familiar with lake shipping will recall a great many boats that have come out of the Rieboldt & Wolter yards, and some of the most prominent of these are mentioned as follows: "Marion," the "John Schroeder," the "E. A. Shores." and many tugs and smaller crafts. Their firm also built three wooden boats, used by the fire department at Milwaukee. In 1896, Rieboldt & Walter moved their floating docks to Sturgeon Bay, and there established complete facilities for ship building. Their industry, giving employment to from fifty to two hundred men has the largest payroll among the various industries of Sturgeon Bay, and for seventeen years the business has contributed a large proportion of Sturgeon Bay's industrial prosperity. In the summer of 1913 the fifty-fifth large boat was being constructed in the yards, and in the meantime they have completed many thousands of dollars worth of repairing and rebuilding. Since 1890, the partners have been engaged in dredging operations continuously.

In 1890 the Wisconsin Dredge and Dock Company was incorporated, its fifty thousand dollars of capital all being paid in and Mr. Wolter became president, C. A. Reiss, secretary and treasurer. The headquarters of this company are at Sheboygan. The company have several dredges, and pile drivers and have performed many large contracts in various quarters of the great lakes.

Besides his interest in the Wisconsin Dredge & Dock Company, and the Rieboldt & Wolter Company, Mr. Wolter has various connections with other enterprises. He is vice president of the Bank of Sturgeon Bay.

He is one of the men who have undertaken successfully to show the possibilities of fruit growing in this part of Wisconsin, and with Mr. Rieboldt and Henry Fetzer, is joint proprietor of an eighty-acre orchard at the edge of Sturgeon Bay, known as the Big Creek Orchard Company.

Perhaps nothing indicates Mr. Wolter's character and attainments better than his continued retention in the office of mayor of Sturgeon Bay. He was first elected to that office in 1905. Although a Democrat, and living in a strongly Republican community, he has defeated his various opponents, usually two to one, and at one time at one election three to one. He and his family are members of the St. Joseph's Catholic church, and he is financial secretary of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Twenty Club of Sturgeon Bay, an exclusive social organization of the city.

In May, 1879, Mr. Wolter married Regina Sery, who died in May, 1888, leaving three children as follows: Agnes; Charles H., who by his marriage to Emma Thomas, has one child, Alfred; and Joseph G. In September, 1889, Mr. Wolter married Agnes Ferger. The children of this union are: Catherine, Eleanor, William, Regina, Cecelia, Aurelia, Genevieve and Henry.

A. J. Kreitzer, M. D. In practice at Sturgeon Bay since 1896, Dr. Kreitzer is in point of continuous activity the oldest physician of the city. He is successful in his profession, a man of exceptional attainments, widely known and respected as a citizen, and has an intimate part in local business affairs, being president of the Bank of Sawyer. A. J. Kreitzer was born in Germany, in the Province of West Prussia, March 15, 1858. About the time A. J. Kreitzer passed his ninth birthday the family left the fatherland, and after a voyage of seven weeks, a sailing vessel landed them at Montreal, Canada. From Montreal they proceeded to Detroit, and thence to Milwaukee. After a brief stay in the Wisconsin metropolis, they found a permanent home at Port Washington, where Dr. Kreitzer grew up and finished his education begun originally in the schools of Germany. His first regular vocation was that of teaching, having obtained a certificate of qualification for that profession soon after leaving the public schools. For eleven years Dr. Kreitzer was in the practical work of education in Ozaukee county, and during four years of that time was superintendent of schools. In the meantime he had definitely determined upon medicine as his vocation, and after spending one year in reading at Port Washington under the preceptorship of Dr. Eli Smith, now deceased, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1896. In the same year he located at Sturgeon Bay, and has ever since been a resident of that portion of Sturgeon Bay known as Sawyer, at one time an independent municipality, but now

the Fourth Ward of the larger city. Dr. Kreitzer is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society.

Ever since locating in Sturgeon Bay, Dr. Kreitzer has taken an active part both in business and public affairs. For four years he was a member of the school board, and two years of that time was spent as president. He has also served as president of the Door & Kewaune County Training School Board. In 1911 Dr. Kreitzer was the nominee of the Progressive party for the office of State Senator. When the Bank of Sawyer was organized, Dr. Kreitzer was among the men who contributed their personal resources and their business experience to the establishment of that institution, and has been its president ever since. Dr. Kreitzer is also a stockholder in the Idlewild Inn, a popular summer resort on Green Bay. He is also identified with other local affairs.

On November 4, 1882, Dr. Kreitzer married Miss Mary Jane Anderson, of Port Washington. Their family of children are named as follows: Adelia; Ellen, Mrs. E. V. Clark; Nellie; and Gusta. Dr. and Mrs. Kreitzer are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Eugene C. Hart. No history of Wisconsin would be in any way complete were not frequent and extended mention made of the men who control its maritime traffic, which during the past several decades has been developed in a marvelous degree. From earliest boyhood, Eugene C. Hart, president of the Hart Transportation Company, of Sturgeon Bay, has been connected with water transportation; and as the directing head of the prominent concern which bears his name is widely known among vessel-men of the Great Lakes. He was born at Oconto, Oconto county, Wisconsin, December 7, 1880, and is a son of the late Capt. Clifford B. and Harriet E. (St. Ores) Hart.

Edwin Hart, the grandfather of Eugene C. Hart, was one of the pioneers of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was an early contractor, and built the old stone lighthouse at Long-Tail Point, for many years one of the land-marks of Green Bay. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and carried on a successful practice both at Green Bay and Oconto. He died at the home of a daughter at Menominee, Wisconsin, and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Oconto. Clifford B. Hart was born at Green Bay, and there grew up, securing his education in the public schools, although it is likely that he paid more attention to the water and its navigation than he did to the text-books or his teachers. With a lad's love of adventure and an inherent affection for things nautical, he eagerly sought opportunity on every possible occasion to make vessel trips of any nature, and when he was only twelve years old became the owner of a small boat which he used in carrying baggage between Oconto and Green Bay. When he was sixteen years of age he was the proud possessor of a schooner, and soon he became known

at the different points along the coast, and gradually extended his operations by adding a number of tugs to his equipment. Out of this developed what was known as the Hart Steamboat Line, traveling from Green Bay, to which point Captain Hart had removed from Oconto, and at one time he had five boats running between Green Bay and the "Soo." During the winter of 1905, he sold out to the Green Bay Transportation Company, intending to retire from active business, but in the spring, when the ice cleared away, he could not resist the call of the water, and, accordingly, he came to Sturgeon Bay, where he was the owner of dock property, and started the Hart Transportation Company, having at that time just one steamer, the "Sailor Boy." The company was incorporated in the fall of 1906, with Clifford B. Hart as president, Mrs. C. B. Hart as vice-president and Eugene C. Hart, secretary and treasurer. The vessels now include the "Bon Ami" and the "Thistle," and trips are made between Escanaba and Sturgeon Bay, carrying both passengers and freight and making connections with all lake points. The firm also deals extensively in all grades of coal. Mr. Hart continued actively connected with the business until the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1913. A self-made man in the fullest sense of the title, his character was one which was admirably adapted to his chosen calling. Fearless in his courage, of uncompromising honesty and integrity, he won respect and admiration from his associates and employes alike. His experiences were of varied and interesting character, and his vocation brought him into contact with all kinds and conditions of men. Those in his employ knew him as a rigid disciplinarian, yet he was ever just, and while malcontents met with a rigid front, those who were faithful in their performance of duty found him a friend and protector. He was a Mason of high standing, having taken the thirty-second degree at Milwaukee, and also held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His widow still survives him and makes her home with her son at Sturgeon Bay. They had but two children: Lewis, who died as a child of four years; and Eugene C.

Eugene Clifford Hart spent the first five years of his life in Oconto, and the family then moved to Green Bay, where he grew to maturity. He was given good educational advantages, attending the public schools and the business college in that city, and upon the completion of his course in the latter institution became purser on one of his father's boats. He subsequently entered the offices and after some experience as bookkeeper was made secretary and treasurer of the Hart Steamboat Line, a position he continued to hold until the business was sold. In 1905 he came to Sturgeon Bay, and with his father laid the foundation for the Hart Transportation Company, upon the incorporation of which he was made secretary and treasurer of the company. At the time of his father's death he succeeded the elder man in the presidency.

Inheriting many of his father's sterling qualities of character, as well as his business ability, he has been able to maintain the firm's high reputation in shipping circles and to secure for his vessels a full share of the business carried on upon the lakes. Like his father, he has been interested in fraternal matters, being a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Sturgeon Bay, and also holding membership in the Knights of Pythias. He belongs likewise to the Twenty Club, and has many friends in all of these organizations.

On March 22, 1904, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Rubie Irene Robbins, of Green Bay, and to this union there have come two children: Harold E. and Marion Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Hart reside in a pleasant home on Sherman street and are general favorites in social circles of Sturgeon Bay.

William E. Wagener. Associated intimately with the professional, business and civic interests of Sturgeon Bay, William E. Wagener, city attorney and president of the Door County Land Company, is accounted one of the prominent figures of the younger generation in the life and activities of his community. He has contributed to the growth and material advancement of his city in various ways, and may be said to be representative of the enthusiastic and energetic young men of this part of the Badger State who are making their section one of the most prosperous in the Union. Mr. Wagener is a native of Sturgeon Bay, and was born October 25, 1882, a son of Arnold and Isabelle (Terrens) Wagener.

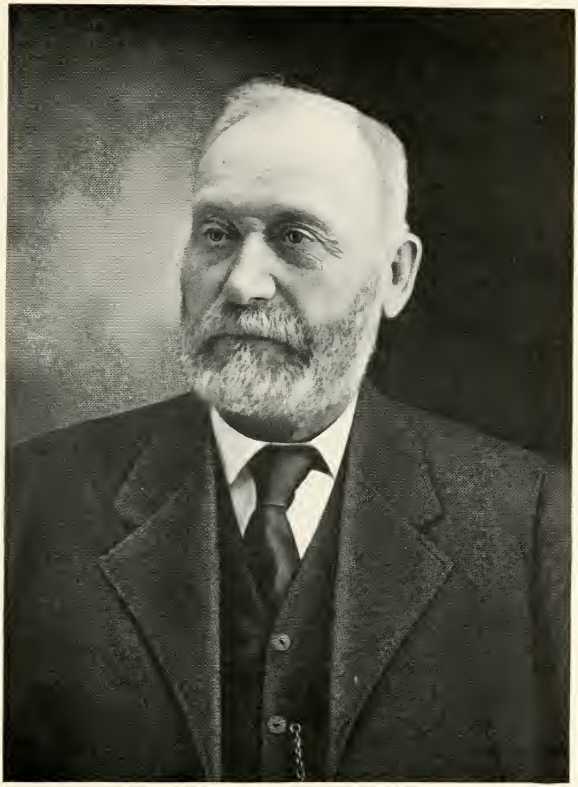
Arnold Wagener was born in Germany, and was a child when he left the Fatherland with his parents, the family emigrating to the United States and locating at Mishicott, in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. There the youth grew up, obtaining an ordinary education in the district schools, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, and when he was but seventeen years of age he left home and shouldered a musket in defense of his adopted flag. Enlisting in Company A, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with other youths from Mishicott, he saw three years of active and arduous service, his engagements including the battle of Gettysburg and other sanguine struggles. He was twice wounded, and his entire military record was characterized by the utmost bravery and devotion to duty. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Wagener went to the West, and there spent several months at the hazardous occupation of driving a supply wagon across the plains, succeeding which he returned to Wisconsin and entered the employ of the Schlitz Brewing Company, at Milwaukee. He came to Sturgeon Bay about the year 1873 and in this village, then in its infancy he established himself in business with a brother as the proprietor of a brewery, and this grew to be one of the leading enterprises of its kind in Door county, Mr.

Wagener developing into a man of prominence and means. He was widely known in political matters of this section, gave his support unfalteringly to the Democratic party, and at various times was honored by election to public office, serving as alderman and postmaster of Sturgeon Bay and as sheriff of Door county. His public service was marked by the same faithfulness and courage that had won him the regard of his comrades in the army and the services he rendered his community placed him among the helpful men of his day. Standing high among the Germans of Sturgeon Bay, he was a leading member of the Sons of Hermann, and was connected with that organization at the time of his death, which occurred July 17, 1902. Mr. Wagener was married in 1873 to Miss Isabelle Terrens, who survives him and still makes her home in Sturgeon Bay, and the children born to this union were as follows: Dr. Hubert, a successful druggist of Sturgeon Bay, who is at present serving in the capacity of highway commissioner of Door county; Anna; Arnold; William E., of this review; Walter, and Lionel.

William E. Wagener grew to manhood in the city of his nativity, here securing his preliminary literary training in the public schools. After graduating from the high school in 1902, he became a student in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and in 1906 was graduated therefrom with his degree. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and after a short practice at Sawyer returned to Sturgeon Bay and opened his present offices, located over the Bank of Sturgeon Bay. He has succeeded in building up an excellent professional business, and his reputation among his fellow-practitioners is high. Like his father, he is a Democrat, and in 1908 he became the candidate of his party for the office of city attorney. In the election which followed he received a handsome majority, succeeded W. E. Garde in the office, and has continued to discharge the duties of his position in an eminently satisfactory manner. Aside from his law practice, Mr. Wagener's activities are devoted to the real estate business, and he is now president of the Door County Land Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

In 1909, Mr. Wagener was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Rysdorp, of Sturgeon Bay, and two children have been born to this union: Dorothy Dean and Ruth Isabelle. The pleasant family home is located on Cedar street, near the hospital.

F. S. Robbins. One of the greatest lumbering and manufacturing industries of northern Wisconsin, the Robbins Lumber Company of Rhinelander represents in a large degree the successful outcome of one man's energy, ambition and enterprise, protracted through a series of years from a time when he was a raw recruit in the lumber woods of Michigan. F. S. Robbins, president of the company has an inter-



F. S. Robbins

esting career, though it must be realized largely in comparing his early beginnings with his later success, for like many of the veteran lumbermen he is extremely modest as to his own part in his life's record.

The Robbins Lumber Company are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of lumber, and particularly in hardwood flooring. Their chief plant and offices are at Rhinelander. Mr. Robbins established the business here in 1886, only a few years after the town was laid out. The extent of the business is more easily comprehended when it is stated that the company owns and operates a very complete system of narrow-gauge railroad, with a mileage of forty-six miles, running from Rhinelander to Sugar Camp north, and within six miles of Eagle River. Another branch runs from Pine Lake to Eagle Chain of Lakes, and another branch to Virgin Lake and Lake Julia. The general equipment of this railroad comprises one hundred log cars, five box cars, one passenger coach, four locomotives, two moguls, one consolidated and one single top, four-wheeler engines. During the winter seasons in the woods, the company employs five hundred men, and keep about one hundred and thirty in the woods during the summer. Some one hundred and fifty hands are employed in the sawmills and planing mills. At Rhinelander is located a large mill and a planing mill, and also the factory for hardwood flooring.

Mr. Robbins established this business with Mr. S. H. Baird, under the name of Baird and Robbins. Later Mr. Baird retired, and W. H. Brown came in as partner. The business was incorporated December 3, 1894, as Brown & Robbins, and on February 1, 1901, the name was changed to the Robbins Lumber Company, with Mr. Robbins as president and treasurer. R. D. Caldwell is vice-president, and Hattie McIndoe is secretary. Mr. Robbins is one of the veterans of the lumber business, having become identified with it in Michigan in 1868, and moving from that state to Wisconsin in 1896. Among his other interests he is half owner in the Rhinelander Lumber and Coal Company, a large retail concern.

F. S. Robbins was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1842, a son of James G. and Olive E. (Slade) Robbins. His father, who was a farmer, moved out to Michigan, and in 1856 located in Osceola county, where his was the first family to make permanent settlement. In that section of the state the father entered government land, paying seventy-five cents an acre for it. That continued to be the home of the Senior Robbins until his death at Crapo in Osceola county. Mr. F. S. Robbins gave the name to the village in which his father died, thus honoring the name of Governor Crapo of Michigan. Thirteen years old at the time of the family's removal to Michigan, F. S. Robbins grew to manhood there, lived on a farm, and had a fair education. He was still under age when the Civil war came on, and in April, 1862, he enlisted for the cause of the Union in Company F of

the Third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and saw two years of active service in the war. After the war he spent two years in the southwest along the Rio Grande River, after which he returned to his old home in Osceola county, and began farming on a place adjoining that of his father. Not long after that he got his first regular experience as a lumberman, when he began logging on the Muskegon River, and from that time to the present has been identified with every phase of the lumber industry.

In 1866, Mr. Robbins was married to Emma B. Haymond of Carmargo, Mexico. However, she was born and reared in Fairmount, West Virginia, though Fairmount at the time was in Old Virginia. Mrs. Robbins is the mother of three children: Howard G., in the timber business at Spokane, Washington, and president of the Spokane Paint & Oil Company; Hattie L., the wife of Dr. T. B. McIndoe; and Minnie R., the widow of Charles S. Chapman. Fraternally Mr. Robbins is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Joseph Melchoir Schauer, in the course of his active and diversified life, has steadily risen from a humble clerkship in a clothing store, through various positions connected with the railroad industry to the position of general manager and secretary of one of Sturgeon Bay's leading enterprises, the Dorr County Land Company. He has shown himself a thoroughly competent man of affairs and a useful and genial member of social circles, and in the management of his various ventures has brought into play tact, prudence, integrity and courtesy, each in its way a superior excellence.

Mr. Schauer is a native of the Badger State, having been born on his father's farm at New Franken, Brown county, January 16, 1871, and is a son of Melchoir and Clara (Lercheidt) Schauer. His parents were among the pioneer settlers of Brown county, where the father took up a homestead from the Government at a time when there were but three or four houses in the hamlet of Green Bay, and there they continued to spend their lives in the occupations connected with the successful tilling of the soil. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight now survive: Lawrence; Anna; Lena, who became the wife of Alphonse Lemense; Gertrude; August; Peter; Catherine, and Joseph Melchoir. Like the majority of farmer's sons of his day and locality, Joseph M. Schauer divided his boyhood days between assisting his father in the work of the homestead and attending the district schools, the latter during the short terms of the winter months. Later he was given further training in the business college at Green Bay, and having tasted of the excitement of city life he did not feel satisfied to return to the simple duties of the farm. Accordingly he secured a clerkship in a Green Bay clothing store, but one year sufficed to satisfy him that he had not yet found his proper field of endeavor, and he sub-

sequently entered the employ of the Green Bay & Western Railway, being in charge of the station at New Franken for two years. He was later transferred to the station at Grand Rapids, where he continued one year, and succeeding this went to Algoma, Wisconsin, as station agent for the Ahnapee Western Railway (now the Green Bay & Western) and after being there three years was transferred to Sturgeon Bay. Here he experienced seven years as station agent and one year as a member of the auditing department, but constant and arduous work had broken his health, and for one year he was forced to live retired from all business activity. When he had recuperated, he looked about for an occupation which would allow him some freedom in the open air, and eventually chose the real estate business, having recognized an opportunity to become a broker at Sturgeon Bay. From that time his success was assured. He became eminently successful in his new line, won recognition in realty circles, and when the Door County Land Company was organized in 1909, he invested his capital as a stockholder and was made secretary and general manager of the concern. This firm was incorporated December 20, 1909, with $15,000 capital, its first business being done in connection with the disposal of the Decker Estate. It has enjoyed a rapid and continuous growth, and at this time owns over 32,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Door county, including cherry orchards, fruit lands, city realty, farms, etc. The firm deals in abstracts of title; buys, sells and exchanges real estate; makes loans and investments and buys and sells on commission, and a specialty of the business is the sale of farm and fruit lands on easy terms. The company occupies handsome offices in the Bank of Sturgeon Bay building, and the officers at this time are: W. E. Wagener, president; J. A. Spalsbury, vice-president; J. M. Schauer, secretary and manager, and Henry Graass, treasurer. Mr. Schauer has devoted his entire attention to the development of this venture, and his untiring efforts have brought it to the forefront among Wisconsin land companies. This success has not been gained by any doubtful methods. He has passed through his ordeal "with no smell of fire upon his garments." He staked his hopes of success upon his adherence to the strictest integrity, the best standards of business honor. Among his associates he is known as a man of excellent judgment whose grasp of business problems is firm. And as he has won their confidence by his business ability, so has he won their friendship by a pleasant and genial personality.

In June, 1896, Mr. Schauer was married to Miss Josephine Welniak, of Algoma, Wisconsin, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two bright and interesting children: Genevieve and Leo. Mr. and Mrs. Schauer are members of the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, where Mr. Schauer formerly served as a member of the board of trustees. His fraternal connections include membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus.

William F. McCaughey. The field of Life Insurance in Wisconsin has no abler, or more energetic representative than the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life at Racine. Mr. McCaughey has had a wide and varied experience in business affairs beginning when he was a boy as clerk in a Cincinnati Dry Goods House. Later, he became interested in and devoted fifteen years as General Secretary to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Something more than thirteen years ago he entered the field of Life Insurance. He possesses the energy and address, which are so requisite to success in this department of work, these qualities are also reenforced by his enthusiasm for, and faith in, Life Insurance as one of the essential requirements of modern life.

William F. McCaughey is a native of Ohio, where his parents were among the early settlers. He was born in Akron, June, 1861, a son of Rev. William and Lucy Alter McCaughey. His father is a native of Ohio and his mother of Virginia. The father devoted the best years of his life, a period of half a century, to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He is now living retired in his eighty-fourth year, one of the honored workers of his profession.

Mr. McCaughey became identified with Life Insurance in 1901, when he became District Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Janesville, Wisconsin. Two years later, in 1903, he established his office in Racine. In 1907 he was made General Agent and the supervision of ninety agents working in fifteen counties in the southern part of the state were placed under his jurisdiction. The Home Office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company is in Milwaukee and it is one of the best known of Wisconsin's corporations.

Fraternally, he is one of the leading Masons, being a member of Racine Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T.; Tripoli Temple of Mystic Shrine of Milwaukee, and has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Racine Lodge No. 252 of the Elks and the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1905 Mr. McCaughey organized the Six O'Clock Club, which was in 1912 reorganized into the Commercial Club of Racine. He was, in 1913, elected President of this organization.

Both in Life Insurance circles and socially, he is one of the well known and popular citizens of Racine.

Horatio V. Gard. An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won distinction and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the community to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to Horatio V. Gard, city attorney of Superior, and for twenty years one of the prominent representatives of the legal profession in this

city. A man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathy and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles, he also possesses the executive capacity necessary to the capable discharge of the duties of his official position, and the signal services he has rendered Superior have gained for him a recognized position in public and professional life.

Horatio V. Gard is a native Illinoisan, born in Clark county, December 30, 1862, and is a son of Allen T. and Martha A. (Garner) Gard, natives of Licking county, Ohio. Allen T. Gard received good educational advantages in his youth, and early adopted the profession of school teacher, although he was reared on a farm. After his marriage, which took place in Ohio, he made removal to Clark county, Illinois, in 1861, and for forty-two consecutive years continued to be one of the best-known educators in the Prairie State. He was also well known in public life, serving as Township School Treasurer for eighteen years and as justice of the peace for twelve years, and was highly esteemed wherever known. His political belief was that of the Democratic party, and fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1907, when he was seventy-seven years of age, while his widow still survives, and has reached the advanced age of eighty years. Of their six children, five are living. Horatio V. was the third in order of birth.

Mr. Gard was given a good educational training in his youth, early studying under the preceptorship of his father, and subsequently attending the normal school of his native locality. He commenced his law studies in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he received his degree in 1892, and soon thereafter was admitted to practice before the bar. Coming to Superior the same year, he established himself in practice, and since that time he has become known as one of the ablest legists of the Douglas county bar, being attorney for such well known concerns as the United States National Bank, the Bank of Commerce and the Webster Manufacturing Company. He is a close student and faithfully observes the unwritten ethics of the profession, having the respect of his confreres and the confidence of the public at large. Anything that affects the material welfare of his adopted city or its people at once enlists his active and intelligent interest, and he has always allied himself with movements calculated to make for progress or advancement along the lines of education, morality and good citizenship. For one term he served as a member of the library board. As a Democrat of long standing, he was appointed police commissioner of Superior, but after three years resigned to accept the office of city attorney, to which he was appointed in May, 1912. In his official capacity he is rendering able service, and his record is that of a conscientious and faithful public servant. He

maintains well-appointed offices at No. 201-3 Bank of Commerce Building.

Herman Gross. The business career of Herman Gross in these parts has been of ever upward progress, and from a very small beginning he has evolved a success worthy of the name. Today, as a member of the firm of Gross & Neergaard, manufacturers and dealers, his place in Kenosha business circles is most secure, and his plant and factory is known for one of the principal ones of its kind in the city.

Mr. Gross is not a native American, but was born on May 19, 1860, in Norway, coming to these shores when he was twenty-two years old, the year 1882 marking his advent into American life. He stopped a short time in Chicago, and in 1884 came to Kenosha, here engaging in contracting and building for a brief period, and then entering the employ of the Grant Planing Mill. For sixteen years Mr. Gross continued to be identified with this representative concern, and then he built a new mill, operating it on his own responsibility under the name of the Kenosha Sash & Door Co. for six years. In 1904 the present partnership of Gross & Neergaard was formed, Arthur Neergaard joining him in the business, and since that time the concern has been run on a successful basis under their united names. They manufacture and deal in sash, doors, mouldings and interior finishing, and have an immense trade in these parts. Their plant is at the corner of Park and Valentine streets, and is one of the best conducted factories to be found hereabouts.

Mr. Gross is one of the most successful Norwegian manufacturers of Kenosha, and his place in business circles is in every way worthy of his enterprise and activities in the years that he has been here engaged in the business.

On September 4, 1886, Mr. Gross was married in Kenosha county to Miss Alice Morehouse, a daughter of Louis and Hannah Morehouse. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living and are named as follows: Harry; Dora H.; William H.; Norman M.; and Edna N. Gross.

Alexander Ivey. Since 1878 Lancaster has been the business headquarters of Alexander Ivey as well as his place of residence, and he has long since come to be recognized as one of the substantial factors in the business and civic life of the city. Merchandising has constituted his main activities, and he has taken a foremost place among the merchants of the community, while his citizenship has long been recognized as being of the most dependable order. A veteran of the Civil war, he gave long and valiant service in Company D Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He went from North Carolina to Camp Randall at Madison to enlist and he participated in a number of the vital

Alexander Ivey

engagements of the long and bitter conflict, suffering the loss of a leg at Gettysburg.

Born in Cornwall, England, on March 10, 1837, Alexander Ivey is the son of Joseph and Miriam (Eudey) Ivey, both natives of Cornwall. The father, who was a captain in the Cornwall mines, came to America in 1837 with his wife and infant son, Alexander, of this review, and located at York, Pennsylvania. He there engaged in mining, the business in which he had been bred in his native land, and continued thus until he lost his life in the Henrietta mines at York, when a drift fell upon him. It is a singular fact that the father of Mrs. Ivey, Alexander Eudey, who was also a mining captain, came to America and located in California, there losing his life in a mining shaft, in much the same manner as did Mr. Ivey.

The widowed mother of Alexander Ivey later married one Josiah Tremelon and settled in Virginia. One child was born to that union, —a daughter, who is now deceased. The mother died in 1847 at the family home at Harrison, Wisconsin. In 1846, however, the family had removed to North Carolina and in the same year moved to the state of Wisconsin, locating in Rockville, Harrison township, in Grant county, and settling in a log cabin that the head of the family, Josiah Tremelon, built. They had a small and not overly productive farm, mostly wild land and heavily timbered, and many difficulties were experienced by them all. The death of the mother caused the removal of young Ivey to the home of an aunt in Rockwell, and until his twenty-first year he made his home there. His early education was extremely limited, but in 1857 he attended Platteville Academy for a time, and then started out to make his own way. He first secured work as a clerk in a general store in British Hollow, Grant county, and there continued for a year. He then turned his attention to mining, the instinct of generations of mining men coming to the front when activities in the lead mines of Grant county came on. In 1855 he made a trip back to North Carolina, remaining until 1861, when he came back by way of Baltimore, at a time when the Civil war troubles were beginning to take shape and form in the south. He witnessed some riotous scenes in the south, and soon returned to British Hollow, where after a brief interval he enlisted for service in Company D of the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, on September 9, 1861. He was a participant in many hard fought engagements in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg. He was severely wounded in that engagement on July 1, 1863, his wound necessitating the amputation of his leg at the knee cap and he was then discharged from the service because of disability, his discharge coming on May 14, 1864. He was active in the engagements at Janesville, Virginia, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Virginia, Chancel-

lorsville, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and Gettysburg.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Ivey after a short time fitted himself out with an artificial limb and once more resumed the prosaic duties of clerk in a general store in British Hollow, and continued there until he came to Lancaster in 1875 and identified himself with the mercantile business of this city as proprietor and owner of an establishment. His years of active life in British Hollow were filled with service and he was a staunch and true citizen there as he has ever been in Lancaster. In 1866 he was elected town clerk of Potosa and also held the office of Justice of the Peace, serving for six years, when he withdrew from public service and confined his attention to the mercantile business in British Hollow with John B. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Ivey. They continued thus for two years, after which Mr. Ivey continued alone until 1869, when William E. Webb became his business partner. In 1874 Mr. Ivey was elected treasurer of Grant county, and in that year he removed to Lancaster, the county seat. He served four years as county treasurer, being re-elected for a second two-year term. Here he has since made his home, and has carried on a mercantile business of splendid proportions. Mr. Ivey still is associated in his business with Mr. Webb, under the firm name of Ivey & Webb, and the two are well established in the confidence and esteem of Lancaster citizens, as well as those of adjacent towns.

On the 4th day of March, 1865, Mr. Ivey was married to Miss Annie Eustice, a daughter of George Eustice, of British Hollow. They were early settlers of the place, and natives of Germany, whence they emigrated in their young days. Seven children were born to these parents, all of whom are living, and who are named as follows: Miriam; Joseph E.; Mildred; Ned Wheeler; William LeRoy; George Earl; Alexander.

Mr. Ivey is a stanch Republican, and has long supported the principles of that party. He has served Lancaster as alderman, as well as in other offices, and in all his official connections has given worthy service. He is a member of the G. A. R., and was for two and a half years commander of Tom Cook Post No. 132. In 1882 he was appointed quartermaster of the post. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as secretary of Lancaster Lodge of the order.

Lewis Cass Barnett. The subject of this sketch, son of William Barnett, was born of Scotch-Irish lineage at Greensburg, Ky. Here his grandfather settled in the year 1780, having been a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His boyhood was passed in that town in attendance at the public schools. In 1864 the family moved to Rock Island, Ill. He attended the preparatory schools in Rock Island and Davenport

and then began his college course at Iowa State University, pursuing his studies there for four years, after which he took up the occupation of farming. This work did not give scope to his ambitions and we find him entering the grain business. A little later he began in a small way a contracting business, making a specialty of building grain elevators.

In 1892 the Barnett & Record Co. was incorporated and established at Minneapolis and under that name his business has been carried on since, he being the President and active manager of the corporation. This corporation is known throughout the country as builders of grain elevators, mills, docks and other kinds of heavy structures and has grown to be one of the leading concerns of the United States.

In 1905 there was incorporated in Canada the Barnett-McQueen Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Barnett is president. This company carries on an extensive business in contracting in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Barnett is the active directing head of both of these corporations and is known and recognized as the moving spirit in the great undertakings for which the concerns bearing his name are celebrated.

By close application to his business and by integrity in his dealings he has established for himself and his concern a reputation second to none in the United States.

Since 1893 he has made his home in Superior with the exception of one and one-half years and has been devoting the greater portion of his time to looking after his investments.

He is a director in the First National Bank, Superior, Wis., a member of the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis, the Iroquois Club of Chicago, the Kitchi Gamma Club of Duluth and the Commercial and Gitchi Nadji Clubs of Superior.

In 1893 he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Tombler and to them has been born one daughter, Lucy Cable.

JOHN M. McCOY. One of the progressive citizens and representative business men of Milwaukee, John M. McCoy has also helped advance the general good of the community, and his public spirit along practical lines of philanthropy has been equal to his business ability. Big of mind and big of heart, he has well employed his talents in whatever angle of the fight fortune has placed him. Prominence as a man of affairs, and of broad and varied business interests has for years been his position, and as a resourceful and influential factor in the progress and prosperity of Milwaukee along both civic and material lines he is fully entitled to consideration in this history of Wisconsin.

John Martin McCoy was born in the city of Springfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, June 22, 1855. His parents, Martin and Mary (Nolan) McCoy, were both born and reared in County Galway, Ireland, and both were of old Irish stock, as is indicated by the fact that each of

them spoke the original Gaelic language of the Emerald Isle with marked fluency. They came to America about the year 1852, and were married at Holyoke, Massachusetts. After several years' residence at Springfield, Massachusetts, they removed to the city of Boston, where Martin McCoy engaged in the work of his trade. In the early part of the Civil war he manufactured cavalry boots for soldiers of the Union. From Boston he finally removed his family to the village of Abington, Plymouth county, a place situated on the Old Colony Road, eighteen miles distance from Boston. There he maintained his residence until March 17, 1863, when he set forth for the west. He came with his family to Wisconsin, and established his home in Milwaukee, where he found employment at his trade and where he was for many years in the employ of the well known firm of Bradley and Metcalf. Martin McCoy was a man of alert mentality and well fortified opinions, and was an active worker in connection with political affairs in Milwaukee during the years of his business career in Wisconsin, though he never manifested a desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He was a man of exalted integrity of character, of genial and kindly nature, and all who knew him accorded to him the fullest measure of confidence and respect. He continued to reside in Milwaukee until his death, which occurred on the second of July, 1886. His wife died several years later. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic church. They became the parents of three sons and five daughters, and of the six children now living, John M. is the eldest. Mary maintains her home in the city of Chicago; Catherine, who is now the wife of Ignatius Stapleton of Portland, Oregon, first married Captain John Sullivan, who, with three others, was killed just off North Point on the Wisconsin Coast, in the explosion of the engine on the tug "A. W. Lawrence," during the middle of October, 1888. Ellen is the widow of Thomas E. Barrett, a former sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, the first Democratic sheriff elected in that county in a period of thirty years, and who was likewise a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mrs. Barrett now resides in Ravenswood, Chicago. William H. and James E. McCoy reside in Milwaukee.

John M. McCoy was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal from Massachusetts to Milwaukee. Here he attended the St. Gall's parochial school on the site of the present Public Service Building. After his school days, for a time he assisted his father in the latter's work. His next employment was with the firm of Godfrey & Crandall, printers and publishers, this firm having published the old-time commercial letters as a source of daily record of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, at a time when Edward Sanderson, Joseph Oliver, William Young and other representative citizens were members of the board. In 1876 Mr. McCoy engaged in business for himself by opening a cafe and restaurant at 210 W. Water street. This became the most

popular establishment of its day in Milwaukee, and was successfully conducted for years.

Mr. McCoy formulated his views on public matters, and became an active factor in local political affairs. In April, 1885, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as representative of the Fourth Ward on the city board of aldermen, and upon the expiration of his three years' term in 1888 was made the nominee on the Fusion ticket, through the medium of which he was reelected alderman for a term of two years. As a member of the city council he was steadfast and loyal and did all in his power to bring about a wise administration of the municipal government. Prior to thus serving in the city council, he had served as deputy sheriff of Milwaukee county, under the regime of Sheriff John R. Bentley. After his retirement from the office of alderman, Mr. McCoy was appointed by Governor George W. Peck to the position of state oil inspector for the district comprising Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties, and he continued in that post during the administration of Governor Peck. He finally removed to the eighteenth ward of Milwaukee, and in April, 1902, was elected alderman from this ward, in which he has maintained his home for the past twenty years. In 1908 Mr. McCoy was the Democratic nominee for sheriff of Milwaukee county, but met defeat in the general Republican predomination of that year. As a member of the city council Mr. McCoy always manifested the courage of his convictions, and was as ready at all times to defend the rights of the people as he was to make evident his opposition to ill-advised policies and equivocal methods. He served on many important committees of the council and his record as a public officer is without a shadow or a blot. He was a staunch friend of the late Captain Pabst, and was interested in several enterprises controlled by that representative and honored citizen.

Mr. McCoy continued his cafe business from 1876 to 1906, and his establishment became virtually as well and favorably known to the general public as was the name of the city itself. His success has been won through his own well directed endeavors. He has made many and important investments in Milwaukee real estate. A number of years ago he sold eighty feet of frontage on West Water Street, receiving therefor the highest price paid for frontage up to that time.

In September, 1912, Mr. McCoy made a very important investment when he purchased the fine Hotel Charlotte property at 138 Third Street in the very heart of the business district of Milwaukee. This attractive and essentially modern building is the only re-inforced concrete and absolutely fire-proof hotel structure in Milwaukee, and the hotel is conducted by the Randolph Brothers Hotel Company.

In connection with political activities, Mr. McCoy has been a delegate to various conventions of his party including the national convention which nominated Judge Parker for the presidency and the Wiscon-

sin State Democratic Convention which nominated George W. Peck for governor. As a citizen he has shown himself most public spirited and progressive and his appreciation of the opportunities and advantages which have enabled him to achieve large success in his present business in Milwaukee has been shown in his enterprise along lines that have conserved the material advantages of the city. He has erected several dwelling houses and apartment buildings, and is still actively engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, in which line his operations have been of broad scope. He erected what is now called the City Building, in which are kept the various municipal supplies. He built this structure in 1905, and had a garage there until 1907, when he sold the property to the city. The building was originally known as the McCoy Building, and is located at 52-56 Biddle Street. Mr. McCoy is one of the chief stockholders of the Prospect Hill Land Company.

In the domain of practical philanthropy Mr. McCoy has achieved no work of greater credit and benefit than that involved in his originating the plan of "the penny lunch" for the school children of his home city. This provision now constitutes one of the most worthy and successful benevolences of the city of Milwaukee. It was the subject of an extended article in the New York *Tribune* of March 10, 1907. These lunches are served in the Milwaukee schools for the benefit of the children in the departments of the first to the fourth grade inclusive. Mr. McCoy inspired this innovation while a member of the board of aldermen. He had learned from his wife that their washer-woman had on a certain occasion asked leave of absence at the noon-hour and had stated as her reason that she had forgotten to leave at home a nickel to supply her children with a loaf of bread for dinner. She said also that the children had gone to school without any breakfast and that the loaf of bread would constitute their noon-meal. It is needless to say that Mrs. McCoy provided a good dinner for the children, and dispatched the same by the mother, and when, with gentle sympathy, she related the incident to her husband, his heart likewise was touched, and he began to give the matter close thought, with a view to devising ways and means to ameliorate such deplorable conditions. He later learned that in a local department store a little cash girl had fainted from hunger and after these happenings he publicly declared his conviction that hundreds of children went to the public schools with insufficient breakfasts. He urged the need of investigation and contributed to a fund which started what is now known as the "penny lunch," a system which has spread through all parts of the United States and even to Europe. Mr. McCoy also promised contributions to the fund if some women's club or other responsible organization would assume the administration of the money. A sufficient sum was pledged before definite plans for its use were

formulated. Then the Woman's School Alliance of Milwaukee became interested in the project, with its membership of influential women from all parts of the city. This noble organization of women has been instrumental in effecting many reforms in public schools, and foremost among the original devoted workers of the cause were Mesdames W. H. Halsey, C. B. Whitnall, W. Farnham, W. K. Downey, J. P. Miley and H. Sullivan, of the School Alliance, and Mrs. McCoy, who became a most zealous worker and generous contributor. The Milwaukee schools were the first in which were served such lunches to children, the food provided being excellent though simple, and the expense to the child being only the nominal sum of one penny. The women who assumed charge of the penny-lunch fund were convinced that to serve free lunches would but tend to encourage negligence on the part of those to be aided. The service costs more than is received at the low rate of compensation, but is working most admirably, and the children show an appreciation of the plan. The service was first inaugurated in the city school for the deaf. Soon after the system was established there came the problem of caring for the children who were unable to buy even a penny lunch. In these cases, under an absolute rule of secrecy the children are provided with tickets, the child being allowed to suppose that its lunch was being paid for in the usual way. In many instances it has been shown that the supposedly dull children were not dull but hungry, and the serving of the lunches has been followed by greatly improved class work in the schools, this being a great argument in favor of the noble work. The serving of the lunches has also proved the means of giving employment to women in the neighborhood of the various schools and thus the benefits of the service are even further extended. The success and value of this philanthropy as shown by the pioneer efforts in Milwaukee brought about a general awakening to the importance of the matter, and today many of the leading cities throughout the country have adopted similar plans.

Mr. McCoy was a member of the council committee that first recommended the abolishing of horse-cars on the street railways of Milwaukee, and the substitution of electric service. He was also a member of the committee that investigated electric plants and railways in various cities, and was chairman of the railway committee of the council. He thus exerted marked influence in gaining to Milwaukee the facilities and service now represented in its excellent system of street railways. He is president of the McCoy-Nolan Heater and Supply company, engaged in the handling of general supplies at wholesale and retail. He is vice president of the Thomas E. Hoye Heating Company, besides being a director in several land companies. He is affiliated with Wisconsin Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and Milwaukee Conclave, No. 243, Order of Heptasophs. Mr. McCoy was the first initiate in the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the state of Wisconsin.

Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being members of the parish of Sts. Peter & Paul.

On the fifteenth of May, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCoy to Miss Julia Teagan, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and whose father, the late Thomas Teagan, was a pioneer citizen of the First Ward. Mrs. McCoy is a woman of the most kindly and gracious personality, instant in good works and generous of spirit, and in her native city her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have four sons, namely: John R., was graduated in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, in which school he held the commission as lieutenant, and is now manager of the McCoy-Nolan Heating & Supply Company, of which his father is president; Ross A., who finished the work of the public schools of the Eighteenth Ward, is a member of the firm of McCoy & Thompson, conducting a first-class automobile garage and sales room at Seymour, Indiana; George N., who was a student of the Marquette University of Milwaukee, is now a member of the class of 1915 in the law department of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana; and James A., is a student in the public schools of Milwaukee.

John P. Davies, president of the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Company, was one of the popular, enterprising and public-spirited men of the city of Racine. His birth occurred January 31, 1853, in Racine, but his parents, William and Ann (Pugh) Davies, were natives of Wales.

William Davies was a locomotive engineer in his native country, and on coming to America located in Racine, Wisconsin, where he followed stationary engineering for several years in the lumber mills. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in the shops at Racine, and there continued until his death, which occurred in 1872. He married Ann Pugh, who survived him until April 2, 1901, passing away aged seventy-one years. She was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Davies had six children born to them, of whom there are now living, namely: John P., of Racine; Elizabeth, the wife of T. M. Jones, of Racine; and Grace, the wife of W. H. Rothermel, of Chicago.

John P. Davies was reared in Racine, and attended the public and high schools. He began learning telegraphy when about sixteen years of age in the Western Union Telegraph office at Racine, and the first office of which he had charge was in that city. He then worked one year in Chicago, and six months in Oshkosh, at the end of that time entering the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, for which he was the operator and ticket clerk at the Racine depot for several years. He then purchased an interest in the Jansen Manufacturing Company, and became one of the organizers, secretary and treasurer of the company, which was later reorganized, the name being

changed to the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Company; as such it has continued since. Mr. Davies was secretary and treasurer of the company for a few years, and then was elected president and general manager. About 325 people are employed in the plant, where all kinds of saddlery hardware and special castings are manufactured. The establishment was destroyed by fire July 13, 1898, at which time it was located on Milwaukee Avenue and West street. In this conflagration Mr. Davies personally lost $75,000 in about thirty minutes. The company chose a new location, Twenty-first and Clark streets, known as Lakeside, and at once rebuilt the works. In the new plant there are six large buildings and several smaller ones, built of brick, on modern plans. Mr. Davies was also president of the Reliance Iron & Engine Company, which is one of the new industries of Racine, for the manufacture of gas and gasoline engines and castings of all kinds.

Fraternally Mr. Davies was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Racine Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Racine Commandery, No. 7, K. T., of which he was a past commander, and Tripoli Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he was a Republican, and served as police commissioner one term, and as a member of the board of education for the same length of time.

On May 12, 1884, Mr. Davies married Miss Cora A. Crane, daughter of Mrs. Jennie (Burch) Crane, and she died eleven months after marriage, of typhoid fever. Mr. Davies married September 17, 1889, Miss Lillie E. Case, daughter of DeWayne and Eliza (Greenhow) Case, and to this union have been born four children: John P., Jr., Anna E., and Frank Case and Clinton William twins. The family reside at No. 744 College Avenue. Mr. Davies was genial and affable and possessed a kind heart. Domestic in his tastes and habits, he loved his home, and it was there he was to be found after a busy day at his office. John P. Davies died December 11, 1911.

Judge H. F. Steele, county judge of Oneida county, Wisconsin, with office and residence at Rhinelander, in Oneida county, was appointed to the judgeship in 1912 to fill an unexpired term caused by the death of the late Judge Levi J. Billings. In the spring of 1913 Judge Steele was elected to the office for the full term of six years. Judge Steele has been a resident of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, since the autumn of 1905. He was born at Eldorado, near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on February 28, 1878, and is a son of John F. and Charlotte M. (Holliday) Steele.

Both parents of Judge Steele are now deceased, the father having died in 1902, while the mother passed away in 1880, when their son was yet a mere infant. The father came to Wisconsin, from Oneida county, New York, in 1848, and he took up a homestead in Fond du Lac county, where he settled and where he spent many years of his life. His

wife was a native daughter of the county, whose parents were prominently numbered among the very earliest pioneers to that section of the state. H. F. Steele was reared on his father's farm, until the age of twelve, attending the public schools, and at that age he undertook preparatory work at a school in Ripon, Wisconsin, from which he later graduated. Judge Steele made possible his college career mainly through his own exertions, his father being unable to finance his educational affairs. He earned the money to carry on his studies by acting as a telegraph operator in the general offices of the Northwestern Lines at various points throughout Wisconsin, Iowa and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and he saved most assiduously during those years for the furtherance of his education. His literary course was followed by his entering the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and he was graduated from there in 1905. In October of the same year he came to Rhinelander and was soon thereafter appointed City Attorney of that place, an office in which he continued until his appointment to the post of county judge made his resignation incumbent upon him.

Judge Steele was married in 1906 to Miss May Gordinier, of Waupaca, Wisconsin, a daughter of C. S. Gordinier. One child shares their home—Charles Steele.

Judge Steele is president of the Rhinelander Library Board, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Rev. William W. Perry. The year 1913 marks the centennial anniversary of the winning of the historic naval victory on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry, in connection with the War of 1812, and he whose name initiates this paragraph can not but take especial interest in the celebration of that important event in American history, by reason of the fact that he is probably of the line from which descended the great commander of the American naval forces in the memorable conflict mentioned. Mr. Perry is a native son of Wisconsin, is a man of high intellectual attainments, has labored long and with all of consecrated zeal as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, is one of the most distinguished figures in the Wisconsin contingent of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and is the present associate pastor of the Berean Presbyterian church in his native city. A man of most gracious personality, he is widely known through his services as a clergyman and his conspicuous identification with Masonic affairs, and it may be consistently said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is the scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Wisconsin, and, as already intimated, bears a name that has been significantly distinguished in the history of the nation.

Rev. William Watson Perry was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 28th of July, 1853, and is a son of James and Ellen (Smith) Perry, the former of whom was born in Manchester Decem-

William. Watson. Perry

ber 23, 1804, and the latter in Burnley, Lancashire, England, on the 22nd of April, 1813. James Perry came to Wisconsin in the year 1848, the year that marked the admission of the state to the Union, and he became associated with the pioneer lumbering firm of Benjamin Bagnell & Company, in Milwaukee, in which city he continued to maintain his home until 1855, at which time on account of ill health he removed to a farm midway between North Prairie and Eagle, Waukesha county. His death occurred on the 30th day of November, 1864, at that place. He united with the Republican party at the time of its organization and only a short time prior to his death he cast his vote in support of the party's presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's second nomination. Mrs. Perry survived her honored husband by more than a score of years and was summoned to her last home at North Prairie, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 19th day of January, 1885. She was one of the venerable pioneer women of Wisconsin at the time of her death, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence.

In the district schools of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, William W. Perry gained his rudimentary education, and this was supplemented by a course in the Ohio State College, near the city of Columbus, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875. In that year Mr. Perry was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, the ceremony of ordination having taken place and been affirmed in the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The major part of his work in the ministry has been in his native state, and he has held various pastoral charges, including several of important order, the while he has long been known as a specially strong pulpit orator and as a man whose every utterance bears the mark of earnest conviction and the utmost sincerity. He has been successful in his pastoral work in each of his charges, has gained and retained the affectionate regard of those to whom he has thus ministered, and has consecrated his full powers to the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men and furthering the work of the church militant. He has maintained his home in Milwaukee, his native city, since 1898, and held the pastoral charge of Westminster Mission, at 1095 North Pierce Place, for six years. He is now associate pastor of Berean Presbyterian church, on the South Side of Milwaukee.

Mr. Perry has been a deep and appreciative student of the history and teachings of the Masonic fraternity, and has long been a prominent figure in its various bodies. He received the Honorary thirty-third degree, in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Boston, Mass., September 20th, 1904, and was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council of Northern Jurisdiction September 23rd, 1909.

On the 24th of July, 1876, Mr. Perry was raised to the sublime

degree of Master Mason, in Lake Lodge, No. 189, Free & Accepted Masons, in Milwaukee, and later he received the capitular degrees in Waukesha Chapter, No. 37, Royal Arch Masons, at Waukesha, this state, where he also received the cryptic degrees, in Waukesha Council, Royal and Select Masters. At Reedsburg, this state, he completed the circle of the York Rite, by receiving the chivalric degrees in St. John Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar. He affiliated with Madison Lodge, No. 5, Madison Chapter, No. 4, and Robert Macoy Commandery. In 1889 Mr. Perry received the degrees of the various bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second degree, and he was thus crowned a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Wisconsin Sovereign Consistory, A. A. S. R. His present ancient-craft affiliation is with Damascus Lodge, No. 290, in Milwaukee, and here he is also affiliated with Tripoli Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been most zealous and active in every Masonic body with which he has been or now is affiliated, and he has served with distinction in many official posts of high order. He has been Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge fourteen years, High Priest of the Chapter, Thrice Illustrious Master of the Council, and Eminent Commander of the Commandery, in which bodies he has passed the other official chairs, and he has held preferment in the Scottish Rite bodies also. At the time when Newton M. Littlejohn was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, Wisconsin, Mr. Perry held the position of Senior Deacon, later he served as Senior Grand Warden. In 1894 he was made Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and at the next annual assembly of the body he was chosen Most Worshipful Grand Master. He has been for many years the representative of the grand lodge of Minnesota near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. In 1898 Mr. Perry was elected most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal & Select Masters, and his term in this office expired in 1900. In September, 1900, Mr. Perry was appointed Secretary of the Masonic Grand Bodies in Wisconsin, with the exception of the Consistory, A. A. S. R., to succeed the late John W. Laflin, who died August 30, 1900, and in that responsible and exacting office he has since continued the able and honored incumbent, its duties demanding the major part of his time and attention. He has offices in the Masonic Building in Milwaukee, and he is earnest and indefatigable in the administration of his official affairs, which he handles with marked discrimination and to the entire satisfaction of his Masonic brethren. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has stood sponsor in a basic way, and he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude at all times.

On the 19th of August, 1879, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Emma Goodwin La Barre, a daughter of Darius W. and Ann (Stark)

La Barre, who were at that time residents of Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Perry was born in Ithaca, New York, and reared in Mukwonago, Wisconsin, where her parents still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have five children, namely: Jessie Ellen, now Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Milwaukee; Ralph Emerson, of Milwaukee; associated with the North Western Life Insurance Company; Faye M., the wife of H. R. Ricker, of Milwaukee; Helen M., now Mrs. W. L. Strickler, of Meridian, Mississippi; and Ruth J., at home with her parents.

Charles W. Folds. One of the native sons of Wisconsin who has become distinctly a man of affairs and a broad-gauged, liberal and public-spirited citizen of Chicago, the great western metropolis, is Mr. Folds, who is there resident partner of the stanch and representative firm of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, bankers and brokers of commercial paper. The firm is one of the important concerns in the field of enterprise and its Chicago offices are located at 137 South La-Salle street. In according in this volume merited recognition to Mr. Folds, as a representative of Wisconsin, it is not necessary to enter into details concerning his large business activities in Chicago, but a brief record of his career will prove of enduring interest to the people of the state in which he was born and reared and in which he laid the substantial foundation for his large and definite success as a business man.

Charles Weston Folds was born in the city of Oshkosh, judicial center of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was August 23, 1870. He is a son of William B. and Mary D. (Jenkins) Folds, the former of whom was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 6th of September, 1832, and the latter of whom was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1844, their marriage having been solemnized at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Of the four children, Charlotte Elizabeth is the eldest and is living; George R. and Charles W. were twins, the former living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William Lawrence, the youngest, died July 31, 1900.

William B. Folds was afforded excellent educational advantages in his native city, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of his father, who was a representative publisher in the city of Dublin and who had the distinction of introducing the first printing press of the modern type in Ireland. William B. Folds was about sixteen years of age when he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He emigrated from Ireland in 1847, made the voyage on a sailing vessel, and landed in the port of New York city. He made his way westward via Erie Canal and the lakes to Racine, Wisconsin, and settled finally on the shores of beautiful Lake Geneva, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. After there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits for a brief interval he again identified himself with urban business activities. He assumed the posi-

tion of reporter and compositor in the office of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and he proved an effective and popular representative of American journalism. Later he entered the employ of McKey Brothers, of Janesville, this state, where the firm had its headquarters, besides which it conducted also dry-goods stores in Madison and Oshkosh. Mr. Folds proved an alert and capable factor in connection with this mercantile enterprise and became a member of the firm. Finally he purchased the business in Oshkosh and retired from partnership. He continued as one of the honored and representative merchants of Oshkosh until 1874, and in 1876 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he conducted a successful enterprise as a retail dealer in carpets for a number of years, within which he became the owner of a large and well equipped store. In 1892 he retired from active business, and since that time he has indulged himself in extensive travel, both abroad and in the United States. He is a man of strong and noble character, has achieved independence and definite prosperity through his own ability and efforts, and commands a secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a stanch Republican and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. They now maintain their home in the city of Evanston, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago.

Captain James Jenkins, maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born at Falmouth, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, and was a scion of one of the sterling colonial families of the old Bay state, representative of the name having been valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. In his youth he followed a seafaring life and rose to the position of captain in command of a vessel. Later he was engaged in the lumber business at Bangor, Maine, and in the early '50s he came to Wisconsin and established his residence in Oshkosh. He engaged with the Bradley interests of Milwaukee and became one of the prominent and influential representatives of the lumber industry in this state. He was one of the first mayors of Oshkosh and was a prominent and honored resident of that city at the time of his death, in 1886.

Charles W. Folds was about six years of age at the time of the family removal from Oshkosh to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in the latter city he continued to attend the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. Thereafter he entered the University of Minnesota, and in 1889, at the age of nineteen years, he obtained a clerical position in the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. Through energy and effective service he won promotion through the various departments and finally became cashier of the institution. His entire active career has been one of close and successful identification with financial affairs of broad scope, and his executive and administrative powers have been matured through his practical experience. In 1899

Mr. Folds removed to the city of Chicago, where he associated himself with the firm of Charles Hathaway & Company, and here he found excellent opportunities for advancement and success in his chosen field of endeavor. In 1905 he became a member of the firm, under the title of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, and he has gained secure prestige as one of the discriminating, reliable and representative financiers of Chicago.

Mr. Folds is essentially progressive and liberal as a citizen, is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church in which he is a member of the vestry of St. James parish, Chicago. He is chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees of the endowment fund of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, and is otherwise influential in religious, educational and charitable work. He is a member of the Church Club of Chicago, of which he is a director, and of which he was chosen president in 1911; is chairman of Finance Committee United Charities of Chicago; is a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Home for Boys; is a member of the commission on young men and boys of foreign parentage, an adjunct of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, in which he is a member of the advisory board of managers, besides being trustee of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, and vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Folds is a director of the First National Bank of Lake Forest, Illinois; a director and member of finance committee of the Emerson-Brantingham Company, of Rockford, Illinois; a director and member of the executive committee of the Calumet Insurance Company, of Chicago; a member of the finance committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce; is secretary of the North Central Improvement Association of Chicago; and a member of the executive board of the Religious Education Association in his home city. Mr. Folds is treasurer of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, where he is likewise identified with the Minnesota Society, the Bankers' Club, the Chicago Club, the Mid-Day Club, the University Club, and the Union League Club. He holds membership also in the Union League Club of New York City and in the Chamber of Commerce of the national metropolis. He is a member of the Glenview Golf Club, at Golf, Illinois; the Onwentsia Golf Club, of Lake Forest, that state; the Wausaukee Club, of Athelstane, Wisconsin; the Saganois Club (shooting) of Browning, Illinois; the Minneapolis Club, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and is vice-president of the Chicago chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. The foregoing statements indicate the multiplicity of the public, civic, business and social demands placed upon Mr. Folds and also denote his prominence and popularity in connection with diversified interests.

On the 24th of May, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Folds

to Miss Florence Symonds, daughter of the late Henry R. Symonds, who was long a prominent and honored factor in connection with banking operations in Chicago, where he was vice-president of the First National Bank at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Folds have four children—Weston Symonds, Elizabeth, Florence and George.

Byron Towne Gifford. Among Wisconsin men who are prominent in Chicago business should be mentioned Byron T. Gifford, manager of the General Engineering Department of the American District Steam Company, with offices in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Gifford's family has been in Wisconsin for over sixty years, and identified with the state as lawyers, farmers, in business and public affairs.

Byron Towne Gifford was born at the little station known as Gifford in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, December 16, 1879, a son of George Pardon, Jr., and Carrie Agnes (Towne) Gifford. The paternal grandparents were George Pardon, Sr., and Eliza Anna Whittemore Gifford, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Grandfather Gifford was a lawyer and publisher, and first located in Milwaukee, after his removal to the west, and for a number of years was engaged in buying land in Waukesha county. He gave to the old Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., the land on which was built the railroad station of Gifford, which took its name from the donor of the land. During the Civil war Grandfather Gifford did much to promote the union cause and was provost marshal of his district. In politics he was a Whig and subsequently a Republican, and his church was the Episcopal. George Pardon Gifford, Jr., the father was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, March 20, 1848. His wife was born at Farmington, Vermont, August 12, 1853. Their marriage occurred at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, January 1, 1874, and of their two children, the other is Lovice W. George Pardon Gifford, Jr., came west to Wisconsin with his father in 1852, and received his education in the schools of Milwaukee. When the war came on, though he was a small boy he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry under Major McArthur, and was a drummer boy of the regiment until it was called into service. His father then forbade him to continue as a soldier, and he had to forego his ambition for a military career. His first regular work was in the service of the well known Milwaukee packer, John Plankinton. The firm was known as Plankinton & Armour, and Mr. Gifford subsequently became identified with the Armour Packing Company at Chicago. He had the distinction of being the first traveling salesman for that now vast packing corporation, traveling out of Chicago, and selling the goods of Armour & Company, over a territory extending from Maine to Denver, Colorado, and from New

Orleans to Winnipeg, Canada. Later he was appointed to the task of opening branch houses for the Armour people in Michigan and Wisconsin. After remaining with the company for more than twenty years he left and engaged in the hotel business at Gifford until 1905, in which year he bought the Avenue Hotel at Madison. This is one of the leading hotels of the Capital city, and he has continued a successful landlord in that hostelry up to the present time. In politics he is a Republican.

Byron T. Gifford was educated in the common schools of Waukesha county, attended the Oconomowoc high school, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1901. During the next two years he was with his father in the hotel business, but then moved to a larger field in Chicago, where he became a contracting engineer with the firm of W. H. Schott. In 1907 he engaged in the engineering business under the name of Central Station Engineering Company, of which concern he was vice president. In 1912 the business was consolidated with the American District Steam Company of New York, under the name of the American District Steam Company of Chicago. Since that time Mr. Gifford has been manager of the General Engineering Department.

Mr. Gifford is one of the well known engineers of the middle west. He has membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, and has numerous social and fraternal connections. He belongs to the Beta Pheta Pi College Fraternity, the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, Clinton Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., at Sinkart, Indiana, and Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M., of Chicago. In politics Mr. Gifford is a Republican.

On December 12, 1906, he married Miss Anna Louise Rothrock, who was born in Adams county, Ohio.

A. E. Weesner. The largest and oldest insurance agency in Oneida county is the Barnes-Weesner Agency, insurance, real estate and loans, with offices in Rhinelander. The business is chiefly in insurance along the lines of fire, liability, life, plate glass, etc. The president of the company, which is incorporated, is Mr. A. E. Weesner, who has back of him more than twenty years of continuous and successful experience in insurance. The vice president of the concern is Hon. John Barnes, now a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Charles B. Peterson is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. A. E. Weesner has been associated with this agency since 1900, in which year he came to Rhinelander from Illinois, and bought an interest in the old established agency. A. E. Weesner was born in Wabash, Indiana, May 26, 1868, a son of Clark W. and Anna E. Weesner, both of whom still live in Wabash, Indiana. Clark W. Weesner, who is

an attorney by profession, is and has been for many years, one of the most prominent men in Wabash county, has taken an active part in political affairs, and is one of the citizens who are always looked to for their influence and guidance in any local enterprise. In Wabash, A. E. Weesner spent his youth, attended the public schools of the city, and was a student in Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1883 at the age of fifteen. After that he returned to Wabash, and soon became interested in insurance, and with the exception of about twenty-seven months, spent in Chicago in the employ of the Swift Packing Company, has been continuously in insurance lines since 1890.

Mr. Weesner is by no means a mere insurance broker. He is a business builder, and one of the most energetic factors in local business circles of Rhinelander. He is vice president of the Edmonds Land Company of Rhinelander, a company which owns large timber holdings throughout the state of Oregon. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Rhinelander.

Fraternally Mr. Weesner has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and his social relations also include membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a director in the Rhinelander Building & Loan Association. Mr. Weesner married Mary L. Wiley.

Albert H. Schram. With the patience and determination of his German forbears, Albert H. Schram, of Merrill, Wisconsin, has steadily worked his way upward until today he is one of the leading business men of Merrill and one of her most highly respected citizens. He began life with the knowledge of a trade but no capital and his success is due to his unaided efforts. The combination of a fine business ability with thrift and integrity have brought him prosperity and his strong character has won him many friends, not only in Merrill but elsewhere.

Albert H. Schram was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 26th of August, 1854, the son of Frederick and Adelaide (Moeller) Schram, both of whom were born in Germany. Before coming to America, Frederick Schram learned the blacksmith trade and after coming to this country he continued to follow his trade. In 1856, when Albert was two years old, his parents moved to Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Schram opened a country blacksmith shop and also owned and operated a farm. He remained here until a few years prior to his death when he moved to Plymouth, in the same county. Here he made his home until his death in 1879. His widow is still living, having reached the venerable age of eighty-eight.

Albert H. Schram was reared on his father's farm, near Sheboygan Falls, and received his education in the country schools of this vicinity. He then went to Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he learned the carriage and

Geo R Peck

wood-working trade. He remained in Baraboo for three years and then removed to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. He worked at his trade here for a year and a half and then, in 1875, moved to Plymouth, in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Here he embarked in the carriage and wagon making business, continuing in this business until 1888, when he sold out and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He conducted this business successfully until the fall of 1906 when he sold out and for two years, or rather until the spring of 1908, he was not engaged in business of any kind.

It was in the spring of 1908 that he came to Merrill, having capital and a fine business reputation behind him. Here he built the brick building, known as the Schram Building, one of the best business buildings in the city, located at 921 East Main street. Here he opened a furniture store and an undertaking establishment, under the firm name of A. H. Schram and Sons, with his three sons, Alfred, Clarence and Gustave. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Schram bought out the furniture and undertaking business of C. F. Hankwitz, at 120-122 Prospect street, West Side, Merrill, and since that time he and his sons have successfully conducted the two establishments. He is by far the leading furniture dealer in Lincoln county, Wisconsin, and is one of the leading undertakers in the county.

In religious matters, Mr. Schram and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Merrill. Mr. Schram since coming to Merrill has had little time to spare from his business to give to public affairs but while he was a resident of Plymouth, he was prominent in public life. He was an alderman several times and also served several times as mayor of the town. His interest in agricultural matters was shown by his presidency of the Sheboygan County Agricultural Society, which was commonly known as the Fair Association. He was for many years chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Plymouth.

Mr. Schram was married on the 20th of November, 1878, to Miss Emma Bade, a daughter of Christopher and Wilhelmina (Borges) Bade, of Plymouth, Wisconsin. Her parents were both natives of Germany but they were real pioneers of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, for they came to this section of the state at a very early day. Mrs. Schram was born and reared in Plymouth, where her father conducted a blacksmith shop for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Schram have five children, as follows: Alfred, Clarence, Gustav, Nora and Clara.

George Record Peck. Though a native of New York State, George Record Peck was brought to Wisconsin when a lad of six years, and grew up and prepared for his profession in this state. For forty years his brilliant career as a great railroad lawyer passed principally in the states of Kansas and Illinois, but since the first of 1911 for most of the time he has lived retired in his beautiful home at Oconomo-

woe, and thus his later years, as his earlier ones, have identified him with the great state of which he considers himself one of the most loyal citizens.

Until his retirement on January 1, 1911, from the office of general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway System there was no greater or more brilliant lawyer in the west, than George Record Peck. Recently Mr. Peck celebrated his seventieth birthday, and few men have received more hearty congratulation from eminent people throughout the country than did Mr. Peck. The breadth of his accomplishments and attainments may be inferred from some of the statements made concerning him at the time. He was described as "lawyer, orator, litterateur, student of literature, and botanist." A Chicago paper said: "At three score years and ten he is still the apostle of 'the kingdom of light,' and mental and spiritual decay is as far from him today as in the seventies, when he was the friend of every man in Kansas."

Though retired from his position as general counsel, Mr. Peck still retains the honorary title of consultng counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. His successor in the office of general counsel is the Hon. Burton Hanson, likewise one of the greatest products of the Wisconsin bar. Mr. Peck became general counsel of the Milwaukee System, September 15, 1895. For fourteen years previously he had served as general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. No lawyer in the country has taken more important part in railway litigation of the west than Mr. Peck. For many years he stood at the head of the state bar in Kansas. He once refused the offer of a United States senatorship, and was for years one of the leading public men in Kansas. Besides the noteworthy powers of a professional and public nature, Mr. Peck is a deep scholar, has been honored with various degrees from universities and colleges, and as a polished and eloquent orator on national and general subjects has had few equals during the last generation.

George Record Peck was born near Cameron, Steuben county, New York, May 15, 1843. His parents Joel M. and Amanda (Purdy) Peck, moved out to a farm in Wisconsin when the son was six years old. In a clearing in the wilderness, which the boy himself had assisted in making, the family began life in what was then the new state of Wisconsin and grew up amid surroundings of a pioneer character. With only a common school education at the age of sixteen he became a school teacher, and with his earnings helped to lift a mortgage from the old homestead. At the age of nineteen he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining the First Heavy Artillery of Wisconsin. Later he was transferred to the Thirty-First Wisconsin Infantry, and with that command went with Sherman in the historic march to the sea and in the operations through the Carolinas. He

was one of the many fine Wisconsin young men who conferred distinction upon the state's military record during the war and he advanced from the ranks of private to the grade of captain, and when he was mustered out of service he was Captain Peck. When he returned to Wisconsin after the war his efforts were immediately directed toward preparation for the law. Six years were spent in Janesville as a law student, circuit court clerk, and practicing attorney. From Wisconsin he went to Kansas, and from 1871 to 1874 had his office at Independence. There he quickly attained recognition as a young lawyer of unusual ability and in 1874 he received his first important promotion when President Grant appointed him United States District Attorney of Kansas. The duties of this office caused his removal to Topeka, the State Capital. It was while a resident of Topeka, for nineteen years, that the name of George Record Peck became a power in his profession and in public affairs. In 1887, the University of Kansas conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Within a short time of his appointment as United States attorney, he was directed to bring suit involving a title to nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand acres of land. The promptness and ability with which he brought this suit and other cases to a successful issue soon marked him as one of the leaders of the western bar, and brought such inducements for private practice that in 1879 he resigned his office. After two years of independent practice the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company elected him general solicitor, and from that time until 1895 the large and growing system of railroad was developed under his legal counsel and direction.

In 1891 when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad secured control of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, one of the stockholders of the latter sought to enjoin the sale on the ground that the two roads were parallel and competing. The case was bitterly contested in the circuit and supreme courts of the United States and Mr. Peck's successful management not only resulted in giving an important extension to the Santa Fe System, but also gave him a place among the first railroad lawyers of the country. In December, 1903, when the Atchison System went into the hands of a receiver and the problem of its reorganization was pressing upon the holders of its almost worthless securities, the direction of the legal proceedings devolved upon Mr. Peck. Within two years the mortgages had been foreclosed, the property sold, a working plan of reorganization effected and the great railroad system preserved unbroken. Probably not before or since has there been accomplished so rapid an organization of a great railroad property, and that the Santa Fe System at the present time is one of the greatest in its mileage and facilities in America is to a large degree due to the remarkable ability of Mr. Peck.

When his onerous duties in connection with the reorganization of

the Santa Fe had been successfully fulfilled, Mr. Peck resigned his office as general solicitor in September, 1895. However, the judge of the United States Circuit Court of Topeka requested that he still continue to give the Atchison reorganization committee the benefit of his counsel until all the details should be cleared up. On moving to Chicago, Mr. Peck became general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and directed the legal department of the system through its greatest era of extension and improvement, until he turned over its heavy responsibilities to Mr. Burton Hanson in 1911. During his active career in Chicago, Mr. Peck was head of the law firm of Peck, Miller & Starr, his associate being John S. Miller and Merritt Starr.

The influence of Mr. Peck in Kansas politics was a notable feature of the political history of that state, and during the last ten years of his residence in Topeka, his leadership in the Republican party was unquestioned. Upon the death of Senator Plumb in 1892, Governor Humphrey offered the vacant seat in the United States Senate to Mr. Peck, who declined. Both in Kansas and in Illinois he might have attained eminence in politics, but has always declined public honors which were not in line with his profession. It is as a great railroad lawyer that the name of Mr. Peck has been most prominently known. In the early months of 1893, during the days of Populism in Kansas, and during the legislative deadlock in Governor Llewellyn's administration, Mr. Peck was a strong conservative force, and, according to the verdict of both parties, it was the force of his wisdom and will and fine character which averted the threatened anarchy and bloodshed.

Mr. Peck was honored with the office of president of the American Bar Association in 1905-06. One of his friends and associates in Kansas recently said: "Mr. Peck has a rare, magnetic personality and charm. He was larger in Kansas affairs than any other man in the state. Every man on the Santa Fe System from a section hand to the president, called him friend. Blacklisted firemen went to him to intercede with the powers, and he always did it if their records were clean of dishonesty. He staked friends in adversity with recklessness, and he would be a far richer man today if he had not."

Mr. Peck long since achieved a national reputation as a polished, scholarly and eloquent orator, and his orations have been regarded as master-pieces. His influence as a man of letters has been kindly and stimulating, his written philosophy and experience of life has the greater weight because it comes from one who has borne such heavy responsibility and whose knowledge of what he writes has been so broad and thorough. As an author his best known work is probably "The Kingdom of Light." The characteristic sentence from that work is the following: "The person who allows his mental and spiritual nature to stagnate and decay does so, not for want of time, but for

want of inclination." And further he says: "There is no vocation, absolutely none, that cuts off entirely the opportunities for intellectual development. The Kingdom of Light is an especially delightful home for him whose purse is not of sufficient weight to provide a home elsewhere and a humble cottage in the Kingdom can be made to shine with a brightness above palace walls."

These later years of Mr. Peck are devoted to a practical test of his beautiful philosophy. At his home at Oconomowoc he devotes his time to literature and to his favorite recreation of gardening and botanizing, and his gardens contain some of the rarest and most beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees to be found on any private estate in Wisconsin.

Among the many notable addresses which have brought him high standing as an orator, may be mentioned the following: That on General George H. Thomas delivered before the Loyal Legion of the United States at Indianapolis; Response on Abraham Lincoln at the banquet of the Marquette Club, Chicago; address on the Puritans before the Ethical Society of Milwaukee; oration on the Worth of a Sentiment, before the Washington & Jefferson Societies of the University of Virginia: the Ethical Basis of American Patriotism, before the graduating class of Union College, New York; oration on the Unveiling of the Logan Statue on the Lake Front, Chicago: and that on Washington before the students of the University of Chicago. A mere mention of such titles as above indicates the scope of Mr. Peck's mentality. Since the honor given him by the University of Kansas in 1887, Mr. Peck was awarded the degree of LL. D. by Union College of New York in 1896, a similar degree from Bethany College of Kansas, in 1902, Milton College, who gave him the degree of A. M., from Northwestern University he received the degree of LL. D., and he has been similiarly awarded by many other institutions.

Mr. Peck's married life covered a harmonious and happy period of thirty years. His wife, whom he married in 1866, was Miss Arabella Burdick. They were married while Mr. Peck was still struggling for recognition as a lawyer at Janesville, Wisconsin. Mrs. Peck died March 5, 1896, and as his three married daughters live in other cities, and his son is usually away from Chicago, Mr. Peck spends much of his time alone, except for the intimate relations which he has established with friends and with the great life of the outdoors and with literature. His children are: Mary E., wife of A. R. Thompson, of Washington; Isabel, wife of G. N. Wilson, of Philadelphia; Charles B., now of New York City, and Ethel, wife of George P. Earling, of Milwaukee, who is a son of Albert J. Earling, president of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. Peck served as government delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. His clubs are the Chicago,

the University, the Hamilton, the Marquette, the Cliff-Dwellers, the Caxton, the Wayfarers and many others.

Many pages might be filled with charming anecdotes told of Mr. Peck in his professional and social relations. His old-time friend and successor as general counsel of the Milwaukee System, Burton Hanson recently described how George Hill once got the better of Mr. Peck. "George Hill," explained Mr. Hanson, "is a negro boy, now a confidential secretary, but then an office boy who had studied stenography in spare moments. One afternoon Mr. Peck wanted to dictate some letters and the office force had gone. I suggested Hill, knowing of his shorthand studies. 'How fast can you take dictations?' asked Mr. Peck skeptically. 'I can take sixty words a minute,' returned Hill stolidly. 'That's as fast as any one can talk—and talk sense.' Mr. Peck began dictating at once," concluded Mr. Hanson.

Another associate recalled a meeting between Mr. Peck and Henry Waterson at Washington, when the conversation was directed about Nebraska's brilliant senator, John M. Thurston. "George," said Col. Waterson, "I think you and Thurston and myself are the greatest orators in the country." "Why drag in Thurston?" queried Mr. Peck, "He isn't here."

In conclusion it may be said that seldom does a career reach the span of three score and ten, including higher honors in the profession of law, more vitally important accomplishments in that field, with greater dignity and esteem, and with a more satisfying fulness of honors and work well performed than has been true in the case of George Record Peck.

Leo Gensmann. As a pioneer in the milling industry in the northern section of the state of Wisconsin, Leo Gensmann of Merrill, Wisconsin, has won an enviable reputation as a business man. He is a young man with the energy and enthusiasm that makes youth so powerful factor in the world of today, but he has had several years of valuable experience, and has also the advantage of having been trained for his position in the business world by his father one of the most successful business men in the Wisconsin Valley.

Leo Gensmann was born in Wausau, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of February, 1879, the son of Jacob and Amelia (Wilde) Gensmann. The former is one of the prominent men in lumber circles in the state of Wisconsin, having been engaged in lumbering in the Wisconsin valley for many years. Leo Gensmann was reared in Wausau and attended both the grammar and high schools of that city. He later entered the Wausau Business College where he took a commercial course.

When Mr. Gensmann came to Merrill he became connected with the Lincoln Milling and Elevator Company, as secretary and treasurer. The other officers of this company are, Paul Gilbert, president, and

Jacob Gensmann, vice-president. The Lincoln Milling and Elevator Company is an incorporated company, the capital stock being $35,000. The mill which was erected in 1908 was, and still is, the only flour mill in Lincoln county. They also own a large grain elevator which has a capacity of 25,000 bushels. The company manufactures flour, and by-products of flour and also ground corn and oat food stuffs. The famous Court House Brand of flour is a product of this mill and buckwheat and rye flour is also manufactured here. Ten or twelve men are employed and the company is a thriving and prosperous concern.

Mr. Gensmann was married in 1907, the 28th of November, to Miss Emma Perske, a daughter of Carl and Bertha Perske, of Wausau, Wisconsin. They have one son, Ferdinand.

The Thomas Desmond Family. The residence of the Desmond family in Wilwaukee covers a period of seventy years, beginning during the territorial era of the state. The first generation was characterized by the labors and accomplishments of a pioneer settler. The head of the next generation, the late Thomas Desmond, was for nearly half a century well known in business and educational circles in Milwaukee, while the sons of Thomas Desmond have, as worthy representatives of an honored father and grandfather, borne distinctive parts in life in the law, education, in authorship, in various lines of business enterprise, and in civic and social work. The Desmond family is of Norman-Irish ancestry. A large province in southern Ireland was once known as "Desmond," and the "Earls of Desmond" played an important part in Anglo-Irish history.

The late Thomas Desmond was born in 1833 near Little Falls, New York, where his father had settled about one hundred years ago. In August, 1842, when the history of Wisconsin as a territory had yet six years to run, Humphrey Desmond, father of Thomas Desmond, came west and settled upon several hundred acres of land about twenty miles north of Milwaukee near the present city of Cedarburg. With him were three sons and three daughters.

Thomas Desmond, the youngest son, was then nine years old. He attended district schools, and at the age of seventeen began to vary the duties of farm life by teaching during the winter in near-by schools. Years of self-education and a natural leaning towards educational work led later to his identification with the Milwaukee public schools in administrative capacities. From 1866 to 1880 he was secretary of the school board. All his nine children completed high school courses in Milwaukee, finishing in normal schools or the State University. During the last twenty years of his life Mr. Desmond was state manager for one of the large eastern life insurance companies. At the time of his death in May, 1901, many tributes to his life and character were paid by prominent men of the city and state. This passage from a letter

published in one of the Milwaukee dailies fairly summarizes the esteem in which he was held: "I have known Thomas Desmond since my boyhood, and a more consistent, conscientious, honorable man I have yet to meet. He was courteous, kind and affable. The dominant trait in his character was justice."

Thomas Desmond was survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Bowe, and who had been a resident of Milwaukee since 1854, and was in all respects the ideal of a true wife and helpmate. Their oldest daughter, Dora A. Desmond, who was for many years identified with educational and charitable work in Milwaukee, died in 1909. Mary Desmond, the second daughter, was also a teacher in the Milwaukee schools for a number of years, but is now engaged in literary work and is active in several woman's organizations of the city. She, with her sisters Julia and Theresa Desmond, reside with their mother at the family home, 810 Van Buren Street, Milwaukee.

Humphrey J. Desmond, the oldest son of Thomas Desmond and who is regarded by his associates as possessing one of the finest minds in the Wisconsin bar, entered the legal profession after his graduation from the University of Wisconsin. He was a member of the Milwaukee school board from 1883 to 1890, and of the Wisconsin legislature during 1891-92. As a member of the school board he is credited with initiating the industrial training movement in the schools of Milwaukee, and as a member of the legislature he was the author of several laws that are now on the statute books. Some twenty years ago he became owner of the *Catholic Citizen*, a widely circulated weekly paper, and this led to his acquiring similar publications at Washington, D. C., Memphis, Tennessee, and St. Paul, Minnesota. Humphrey J. Desmond is author of a number of successful books, including several volumes of essays published by A. C. McClurg & Company of Chicago. His "The Church and The Law," a legal text book, called forth special praise from Chief Justice Cassoday of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He is also the author of a number of historic monographs, which have had a large sale. He was a frequent contributor to the North American Review, the Forum, The Century, and other magazines, and a special contributor to the "Library of the World's Best Literature" and the Catholic Encyclopedia. His home at 612 Newberry Boulevard, adjoining Lake Park, contains one of the best selected private libraries in Milwaukee.

William J. Desmond, second in age of the sons of Thomas Desmond, was for many years engaged in educational work as principal of public schools in Milwaukee, as a writer for educational and other periodicals, and as a conductor of Teachers' Institutes in Wisconsin. He later became interested in real estate and business enterprises, platting and building up a number of subdivisions in Milwaukee, and dealing extensively in farming and timber lands in Wisconsin and other states. He has taken an active interest in civic matters, having been a member

of the Charter Convention of Milwaukee, and an incorporator of the City Club. He was especially identified with the inception and promotion of the Non-Partisan and the Home Rule laws for cities, in which movement Milwaukee has led the way.

Frank B. Desmond, the third son, is officially connected with the First National Bank of Milwaukee. He is widely acquainted in business circles, and is a director in several corporations. Thomas A. Desmond, fourth among the sons, has built up a very substantial educational publishing business of national scope. He is also vice president of the Citizen Company, which publishes a number of newspapers in various parts of the United States.

Joseph G. Desmond, the youngest of the sons of the late Thomas Desmond, has specialized in advertising, and has charge of the advertising department of the several publications controlled by the Citizen Company. He is also secretary of the latter corporation.

Bert A. Jolivette. Among the public officials whose signal services in the discharge of their duties are making La Crosse one of the best governed of Wisconsin counties, more than passing mention should be made of Bert A. Jolivette, county clerk. By birth, inclination and training a son of Wisconsin, he has spent his life within the limits of the state, where, although he is still a young man, his connection with multiform interests has made his name well known. Mr. Jolivette was born February 5, 1882, in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Peter and Sarah A. (Kelly) Jolivette, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Illinois.

Mr. Jolivette's paternal ancestors came from Normandy, France, while those on the maternal side are traced back to Ireland. His grandfather, Moses Jolivette, came from near Montreal, Canada, and settled in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, near the town of Campbell, some time during the early forties. One of the earliest settlers of that section, he homesteaded and purchased a large tract of land, which extended in one direction to the Mississippi river. Settlers were scarce, but few houses were to be found, the nearest market was at Dubuque, which was reached by boating down the river and the Winnebago and Chippewa Indians were numerous and frequently very troublesome. Moses Jolivette and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom five are still alive. Of this family, Peter was the fifth in order of birth. He was born May 29, 1854, in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and until he was fourteen years of age he attended the primitive district schools. He then began to give his father all of his time and so continued until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he embarked upon a career of his own. At first he was engaged in logging and working in the lumber camps, but in the meanwhile interested himself also in farming, and before he was twenty-five years of age was a land owner. In 1909, at

the time of his death, he possessed 220 acres, in addition to which he had also been the owner of one-half section of Texas land, which, however, he had disposed of some time before. Reared to the hard work of the farm, he was an industrious, energetic man all of his life, frequently working from 3:30 A. M., until 9 P. M. He was known among his associates and those with whom he held any transactions as a man in whom implicit confidence could be placed. A Democrat in politics, he served as president of the school board of the township in which he resided for sixteen years, and was not only a friend of the cause of education all his life, but also was a progressive man in every walk of life. Mr. Jolivette married Sarah A. Kelly, who was born April 21, 1857, and is still living, and they had a family of eight children, of whom seven are still living: Bert A., Hally D. M., Nita S., Eva L., Edna E., Guy A. and Lloyd P.

Bert A. Jolivette attended the district schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he began working on his father's farm, and continued to be associated with him for ten years. In 1907, wishing to further advance his education, he entered the University of Wisconsin, but the death of his father, three and one-half years later, called him home to take charge of the estate, of which he has continued executor ever since. A Democrat in politics, he has ever been active in the ranks of his party, and on November 5, 1912, was elected clerk of La Crosse county, for a term of two years, an office in which he has shown eminent qualifications. He has handled the business of the county in a manner that is bound to win the approbation of the tax-payers and during his administration a number of much needed reforms have been made. Fraternally, Mr. Jolivette is connected with Black River Camp No. 507, Modern Woodmen of America, in which he is now serving as honorable adviser and also of the Red Men, Winneshiek Tribe.

On August 1, 1912, Mr. Jolivette was married to Miss VanNetta McDonald, of Dane county, Wisconsin, a graduate of the DeForest (Wisconsin) high school, class of 1906.

Henry J. Goddard. Among the Wisconsin families few have been more conspicuous in public and business affairs nor borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater dignity and social service than has the Goddard family during its residence in this state from pioneer times down to the present. Mr. Henry J. Goddard, the present postmaster of Chippewa Falls, was the pioneer druggist of that city, was a soldier during the Civil war, and in many ways has been prominent during the life of the state for the past half century.

Henry J. Goddard was born at Almond, Allegany county, New York, on November 3, 1844, being the oldest and the only survivor of four children born to Nathaniel and Lucinda (Peck) Goddard. The father, a native of Massachusetts, died in 1875 at the age of eighty-four years.

The mother was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, and died in 1880 at the age of eighty-three years. The father, who was a farmer and merchant, was in business in Massachusetts, whence he removed to York, Livingston county, New York, where he was a farmer, and in 1850 came west and located in Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was among the pioneers. He located in Beloit, then a village of small proportion and importance, and there engaged in the merchandising business until his retirement. He was also honored with various distinctions in this Wisconsin city, having held the office of city treasurer for several terms. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and an active member of the Republican party.

Henry J. Goddard was six years of age when the family moved west to Wisconsin, and he was reared largely in pioneer surroundings. He attained his early education in the common schools of Beloit, finishing at the high school there, and subsequently pursuing a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago. He had begun the drug business at Baraboo, this state, about the time the Civil war came on. The war disturbed all his plans, and under the impetus of patriotism he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Battery. His father was too old for service, and inasmuch as another brother was already in the army, the father requested that this son should remain at home, which he did for a time. Then in 1864 he enlisted as hospital steward in the regular United States army, and gave three years of service. He was on duty at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, at Hampton, Virginia, and Richmond, that state, also at Fredericksburg until ordered to the surgeon general headquarters under General Otis, spending the latter part of his service in compiling the medical and surgical history of the war.

On his return to Baraboo, Wisconsin, he resumed the drug business with his brother-in-law, Dr. B. F. Mills, and in October, 1874, became one of the pioneer settlers in the new town of Chippewa Falls. There he became the pioneer druggist and was actively connected with business affairs up to September, 1899. He has for a number of years been active in public life, and in March, 1900, President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Chippewa Falls, and he was reappointed, May 17, 1904, by President Roosevelt, April 20, 1908, also by Mr. Roosevelt, and April 17, 1912, by President Taft. In 1885 this district elected him to the House of Representatives, and as a member of the legislature he served as chairman of the railway committee. For twenty years he has given his counsel and direction to the affairs of the school board, of which he has been a member continuously for this period of time. He also served as city treasurer for some time and he is president of the Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.

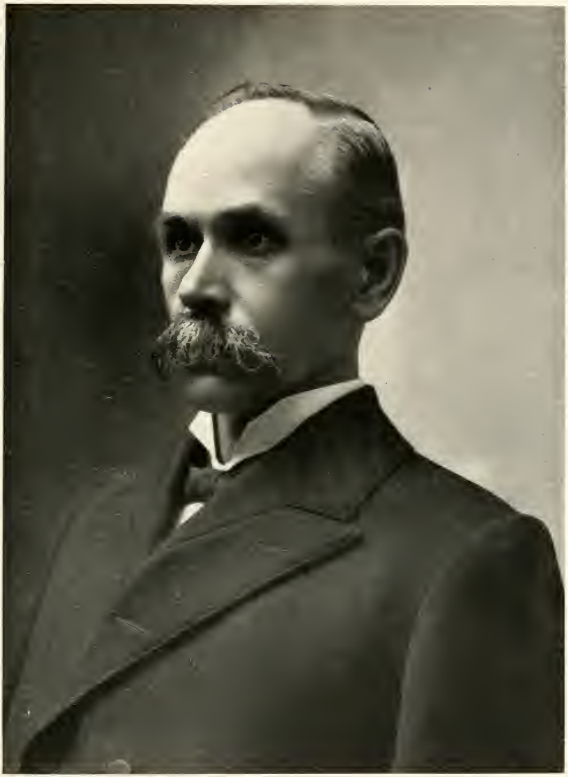
Mr. Goddard has long taken an active part in Grand Army affairs of this state. He has his local membership in the James Comford Post,

No. 68, G. A. R., and has served as quartermaster and commander of this post. He has also been chief of staff for the Grand Army in the Wisconsin Department. At the last state encampment held at Antigo, he was presented with a beautiful jewel by the deputy commander, Hiram Smith, and comrades of the Wisconsin Department. Mr. Goddard was made a Mason in B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. at Washington, D. C., and from there demitted and joined the Chippewa Falls Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M. He is also affiliated with Chippewa Falls Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., and with Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, K. T. Subsequently he became a charter member of Tancred Commandery, No. 27, at Chippewa Falls. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Wisconsin Consistory, and the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is an active Republican.

Mr. Goddard, on June 22, 1871, married Adele Grover, who was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, and whose death occurred April 8, 1900. The three children born of their union were: Frank Mills, who died in infancy; Arthur G.; and Jennie E., the wife of John A. Brooks, and they are the parents of one daughter Mary Adelle Brooks.

Professor L. D. Roberts. Since 1888 Professor Roberts has been continuously county superintendent of schools in Shawano county, and is one of the oldest, and probably the oldest in point of actual service since with the ending of the present term he will have twenty-six years six months to his credit in this capacity. He has made education his life's work, and for nearly a half century has been closely identified with school management. By virtue of his own ability, and by his position, he is the leading man of his profession in Shawano, and also one of the prominent educators of Wisconsin. Having the spirit of service characterizing the modern teacher, and working constantly for progressive measures, he has won a worthy place in his life work and profession, and has many admiring friends among his old pupils, all of whom regard his character and service as useful parts of their own lives. Previous to his election as county superintendent in 1888, Professor Roberts had been a teacher in high schools, spending two years in Stoughton, and eight in Shawano. He was the first principal of the Shawano high school, which was the pioneer school of this rank to be established in Shawano county.

Mr. Roberts was born on a farm at Macomb, Illinois, May 15, 1844, a son of Ira Norman and Margarite (Dailey) Roberts. Reared on his father's farm, he attended district school, and later completed his preparation for teaching by regular and post-graduate courses in study at the old institution known as Albion Academy and Norman Institute, from which he received the degree of Ph. B., upon graduation. Early



L. D. Roberts.

in his career he went to southeastern Kansas, where he took up land, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Wisconsin and soon afterward became principal of the Stoughton schools.

Professor Roberts, outside of his promotions and distinctions as an educator, has for many years been noted for his ability in general mathematics. Out of his long experience he has invented a very ingenious calculating machine on which he now has two patents. This machine computes percentage with readiness and absolute accuracy for any number from one dollar to one hundred million, whether the rate be one or ten places. The device in its general form is a multiplying machine, but is especially designed for those who have charge of making out tax-rolls. Through its use it is possible to calculate in almost an instant the amount of taxes to be assessed on any piece of property running out to ten decimals.

Professor Roberts is a member of several educational associations among which are the following: The Wisconsin County Superintendents' Association, of which he has been twice elected president; the State Teachers' Association on the programs of which he has appeared from time to time, and he has also been an active member for many years of the National Educational Association.

His educational activities have not prevented his affiliation with local interests that tend for the uplift and general betterment of society. As member of the Board of Directors of Shawano Public Library and periodic president of the same, as a church trustee, as a member of the Masonic fraternity, he has received the recognition that public sentiment invariably accords intelligent and progressively inclined citizenship in civic affairs.

William King Coffin. Among the representative men of Eau Claire mention should be made of William King Coffin, for he is not only one of the prominent men in a business way, but also socially and in affairs of general public interest. His business interests lie chiefly along the lines of banking and lumbering, but he is always to be found interested in any good business proposition. He is a modern and up-to-date thinker and has as firm a grasp on his business affairs now as he had twenty years ago, with the added advantage that those years have given to him.

William King Coffin was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 9th of August, 1850. He was named for William King, the first governor of Maine, for his grandfather, Nathaniel Coffin, and the governor were warm personal friends. His father, William Coffin, was born in Maine in 1822, a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin. When William Coffin was quite a little fellow his parents came west to Illinois, and here he grew up, his youth being spent among the pioneer scenes of that time. He received his education in Illinois College and Andover

Seminary. After his graduation he became professor of mathematics in Illinois College. In 1853 he gave up this profession and locating in Batavia, Illinois, went into the banking business, and was thus engaged until 1880, when he retired from active business. In politics he was a Republican. His wife, Mary (Lockwood) Coffin, was born in Illinois, and died in the year 1877. She was a daughter of Samuel D. Lockwood, who was one of the first justices of the supreme court, Abraham Lincoln having been a law student in his office. William Coffin died in 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years. Seven children were born to him and his wife, five of whom are now living.

William King Coffin was next to the eldest of his father's children, and he grew up in the state of Illinois, where he received his education, his college training being gained in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. It might be said that he began the banking business when he was fourteen years old, for it is a fact that as a boy he entered his father's bank and early learned the details and routine work of the institution, becoming cashier of the First National Bank of Batavia, Illinois, before he was nineteen, his father being president of that bank.

In 1871, when he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Coffin entered the First National Bank of Chicago as a clerk, and he was with that concern in the years 1871-2-3, the first being the year of the great fire, and the last the year of the panic. In 1874 he was with a transportation company running barges between Green Bay Points and Chicago in the conveying of lumber, and this has been his sole digression from the banking business since he commenced his financial career. In 1874 he was employed in Batavia as cashier of the Coffin & Young Bank and he made his first trip to Eau Claire in 1881, coming here to look over the Pioneers Lumber Company. While his interest was taken by the possibilities of the lumber business, Mr. Coffin decided that banking was his forte and did not invest at the time. In the spring of 1882 Clark & Ingram, bankers of Eau Claire, invited Mr. Coffin to come to the city and associate himself with them in business. He accepted, and soon after the bank was reorganized as the Eau Claire National Bank, Mr. Coffin becoming its cashier, a position he held for many years and later became president of the institution, in which important capacity he is yet serving. He is also president of Eau Claire Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fairchild, Wisconsin.

Since settling here Mr. Coffin has interested himself widely in other lines, mainly in the lumber interests, a number of well known lumber and timber concerns claiming a share of his notice.

Mr. Coffin has held a number of positions that have shown the respect

and esteem his associates in the business world have held for him, and the warm personal popularity he enjoys. In 1903 he served as president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, and he is president of the Eau Claire Public Library. He is an enthusiast on all out of door sports, and is president of the Eau Claire Automobile Club.

Being descended from one of the old pioneer families of the Mississippi Valley, his interest in all things pertaining to the history of the valley is natural, and he is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, being one of its present curators. Mr. Coffin has always taken a deep interest in religious and social questions and is a member of the Congregational church and one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

In October, 1872, Mr. Coffin married Miss Mary G. Burroughs, who is a native of the state of Illinois. To them have been born two daughters, Mary E., who is the wife of B. G. Proctor, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; and Grace B., who married F. R. Bates, of Seattle, Washington, and one son, Lester B. Coffin, who died in 1888.

William Irvine. The great lumber industry of Wisconsin during the past thirty years has known no more conspicuous figure than William Irvine, now and for many years a resident of Chippewa Falls. Mr. Irvine was a former president of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, occupied a same position for two years in the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association, and has had practically every honor and distinction afforded by the great organization in the lumber industry of this country.

William Irvine was born at Mount Carroll, Illinois, October 28, 1851. His father was John Irvine, who was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish stock in 1790 and was old enough to give service to this country in the war of 1812. The mother was of New England ancestry and was a native of New York State. The father, for a number of years, prior to 1858, had a saw-mill at Savanna, Illinois, and sawed logs that were floated down the Mississippi River in that period. His equipment for milling was a rotary and sash saw, an almost typical outfit for the times, but not one that would place his plant in serious competition with the great lumber manufacturing centers. William Irvine was about seven years old when his father abandoned this enterprise and turned his attention to merchandising in Mount Carroll. The son William attended local schools until he was sixteen years of age, and then

began work in 1867 for Captain George Winans, who was pilot for the steamer Union, and engaged in towing lumber from Reed's Landing to St. Louis and other down river markets. William Irvine had position of watchman on the Union and also on other boats engaged in towing lumber for the Chippewa Falls mill. At the end of two years he was promoted to a position of a clerk. After continuing in that way until 1875 he took a place as lumber salesman for the Union Lumbering Company, a concern which at that time owned the plant at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. It is a matter of interest that Mr. Irvine has had something to do with the Chippewa Falls Mills or its product ever since he was sixteen years of age. He first worked on the boats that towed the lumber to market, then sold the lumber, and subsequently became manager of the business. While acting as salesman he became familiar with grades and manufacturing methods, as he was about the mill more or less during that time. During the winters of 1870-71-72, while not employed on the boats, he had worked as a scaler in the woods, thus acquiring a knowledge of timber and logging. He remained with the Union Lumbering Company and its successor until Mr. Weyerhaeuser and associates bought the Chippewa Falls mill in the spring of 1881. He then became secretary of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company and in 1885 succeeded Mr. E. W. Culver as manager of the company. Mr. Irvine remained as active manager of the Chippewa Falls plant until 1912, at which time the local industry was closed down because the supply of lumber available had at last been exhausted. Mr. Irvine is also secretary of the Northern Lumber Company of Cloquet, Minnesota. He is vice president of the Lumberman's National Bank of Chippewa Falls, is a director of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, a member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, of which organization he was president during 1907-08. He is also president of the American Immigration Association. Fraternally Mr. Irvine is affiliated with Chippewa Lodge No. 176 A. F. & A. M.; Chippewa Chapter No. 46 R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery No. 27, K. P., and having attained thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite belongs to the Wisconsin Consistory. Mr. Irvine was married at Mount Carroll, Illinois, October 8, 1873, to Miss Adelaide Beardsley, who was born in Pennsylvania.

Though for many years one of the largest manufacturers of white pine lumber in the United States, Mr. Irvine's name probably became most familiar with lumbermen and all engaged in the lumber business through his connection with the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association. This organization embraces within its membership or affiliated

bodies, about nine-tenths of the manufacturers engaged in the production of white pine lumber in Wisconsin and Minnesota outside the mills on the great lakes. Mr. Irvine first became actively identified with the Association at its organization in 1891. In 1896 he was made vice president, serving through that year and 1897, and on March 1, 1898, was elected president to succeed W. H. Laird. He served three years as president and gave much of his time to the organization. Without doubt the successful position of the association among national lumber organizations was largely due to the earnest work of Mr. Irvine while president and he has ever since retained an active part in the association's affairs through his individual membership.

Dayton E. Cook. In sixteen years of active practice at Chippewa Falls, Mr. Cook has distinguished himself for a solid ability as a lawyer, and at the same time had devoted much of his time and energy to the public welfare. Mr. Cook has for some years been known as one of the leaders of the local bar, and the community has often looked to his interests and support for many enterprises and movements for the advancement and general upbuilding of this city.

Dayton E. Cook was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, December 14, 1873, and was second in a family of four children born to Sylvanus H. and Nellie (Reese) Cook. The father was born in Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, in 1846, and the mother was born in the same year in Eastern New York State. The parents were married in Dane county, Wisconsin, and their children are as follows: Dr. F. D. Cook, a dentist at Chippewa Falls; Dayton E.; Pearl; Effie C., wife of T. W. Ainsworth, now a resident of Alberta, Canada. The father who is still living, is a veteran of the Civil war, and saw much hard service for the Union. He enlisted early in the war in the First Regiment of New York Cavalry, known as the New York Dragoons. His term of service continued for nearly four years, and he participated in twenty-nine major engagements. At the close of the war he came west, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was one of the substantial farmers until 1880. In that year he removed west, following the pioneer line and located at Aberdeen, Brown county, South Dakota. There he has for more than thirty years been engaged in wheat raising, and is one of the largest crop producers in that section, cultivating each year a thousand acres of land. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Dayton E. Cook was about seven years of age when the family moved out to South Dakota, and he was reared in that almost frontier community, attaining his education in the common and high schools at

Aberdeen. After completing the courses in the local schools, he was sent back to Wisconsin and entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He continued his preparation for his career by a post-graduate course in the same university. In 1896 he located at Chippewa Falls, and has since been attending to the demands of a large and increasing general practice. For six years he served as district attorney, and was city attorney for four years.

Mr. Cook was married October 21, 1896, at Lodi, Wisconsin, to Miss Florence Stanley, a daughter of Daniel and Augusta F. (Wilkins) Stanley. Her father, who died at the age of thirty-eight years was a soldier in a Wisconsin Regiment during the Civil War being captain of his company. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of two children, Mabel and Maurice. Fraternally Mr. Cook is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, and he and his family are prominent in the social affairs of Chippewa Falls.

Hon. Andrew Galbraith Miller served as territorial judge from November 1, 1838, succeeding Judge Frazer in that office, until he was appointed district judge of the new district, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union; and thereafter and for twenty-five years discharged the functions of the Federal judiciary in the state.

Judge Miller's paternal ancestors came from the North of Ireland and were of Scotch-Irish stock. His mother's maiden name was Jane Galbraith, and she was a woman of English ancestry. Both families emigrated to America in Colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania on lands which they bought of William Penn, and they were active in the struggle of the Colonies for independence, men of both houses participating in the activities of the Colonial army during the long struggle. Matthew Miller, the father of Andrew J., served with the Pennsylvania Militia in the Niagara campaign of 1814.

Born near the present site of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 18, 1801, Andrew G. Miller was the eldest of ten children of his parents. He prepared for college at an academy in his native town, matriculated at Dickinson College, went from there to Washington College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the last named institution on September 19, 1819. He thereafter read law in the office of Andrew Carruthers of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. Soon after his admission to the bar his father died, and as the eldest of the family, the care of the home largely devolved upon him. He practiced law in his own and ad-

joining counties with success until 1838, and for three years held the office of Attorney General. On November 8, 1838, President Van Buren commissioned him associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, to succeed William C. Frazer, deceased, and he thereupon came to Wisconsin. He reached Milwaukee after a long and tedious journey of a month and took the oath of office on December 10, 1838. Upon the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848, President Polk appointed him judge of the United States district court for the Wisconsin district, which then comprised all the territory in the new state and so continued until 1870, when the state was divided into the Eastern and Western districts.

It was then that Judge Miller was assigned to the Eastern district and there he continued his service, giving honor and dignity to his office and to his profession until the close of his long and eminently useful life. After filling his office for a period of thirty-five years, Judge Miller, on November 11, 1873, announced his determination to retire from the bench in the following language: "Two years ago, then of the age when Federal Judges are allowed to resign on a continuance of their salaries, I was inclined to accept the terms of the law, but being blessed with good health and not having the plea of infirmity, in response to the expressed wishes of numerous highly respectable and influential gentlemen of all parties and professions, to retain my place, and not believing it proper to retire immediately upon arriving at the specified age, I concluded to continue in office until the expiration of thirty-five years from the date of my first commission. The time set for my resignation has arrived, and I make the announcement to the president of the bar association that this day I resign the office of district judge of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, to take effect on the first day of January next. An earlier day for my retiring would be agreeable to me, and should have been set but for an amount of business pending, or submitted and not disposed of, which requires my attention in the meantime. I am the oldest Federal judge in commission, and the sole surviving judge who administered the bankrupt act of 1841. As judge of the territorial supreme court, I attended its annual terms at Madison, and held the district courts in the third district of the territory, which before the admission of the state into the union, was composed of nine counties, and also the terms of the district court as judge of the United States without missing a term from sickness or any other cause.

"Although the infirmities of age cannot be plead as an excuse for my resignation, yet after passing fifty-four years of my life in the law, as a student in a law office, as a member of the bar, and as a judge for

thirty-five years of the time in public service, I hope that the members of the bar and my fellow citizens generally may approve of my retiring from official duty in the evening of my days.

"I love the legal profession and esteem the worthy practitioner as holding the most honorable position in the country; and I shall retire with thankfulness to the bar for the aid they have rendered me by their briefs and arguments in my judicial investigations, and with my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness."

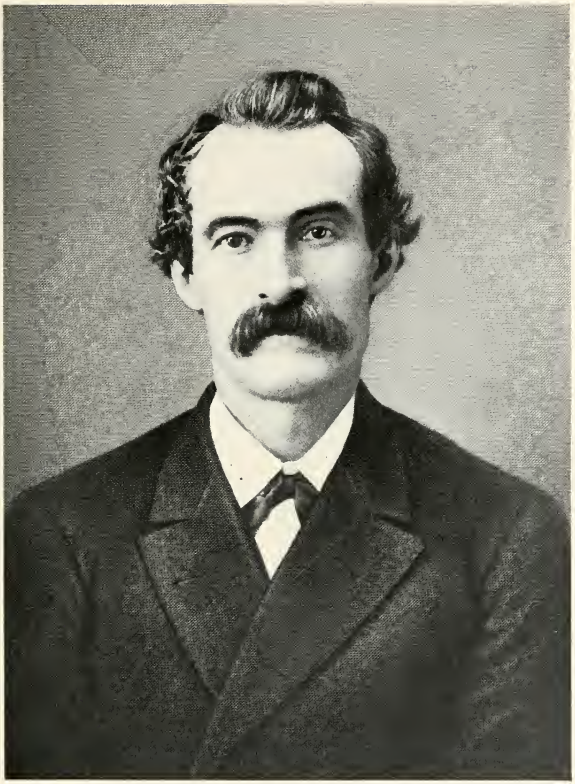
Judge Miller served as district judge until January 1, 1874, and suddenly and utterly without premonition, on September 30, 1874, while in apparent good health, he was stricken down by death. He was a consistent Christian gentleman and a member of the Episcopal church; one who carried his religion into all the concerns of his daily life and who loved God and his fellow men. He was a man of domestic tastes and inclinations and ever enjoyed the sacred precincts of his home circle.

He was married in 1827 to Miss Caroline E. Kurtz, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose grandfather assisted in the establishment of the Lutheran church in America. At his death Judge Miller left a widow, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Andrew G. Miller, Jr., at one time prominent as an officer in the army, died several years prior to the death of the judge. The remaining two sons were B. K. and J. M. Miller, and the daughter became the wife of James G. Jenkins, now a retired judge of the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Miller was long an honored and esteemed member of the Old Settlers' Club and was prominent in every undertaking that had for its object a tendency to familiarize the people with the history of the state in its earlier days. His papers and addresses on the subject were always masterpieces of their kind and never failed to gain the attention of all, and have been published in permanent and enduring form by order of the Club, of which Judge Miller had been honored with the position of presiding officer at one time.

During his career as a judge he dispensed a justice unexcelled in its quality by any court, and his whole life was one that left the mark of quality upon the community in which he was best known.

John Reinig. When the late John Reinig came to America in company with an uncle in 1851, he was a boy of fifteen years, and he was a resident of Fond du Lac since April, 1866, up to the time of his passing. He was for years identified here with the malting business of the city, the Fond du Lac Malt and Grain Company, of which he and his son were the leading spirits, being one of the foremost concerns of its kind in the country. A good business man, an excellent citizen and in all



John Deering

things an honest man, he made his presence felt in the commercial and civic life of the city, and his place among his fellow men was one of which he might well have been proud.

John Reinig was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, on June 12, 1836, and he was sixty-nine years of age when he died as the result of an accident, on Saturday, June 24th, 1905. His mother died when he was a babe of two years, and eight years later his father died, so that he was orphaned at the age of ten. He was cared for thereafter by an uncle, whom he accompanied to America when he was fifteen years old, and his first work on these shores was in a salt plant in Syracuse, New York. Later he went to New York City and there he learned the trade of a tinsmith, after which he took up his residence in Utica, New York. For some years he was engaged in the hardware business in Rochester, New York, and in April, 1866, he left the east, coming to Wisconsin and locating in Fond du Lac. Here he engaged in the hardware business, his first place of business being just north of the Palmer House.

Frugal in his habits of living, energetic and careful in his business, and possessing business ability of no slight quality, he forged ahead in his business, laying up money continually, and finally in 1892 he formed the Buerger-Reinig Company, and engaged in the malting business. A large plant was built, and the new firm was successful from the start. In 1896 Mr. Buerger retired and the firm became the Fond du Lac Malt and Grain Company, of which Mr. Reinig continued the active head until his death. The business was ever a prosperous one, and when he passed on he was one of the wealthy men of the city.

Mr. Reinig was one who always had time to encourage any enterprise having for its end the betterment of the city, and he was one of the first to contribute to the securing of the M. D. Wells Company for this city. He had the best interests of the city and county ever at heart, and much good was wrought by him in his labors for the advancement of the civic interests.

Though essentially a busy man, Mr. Reinig found time on at least two occasions to visit his native land, making trips across in 1876 and again in 1899. It was his genuine intent to make another visit to his Homeland in the later years of his life, but ever increasing business cares caused him to postpone the pleasure from year to year, so that the time never came for him to visit his native Germany in his later years.

While a resident of New York state, in 1863, August 25th, Mr. Reinig married Miss Rose Hartman, of Verona, N. Y. She survives him, also a son and daughter. W. C. Reinig, the son, is interested in the Fond du Lac Malt and Grain Company and was his father's assistant for years, before the death of that worthy gentleman. The daughter, Emma, resides with her mother.

"Time as an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day."—Watts.

Skavlem Family of Wisconsin. The author of this sketch has consented to furnish data and material for a short biography of "one of the early pioneer families of the state of Wisconsin." Fully realizing that they are entitled to no distinction, fame or long remembrance—that the record of the individual is but that of one of the soon-to-be-forgotten millions—yet he hopes that the brief record of life and conditions in the early formative days of our state may add just a trifle to the permanent history of Wisconsin. "It is a high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual man that his earthly influence which has had a commencement, will never through all ages have an end,—what is done is done; has already blended itself with the boundless ever-living, ever-working Universe and will also work there for good or for evil, openly or secretly, throughout all time."—Carlyle. To them this sentiment was an ever present reality.

Faithfully acting their simple parts in the great drama of life, with that rugged Norse fidelity to their code of strict justice and honest dealing, they "builded better than they knew." Their influence has aided in the uplift and betterment of society, even affecting the larger communities of state and nation.

Skavlem Family in America. (Halvor Gullikson Skavlem; Bergit Ols-datter Skavlem.)—The founders of the Skavlem family in America were Halvor Gullikson Skavlem and his wife, Bergit Ols-datter Skavlem. They were thrifty peasants and owned the farmstead of "Nordre-Skavlem" in the sub-parish of Weglie, Nummedal, Norway. The family consisted of the parents and eight children, seven boys and one girl, named: Ole, Gullik, Halvor, Paul, Kari, Gjermund, Lars and Herbrand.

If a seer had foretold the destiny of this sturdy family of Norse mountaineers it would have been to them a romance surpassing that of the Arabian Nights. Could they have seen their names enrolled on the list of honored pioneers in a foreign land,—to them at that time entirely unknown,—it would have appeared as improbable as a present-day prediction of a trip to the moon would be to us.

In 1838 Ansten Nattestad returned from his exploring trip to the United States, having penetrated into the then far northern wilderness of that, to his countrymen, entirely unknown country, even as far west as the great Lake Michigan and the frontier town of Chicago. He brought back wonderful stories of opportunities awaiting the enterprising pioneer, whose brain and brawn were the only requisites neces-

sary to transform the wilderness into fertile farms and prosperous homes.

Gullik, the next oldest son, with family of wife and daughter, also the three unmarried sons, Gjermund, Lars and Herbrand, were among the first to sign the list of prospective immigrants to the far-off country. At Drammen they embarked on the immigrant ship "Emelia"—Captain Ankerson—for New York, where they landed on the twenty-third day of August, 1839, having been nine weeks at sea. From New York to Chicago was a long and tedious journey, by way of the Erie canal, and slow boats over the lakes to the then little frontier town of Chicago. From Chicago the journey was mostly afoot with their emigrant baggage transported by slow moving ox-teams over the wet and swampy prairies of northern Illinois to their final destination, Jefferson Prairie, Rock county, in the southern part of the territory of Wisconsin. There the first Norwegian settlement in Wisconsin had been located the previous year by Ole Nattestad, a brother of Austen Nattestad. Ole joyously welcomed the new arrivals and in true Norse hospitality tendered the freedom of every house in the settlement—which consisted of one log cabin. (A very instructive account of the early history of this settlement is given by H. L. Skavlem in Chapter XVIII, History of Rock County, Wisconsin. C. F. Cooper & Company, Chicago, 1908.)

In 1841 the balance of the Skavlem family, excepting the son Halvor, emigrated and joined the colony in Rock county. The father and mother found a home with their son Gullik, whose farm was located some two miles northwest of the little village of Beloit. Paul and Ole, with their families, found a temporary home with Gjermund and Lars at their home in section 11, town 1, range 11, until they were able to provide one of their own, and the sister Kari (Caroline) soon found employment at Madison as a domestic in the family of James Duane Doty, then governor of the territory of Wisconsin. Thus in the short space of three years the Skavlem family was transplanted from their little mountain home in Norway to the virgin lands of one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of the great northwest.

After fifteen years' residence in Rock county, Gullik for the second time became a pioneer, this time joining the colony established by C. L. Clausen, which left Rock Prairie in the middle of May, 1853. The Clausen party consisted of a train of forty ox teams, drawing the regulation "prairie schooners." This party located in Mitchell county, Iowa, where Mr. Skavlem joined them during the summer of 1854 and there spent the balance of his days in developing his second home in the wilderness. The youngest of the family, Herbrand, (Abram Holverson)—(the various changes in Norwegian names is explained by Mr. H. L. Skavlem in the Rock county history previously referred to)—again listened to the "call of the wild" and after more than a quarter of a century's residence in Rock county, resumed the pioneer's life. This

time in southern Kansas, near Cedar Vale in Chautauqua county, where he still resides, surrounded by a large progeny of well-to-do farmers, a conspicuous character now fast approaching the century mark—respected and honored as one of the sturdy characters that always "made good." The pioneer history of Chautauqua county will not be complete without the name of Abram Holverson occupying a prominent part of that record.

In the little country churchyard at Luther Valley, the balance of the Skavlem immigrants are now located. There rest the old parents, Halvor Gullikson and Bergit Ols-datter, Nordre Skavlem. Halvor Gullikson Skavlem died eight days after arriving at his son's home; his wife died in 1854; Paul Skavlem and the deceased of his family are buried here. Of Paul's family four children are still living, three daughters all residing in Beloit, Wisconsin, one son living at Cedar Vale, Kansas. Ole Skavlem, wife and two children, Gjermund Skavlem, and the sister, Mrs. Kari Skavlem Wagley and her family, excepting two sons, still living, all have found rest in this little country churchyard. Lars Skavlem with his large family of twelve children are also to be found here excepting the two living, H. L. Skavlem of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Edmund Thompson of Beloit.

It is quite remarkable that so many of this large pioneer family should find this last resting place together in one little country churchyard, while their living descendants are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Hudson's Bay to Texas.

Lars H. Skavlem was reared to agricultural pursuits under the parental roof, until of suitable years, and he then traveled extensively in his native country selling goods. In 1839 he immigrated to America, spending the first winter in Chicago and in the spring of 1840 he came to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he located on government land in section 11, town 1, range 11 east, now town of Newark. He occasionally added to his holdings and until his farm consisted of two hundred and fifteen acres of well improved land. He built up a comfortable home and resided there until his death, September 2, 1879. Lars H. Skavlem was a prominent citizen among the pioneers of Rock county, particularly so with his own countrymen. In politics in the early days he was a strong anti-slavery man, siding with the Abolitionists until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and remained a strong adherent to its teachings, during the remainder of his life. Strongly religious but bitterly opposed to church intolerance and ecclesiastical domination, he took an active part in the religious contentions of those early days. He was an active promoter of the more liberal Americanized Lutheran church organizations of that day. His home was the accepted headquarters of all religious and missionary activities, and his house was used for church services before there were school houses or church buildings. He inaugurated

the first opposition to the Norwegian clergy's parochial interference with our public schools. He constantly and consistently advocated the thorough Americanization of all foreigners, and looked upon the common school system as the most efficient means towards that end. A constant member of the school board he always advocated good teachers, good pay and longer school terms.

On the twenty-third day of May, 1844, Lars H. Skavlem was married to Miss Groe Nilssen Aae, born in Nore Parish, Nummedal, Norway, January 13, 1827. She was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Nilssen Aae, and immigrated with her parents to this country in 1842. They left Drammen in May on the immigrant vessel "Eleida," commanded by Captain Johnson and landed in New York after four long and weary months at sea. Their food supplies grew scant. The ship leaked. To add to the general misery sickness attacked the passengers and out of one hundred and twenty, twelve were buried at sea. Halvor Nilssen Aae was born in the parish of Nore, Nummedal, Norway, August 12, 1781. He was a mechanic by trade, a silversmith and clock maker, and in a small way manufactured needles and wire. He was a natural inventor, contrived and planned many inventions that he never had the means to carry to successful completion. He made several clocks after coming to this country, and his was probably the first clock made in Wisconsin in 1844. The remains of this clock are now in the Historical Museum at Madison. He was looked upon as a man of more than ordinary learning. His neighbors sometimes forgot themselves so far as to assert that the goldsmith knew more than the parson.

His wife was Guri Fruegne, also from Nore parish, and was born in August, 1795. They had but one child, a daughter, Groe, who became the wife of Lars H. Skavlem. Mr. H. Nilssen Aae purchased a piece of government land in section 11, town of Newark; this he improved and occupied until his death, which occurred in August, 1856. His wife survived him and died at Beloit in her ninety-first year, April 14, 1886. They are both buried at the Luther Valley cemetery in the town of Newark, Rock county, Wisconsin. They were strongly religious people and great admirers and followers of Hans Nielsson Hauge, a noted religious reformer of Norway. Mr. Nilssen, or old "Halvor Aae," as he was familiarly called by his countrymen, had the most complete set of Hauge's writings—and they were many—then in the country. This, used as a travelers' library, visited almost every Haugianer's hamlet in the Norwegian settlements, their log house alternated with Mr. Skavlem's in furnishing church room for the itinerant lay preachers before better accommodations could be secured.

Mrs. Groe Skavlem was a woman of model Christian character, a devoted wife and mother. She bore the hardships and privations of a pioneer's life with that bravery and unflinching devotion to duty characteristic of her race and people. During her long and active life she was

a prominent worker and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church, of which she was an honored member. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skavlem, five of whom grew to mature years, of whom only two are now living: H. L. Skavlem, the oldest of the surviving, now a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Caroline Thompson, widow, the youngest of the family, now residing at Beloit. Mrs. Skavlem survived her husband twenty-eight years and died at Beloit July 23, 1907.

Halvor Larsen Skavlem. As an integral part of the preceding article the editors insert here a more individual account of the career of Mr. H. L. Skavlem, whose scientific and literary attainments are well known in many quarters of both his home state and the nation.

Halvor Larsen Skavlem was born October 3, 1846, in the town of Newark, Rock county, Wisconsin. He lived the life of the ordinary pioneer farmer's boy. The working hours were from sun-up to sundown, with plenty of chores before and after. He got all there was to be acquired in the common school education of that day. This he has supplemented by judicious study and investigation for half a century. Although his early opportunities were limited compared with that of the present day, he made good use of them, and like so many self-made men, he became a school teacher, combining farming in the summer and teaching in the winter.

In December, 1873, he was married to Miss Gunnil Ommelstad (Cornelia Olmstead) and they settled down to a farm life on a farm he had previously purchased near his father's old homestead in the town of Newark. There they resided until 1880, when he was elected sheriff of the county. They then removed to Janesville, where they have since resided.

Mrs. Gunnil Ommelstad Skavlem was born in the town of Plymouth, Rock county, March 30, 1851. Her parents, Hans Haraldson and Gjertrud Odegaarden Ommelstad were married in 1847 and shortly after their marriage they made their home in section thirty, town of Plymouth, Rock county. Hans Haraldson Ommelstad was born in the parish of Land, Norway, September 28, 1820. With his parents he came to America in 1843. They located in the town of Newark. Mr. Hans H. Ommelstad died at his home in Plymouth, July 1, 1860. His father, Harold Ommelstad, was the first chorister and parochial school teacher in the Rock Prairie congregation. Rev. Dietrichson (1844) speaks of him as a "remarkable fine old man that leads in the song service and conducts the religious instruction of the children." Harold Ommelstad was born in Land Parish, Norway, March 5, 1795, and died in Newark, Wisconsin, September 25, 1891. Mrs. Gjertrud Odegaarden Ommelstad was a daughter of Gunnil Gjermunds-datter Odegaarden, familiarly known as "Widow Gunnil," a name prominent in the earliest Scandinavian pioneer history of the state.

Gunnil Odegaarden was a widow of Torsten Odegaarden, Nore Parish, Nummedal, Norway. Her husband had become lost in the mountains of Norway and is believed to have perished there, no trace of him ever being found. She was left with a family of six girls. The two oldest girls being married, remained in Norway. With her four younger girls, who were named Gunnil, Gjertrude, Astrid and Guri, she joined the Nattestad emigrant party in 1839. Her house was the second house erected in the town of Newark, it being completed and ready for occupancy in March, 1840.

She was a remarkably energetic and self-reliant individual, of strong religious convictions, an ardent "Haugeaner" and her home was the meeting place for the religious services until the schoolhouse and church took its place. She was always ready to render substantial aid and advice to those in trouble and distress.

Gunnil Gjermunds-datter Odegaarden was born in Nore Parish, Nummedal, Norway, 1796, and died at the home of her son-in-law, Herbrand Holverson Skavlem (Abram Holverson), Rock county, Wisconsin, July 16, 1854. She was the sixth and last victim of cholera at Mr. Holverson's home. Consecutively for six days, Mr. Holverson made a trip to the cemetery with a cholera victim for burial.

(That cholera epidemic carried many of the first settlers to an untimely end and blotted out whole families. At one time the deaths were so numerous that volunteers were called on to excavate graves and in several instances the digger of the grave was himself the occupant thereof the next day.)

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ommelstad. Only two are now living. Anne, born January 28, 1848, married K. G. Springen and is now living at Mayville, North Dakota. Gunnil is the wife of Halvar L. Skavlem. After the death of Hans H. Ommelstad Mrs. Ommelstad took up the management of the farm until 1865 when she married Tosten R. Lofthus. To him she had one child, Gilbert Reinhart, born August 20, 1865, died July 7, 1913. Mrs. Gjertrud Ommelstad Lofthus died May 30, 1884, and is buried where so many of her pioneer companions are at rest. In the little Luther Valley churchyard the silvered locks and palsied hands of old pioneers performed the last rites for their old companion. They tenderly laid her away, 'neath the prairie flowers and wildwood bloom that still lovingly linger round the graves of the old pioneers, who years agone

Oft gathered fresh courage
Communing with God,
By the soft soothing spirit
Of nature's bright sod.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Skavlem are the parents of four children: Hannah Luella, born in Newark, October 13, 1875, died in Janesville

December 2, 1898; Louis Norman, born October 13, 1875, now residing in Janesville, Wis.; Gertrude Juliana, born in Newark, February 15, 1880, was librarian of the Janesville public library for ten years, and married Herbert Holme November 15, 1910. Mr. Holme was born at Blackburn, England, and is in the mercantile business in Janesville. Henry Gilman, born in Janesville, January 31, 1885, a graduate of Colorado School of Mines, is now located at Timmins, Ontario, Canada, and engaged in mining.

In politics Mr. Skavlem has always affiliated with the Republican party. Lining up with the progressive wing of that organization, he never hesitated to champion progressive ideas that met his approval. In his younger days during the farmers' war on monopolies—generally designated as the Granger movement—of the early seventies, Mr. Skavlem was a consistent and persistent advocate of the leading reform measures that at that time were sneeringly referred to as socialistic propaganda. With voice and pen he contributed to the discussions of the day and some of his addresses are permanently preserved in the state publications. He now looks back across the space of nearly half a century and is pleased to see that nearly every important reform measure that he then espoused has now been written into the laws of the state and nation. He is still on the firing line of progress, and rather likes to be referred to as "unsafe and dangerous" by the mossbacks.

Optimistic in his views, he believes in a slow but sure evolutionary progress of man. The world is better now than it ever was before, and to his view, the time is gradually nearing when the people will, shall and must rule. The good roads movement found in Mr. Skavlem an earnest and able advocate. As a leading member of the county board he did much to line up his associates in favor of the movement, as fast as the state legislated in favor of road improvement, the county was ready to adopt the new system. Mr. Skavlem was urged to accept the new office of county highway commissioner, and at the end of his term of office the county had eighty miles of improved county roads and was conceded the banner good-roads county in the state.

Since living in Janesville, Mr. Skavlem has taken a great interest in the public library. He was librarian for three years and for many years has served on the board of directors. He promoted and helped organize the State Library Association. He advocated and assisted in introducing needed reforms in library administration; open shelves and children's room found in him a strong supporter.

He has always been interested in the early and contemporary history of his native state of Wisconsin, as well as in the prehistoric ages of this region. By nature and training a careful and critical observer, he has done valuable historic work, both for his county and state. He is a valued member of the State Historical Society. He is

also a leading member of the State Archeological Society and has added valuable contributions to our knowledge of this interesting study. For many years he has been a member of the Wisconsin Natural History Society. As an ornithologist and botanist, he has contributed valuable papers of original scientific research that are real additions to scientific knowledge, and as a scientist he has more than a local reputation.

Of his many popular and technical articles, it is impossible to mention even the titles, but it will show some of the quality of his literary style to quote the following paragraphs from an article appearing in "By the Wayside" as Recollections of Bird-Life in Pioneer Days.—"Some of the most lasting and vivid impressions of my boyhood—I may well say childhood days—relate to and recall pictures of bird-life in Southern Wisconsin, somewhat more than half a century ago.

"We hark back to the time of the ponderous slow moving, breaking team, consisting of five to seven yoke of oxen, hitched to a long cable of heavy logchains, attached to a crudely but strongly built 'breaker' with a beam like a young saw-log and a mould board made of iron bars that turned over furrows two feet or more in width. Those great unwieldly breaking teams, consisting of ten to fourteen large oxen, are yet distinctly outlined on memory's page, and reminiscently, I see them crawling like some huge Brobdignagian caterpillar around and around the doomed 'land'—'land,' in breaking parlance, being that piece of the wild selected for cultivation,—leaving a black trail behind, that, day by day, increased in width, bringing certain ruin and destruction,—absolute annihilation,—to the plant, habitants who had held undisputed possession for untold centuries.

"The mild-eyed, slow-moving ox teams were not only instruments in the destruction of the centuries—old flower parks of the wilderness, but with them came tragedies in bird-life, resultant from the inevitable changes from nature's rule of the wild, to man's artificial sway. Often in preparing or planning for the breaking of a new piece of land, the same was guarded from the prairie fires of the fall and early spring, so that it could be 'fired' at the time of breaking. This would commence the latter part of May and continue on through June and July, covering the nesting season of the numerous species of bird-life, that had for untold generations, made this beautiful park region of the Rock River Valley, their summer home."

Concerning his work as a collector of birds, a Wisconsin paper recently said editorially: "His private collection includes fine specimens from every family known to the Badger state records, excepting the Carolina paroquet, which has not been seen by any reliable observer since the late '40s. The exhibits are grouped in their

respective families and the latter arranged in the order of evolution from the imperfectly formed diving birds which are most closely related to the reptiles from which they sprang, to the so-called 'perching birds'—the larks, finches, thrushes, woodwarblers and flycatchers, —which are recognized as the most highly developed of the bird family. There are nearly 300 of the 357 species in this exhibition, including some birds now almost extinct in Wisconsin—the wild turkey of the pheasant family and the passenger pigeon."

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he is inclined to do his own thinking, being more in harmony with the Unitarian belief than any others. Mr. Skavlem wields a ready and versatile pen and his literary field ranges from the technical, scientific paper to the lighter shades of magazine contributions in both prose and verse. He has a wonderful fund of all around knowledge. As he himself puts it, he is "one of the last of the old-time naturalists, who knew a little of most everything, and not much of any one thing." In his well chosen library—a unique collection of scientific, philosophical, literary and religious treasures—he enjoys the calm of life's evenings as he writes.

Aye, the shadow's growing longer,
Yet the sky is bright and blue,
And I see Nirvana yonder—
For my battered old canoe,
For my battered old canoe;
Yes, I see Nirvana yonder—
For my battered old canoe.

Note. As a prominent and influential pioneer of Wisconsin, Lars H. Skavlem has been referred to in the various historical records both of Rock county and those of a more general scope relating to the Scandinavian settlement of the state. Unfortunately many errors as to dates and data and minor details have crept in. At our request, Mr. H. L. Skavlem has prepared this note, referring to the several publications with corrections of errors therein noted: "History of Rock County 1879," page 747, Lars H. Skavlem's arrival in Newark given as 1841, should be 1840; same page, Halvor L. Skavlem, date of birth given as 1848, should be 1846. "Portrait & Biographical Album, Rock County," 1889, page 423, subject, Lars Halversen Skevlem, gives date of marriage 1843, correct date 1844. "History of Rock County, 1908," Vol. 2, page 906,—subject Halvor L. Skavlem, states his mother was married to Mr. Skavlem, Sr., in 1843, should be 1844; establishment of home in Newark given as 1843, but Mr. Skavlem's home was established in Newark in 1840, and Mrs. Skavlem joined him in that home in 1844. "De Norske Settlementers History Holland 1908," page 128, gives the date as 1841 of the arrival of Lars Skav-

lem. This is an error as to Lars Skavlem. The date should be 1840. "History of Norwegian Immigration to the United States," Flom. 1909—In his account of the settlements of Jefferson and Rock Prairie, Prof. Flom has much to say of the Skavlem family, mention is also made of Halvor Nilson Aaas. This should be Halvor Nilssen Aae, the father of Mrs. Groe Skavlem. The whole narrative is so badly mixed and incorrect, both as to dates, data and historical sequence, that it requires a thorough revision of the whole article to be of any historical value. Prof. Flom's work is of inestimable value as giving permanent records of Scandinavian pioneer life, and where he deals with communities where the actors in the drama of life's record were still living, his information will approach much nearer to that historical accuracy that we all strive for. When we gather historical data from second and third-hand hear-say and the informants not realizing the necessity of critical accuracy, there is no wonder that things get hopelessly mixed. A more careful verification of his data particularly as to the earliest settlements would have added much to the accuracy of his work.—H. L. Skavlem.

Ida Leonora Schell, M. D. That a woman's work must be limited by no arbitrary distinction or traditional customs, but solely on the basis of fitness and ability, is rapidly becoming American practice, and, perhaps, more slowly, is being accepted by the moral and logical sense of the nation. The fields of educations, art and music have long been open to woman's activity, and more recently commercial lines and the distinctive domains of law and medicine have yielded their rewards to woman. Wisconsin has its quota of women in the law and in medicine, and in the latter field one of the ablest and probably the best known in Milwaukee is Dr. Schell.

Dr. Schell, who specializes in diseases of women and children, and who is prominently connected with the organized professional activities of the city and state, has a career of particular interest, not alone for her present attainments and position, but also for the experiences which led her to make the struggle of a pioneer along the advanced lines of women's vocational domains, helping to extend the frontier of women's work beyond its hitherto circumscribed limits.

Ida Leonora Schell was born in Montezuma, Iowa, November 30, 1862. Her father, Joseph Schell, who was born and reared in Saxony, Germany, came to America in 1850, and was a furniture dealer. The mother, whose maiden name was Walpurga Fink, was reared in southern Germany and came to America in 1853. The parents were married in 1855, and reared nine children, their marriage having occurred in Burlington, Iowa, and in the fall of 1857, on a typical prairie schooner, they moved from Burlington to Mon-

tezuma. The father was engaged in the furniture business in that town, and that was the place where the children were reared. The father as a boy in Germany had learned the cabinet maker's trade, and during the early years of his business in Montezuma, when not all the mechanical trades and industries were represented in the community, he often made coffins. He was a well known man in his community and he and his wife spent their remaining years at Montezuma. The father was eighty-three and the mother was sixty when death came to them. The father was a Horace Greeley Democrat, and a great admirer of that journalist and statesman. Of the two sons and seven daughters, four daughters and two sons are now living, Dr. Schell having been the fourth in order of birth. George J. Schell resides in Keokuk, Iowa, and is in the furniture business; Viola is in the State Superintendent's Office at Des Moines, Iowa, and is secretary of the State Board of Educational Examiners; Katherine is the wife of Charles E. Hearst, a stock farmer at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mary is a teacher at Montezuma.

Though the story might be briefly told, the early life of Dr. Schell furnishes very entertaining and instructive material for the biographer. As a girl she thoroughly enjoyed school studies and was especially devoted to arithmetic and algebra. She had made excellent progress in these branches, but when fifteen years of age and the boys of the class were preparing to take up the study of geometry, a New England school master interposed a traditional veto, and would not allow Miss Schell to acquire a knowledge of lines and plain surfaces—just because she was a girl. Education has advanced a long way in all parts of the country since the time when such a thing was possible, though no doubt at the present time exist many glaring inconsistencies which twenty-five years from now will seem as absurd as did this interdiction of the New England school master. It is not difficult to understand and to sympathize with the indignation of Miss Schell when thus prevented from maintaining her place in studies along with her boy associates, and it was really from this incident that dated her ardor and persistent advocacy of the cause of woman suffrage and privileges. When she was sixteen years of age she began teaching in a country school, taught one term there and then four years in the graded school at home, after which she entered the Academy at Mount Vernon, Iowa. Her attendance at college was frequently interrupted owing to lack of funds, and she secured these by resuming teaching. She taught in the high school at West Liberty, at Marshalltown, and at Fort Dodge, and also in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. She had graduated from Cornell College at Mount Vernon with the class of 1889, at which time she received the degree of Ph. B. While engaged in teaching in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls,

though her proficiency had placed her in the front rank of the Normal teachers, when she requested an increase in salary the president of the school informed her that she must not expect any higher salary, as "a thousand dollars a year was a mighty lot of money for a woman," and "a woman teacher's salary is not a question of work, it's a question of economics. She can't earn more than a thousand dollars anywhere in Iowa."

Thus again Miss Schell was brought up against the dead wall of social custom and as there was no immediate prospect of her breaking down this barrier, she turned aside and devoted her studies to medicine. She studied in the State University of Iowa, and at the Northwestern of Iowa, and at the Northwestern University Women's Medical University Women's Medical School at Chicago, where she was graduated and received her doctor's degree in June, 1900. The summer before graduation she spent in the German Hospital at Philadelphia, as general helper, and the year following graduation she was interne at the Mary Thompson Hospital in Chicago. Dr. Schell came to Milwaukee in November, 1901, and has enjoyed a large and distinctive practice in this city. Her offices are in the Goldsmith building, and her residence is at 174 Twenty-Seventh Street. Since May, 1906, she has served as attending physician to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. Dr. Schell joined the Social Economic Club in 1902, the County Medical Society in 1903, and the Milwaukee Medical Society in 1907, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. She is keenly interested in social and civic problems, and does all she can to promote the privilege of suffrage among women.

Frederic William Upham. To the field of national business affairs and politics Wisconsin has contributed no abler or more prominent figure than Frederic W. Upham of Chicago. The first thirty-three years of his life were spent in Wisconsin. In that time he had reached the position of general manager of one of the large manufacturing concerns of the state. His subsequent career has been passed in Chicago, and his name is now on the official directorate of half a dozen or more industrial and commercial organizations which are among the largest of their kind in the country, and for a number of years he has been one of the strongest factors in the Republican party in the middle west.

Frederic William Upham was born in Racine on January 29, 1861, of old pioneer stock. His parents were Calvin H. and Amanda E. (Gibbs) Upham. The earlier ancestors were soldiers in the Colonial, Revolutionary, in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and in the Rebellion. His father likewise gained distinction as a soldier. William H. Upham, uncle of the Chicago business man, is well remembered as governor of Wisconsin from 1895 to 1897.

Mr. Upham was a student at Ripon College, and is now on the Board of Trustees. On leaving school he joined his uncle subsequently Governor Upham, in the lumber business, with the Upham Manufacturing Company at Marshfield. He went through all the grades from lumber inspector to general manager of that concern.

In 1894, moving to Chicago, he engaged in the lumber business on his own account, organizing the Fred W. Upham Lumber Company, now the Upham & Agler Lumber Company. The scope of his business relations is indicated by his official connections with the following important companies: He is vice-president of the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway; president of the Consumers Company; director of the Peabody Coal Company, of the Calumet Insurance Company, of the Security Life Insurance Company, of the American Surety Company, of the Single Service Corporation of America, and of the U. S. Realty Company.

The most distinctive achievement of Mr. Upham's business career has been his part in the organization of what is now probably the largest single semi-public service corporation in the world. In February, 1913, was announced through the press, the new incorporation of the Consumers Company, by which is effected the merger of the Knickerbocker Ice and the City Fuel Companies. Mr. Upham, formerly president of the City Fuel Company, has been elected president of the new concern. Now under one unit of management, are conducted supply services which only a few years ago were scattered through a number of agencies. The City Fuel Company was in itself a great consolidation of buying and distributing forces and represented a development from a time when the service of supplying coal to consumers was conducted through two or three small yards located in different parts of the city, and with the facilities of a few wagons, and a staff of employes who, owing to the nature of the business, suffered more or less irregularity in their employment, and consequently in the standard of their efficiency. The same was true in the story of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which for several years combined under one management several of the largest companies which had formerly competed in supplying this product to the retail trade in Chicago. In the pioneer days, the headquarters of the Knickerbocker Company was a little office in what is now the center of the Chicago business district and the ice was cut from Lake Michigan near the site now occupied by one of the largest buildings on Michigan Avenue. At the point of its highest development as an independent service company the Knickerbocker Ice Company had ice plants in three states near Chicago, with a capacity of over two million tons, and its facilities for supplying the trade comprised a small army of employes, with over five hundred motor trucks and wagons. The

Knickerbocker Company had also a large business in building material, such as sand and stone, cement and other products.

Even under the conditions represented by the remarkable development of the City Fuel Company and the Knickerbocker Ice Company, there was great loss of efficiency, due to the fact that the business of the Fuel Company reached its peak during the winter season and consequently fell off in the summer while exactly the opposite was true of the ice company. The consolidation of the two services under one unit was therefore a move approved by common sense and business logic. The facilities for distributing ice, which were usually idle for about half a year, are to be fully utilized in the distribution of coal during the winter season, the surplus facilities of the ice department, on the other hand, being employed to supplement the coal service during the winter, and in this way the operating efficiency will attain the maximum of economy.

Not only does the Consumers Company represent a great advance in business management, but the new service is equally advantageous to the public. The thoroughness of the business organization, the pride of the company in its high standards and reputation for first class service, the ample facilities, the precautions taken to insure purity, correct weights, and promptness of delivery, are features which the public has already come to realize and appreciate in the new consumers company. Then, too, a great corporation like this has its practical and beneficent relations to that ever-present side of city life—charity to the poor. During the winter of 1912-13 Mr. Upham as president of the City Fuel Company, directed the service of that great corporation to supplying the poor of Chicago with many tons of coal free of charge. Early in the summer of 1913, the Consumers Company sent out to physicians and pastors and other heads of churches throughout the city, blank certificates, which when properly filled out and signed, entitled the holders among the deserving poor to the free ice distribution service inaugurated as the latest phase of charity by this great public service corporation.

Mr. Upham's record in business has its counterpart in public life. Soon after locating in Chicago he became active in politics, and in 1898 was elected alderman from the Twenty-second ward. As a member of the city council he sought for a clean administration and used his salary in employing assistants in his work. He had been an alderman but a short time when he was elected a member of the Board of Review, the duties of which he took up on January 1, 1899, and has held the position for fourteen years. Probably no official in the city government comes into more direct relations with the city's taxpayers than the head of the Board of Review, and in this position Mr. Upham has done much for the people in equalizing taxation. During his residence in Wisconsin, Mr. Upham served as a delegate to the Republican

National Convention at Minneapolis, in 1892, and was again a delegate to the Republican Convention of 1912. He was vice-chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Republican National Convention of 1904, and was chairman of the same committee in the conventions of 1908 and 1912. In 1908 he was assistant treasurer in the west for the Taft Campaign.

At the present time Mr. Upham is president of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He was president in 1908-09 of the Illinois Manufacturers Associations; since 1906 has been chairman of the executive committee of the National Business League of America; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Sons of American Revolution, of the New England Society, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Upham's membership is in the following clubs: Chicago Club, Union League Club, Commercial Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Hamilton Club, Mid-day Club, City Club, Press Club, Chicago Automobile Club, South Shore Country Club, Glen View Golf Club, Chicago Golf Club, and the Union League and the Automobile Club of America in New York City, also the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Upham married Miss Helen Hall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Frank R. Crumpton. Since 1890 few citizens have been more closely or earnestly devoted to the interests of Superior than has Frank R. Crumpton. A business man, with varied enterprises of importance on his hands, when he was called upon to discharge the duties of citizenship as an incumbent of high public office he uncomplainingly laid aside his private ventures, brought his eminent abilities to bear in behalf of better civic government, and gave his fellow-citizens a clean and conscientious service that gave him an indisputable claim to a position among those men who have devoted their energies to making the city of Superior the peer of those at the head of the Lakes.

Ex-mayor Frank R. Crumpton was born December 2, 1864, in La Salle county, Illinois, and is a son of Warren W. and Sarah B. (Remick) Crumpton, natives of Kennebec county, Maine. His father came to La Salle county, Illinois, as early as 1848, becoming a pioneer farmer and stock raiser, and rose to a high position in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, who elected him to represent them as justice of the peace, member of the school board, and various other township offices, and at all times he gave evidence of the possession of the sterling characteristics of his New England forefathers. He supported Republican principles and policies, and was for a number of years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at his death, in 1883, when he was fifty-six years of age, his community lost one of its best citizens. His wife passed away in 1878, when forty-six years of age, having been the mother of three children, of whom two are now living: Frank R.; and William H., of Superior, a member of the Grain and Warehouse Commission.

After attending the public schools of La Salle county, Illinois, Frank R. Crumpton entered the Northwestern Normal School, at Geneseo, Illinois, where he was graduated with the class of 1885, in the meantime having taken charge of the home farm at the time of his father's death. He served as commissioner in La Salle county for three terms, but in 1890 disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Wisconsin, opening offices in Superior on April 2d of that year. He has since been interested in the real estate, insurance and grain commission business, and has built up a large and representative clientele, being known as one of the most able and shrewd men in his line in the city. He maintains well appointed offices in the United States National Bank Building. Mr. Crumpton entered the political field in Superior in 1903, when he became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of alderman of the Second Ward. He was elected to this office, and re-elected twice, and in 1908 was sent to the mayoralty chair, and his excellent administration caused his reelection in 1910. His services in the chief executive's office were such as to be of a beneficial nature to his adopted city, numerous municipal improvements, long needed, being made during the four years in which he administered the affairs of the city. His record served to demonstrate that a business man of ability could be safely trusted with the reins of office and that one who had made a success of his own affairs was likely to possess the ability to handle those of the community. Socially, Mr. Crumpton is connected with the Commercial and Curling Clubs, and his fraternal affiliations are with Superior Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order and Superior Lodge of Elks.

On January 12, 1886, Mr. Crumpton was married to Miss Rachel R. Hartman, of Philadelphia, and to this union there have been born two children: Doris H. and Kenneth.

Charles Benjamin Clark. A former congressman and one of the founders and chief executives of the Kimberly-Clark Paper Company at Neenah, Charles Benjamin Clark began his carreer like many other successful Americans, as a boy looking for a job and taking the first work that he could get, and finding his opportunities as he went long.

Charles Benjamin Clark was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 4, 1844. When eleven years old, his parents moved to Neenah, Wisconsin. His father was Luther O. Clark, who died in 1853. His widowed mother Theda (Tamblin) Clark, lived in Neenah, and was chiefly supported by her son Charles B., until her death on January 16, 1871, at the age of sixty-seven years.

At Neenah the boy had some additional educational advantages. At the age of sixteen, he started to work for Robert Hold at two dollars a week, in the Hold Furniture Factory. Mr. Hold later told how the future paper manufacturer came to him one day at Neenah, and

applied for a job, but was at first told that no more help was needed. The boy, somewhat discouraged, looked around over the shop, and remarked that it was his opinion that among so many surely something could be found to employ his energies. This manifestation of spirit in the boy attracted Mr. Hold's attention, and after consulting with the foreman, it was discovered that one of the employes was to leave the following day, and therefore the place was promised to young Clark, but instead of waiting for the following day the youth insisted on being set to work at once, and was finally put to the task of bending chair-backs.

Not long afterwards the great national event of the Civil war gave a new turn to young Clark's energies. He was seventeen when the war came on, and in August, 1862, he went out as a private in Company I of the Twenty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. Very soon afterwards came his promotion to lieutenancy of the company, and he made an excellent record as a faithful and gallant soldier. On his return to Neenah from the war, he went into partnership with H. P. Leavens and A. W. Patten, under the name Leavens, Clark & Company, as hardware merchants on Wisconsin street. In April, 1870, Mr. Patten withdrew, and the firm became Leavens & Clark. About two years later Mr. Clark sold his interest, and then put all his means and energies into a new paper mill enterprise, under the name of Kimberly, Clark & Company, and destined in its subsequent development to rival all industries of the kind in the world. The original partnership was composed excellently for its purposes. Mr. Clark being a man of practically inexhaustible energy, and had great constructive ability. Mr. Kimberly at the same time was very proficient as a buyer of stock, and also an excellent salesman, while Mr. Shattuck was an expert accountant. Thus all three angles of the business were provided for and those three men divided the details of the concern among them in that way at first, though subsequently it became necessary to readjust the burdens of the rapidly growing concern. It is unnecessary to refer to the magnificent business developed under the name of Kimberly, Clark & Company, but it should be stated that the late Charles B. Clark was a moving spirit in that concern as long as he lived and to small degree its success is a monument to his remarkable foresight and judgment and energy.

In public affairs, beginning with his record in the Civil war as a soldier, he long had an active part and always as a worker for good government and the welfare of his community and state. For many years he was connected with the volunteer fire department of Neenah, serving as chief at one time. He also held a place in the city council and was three times elected mayor. In 1885 he was sent to the state legislature and in 1886 was elected to Congress by ten thousand majority. He was reelected in 1888, and after two terms of service in behalf

of his district and state and the nation, which well justified a continuance of his honors, he was renominated, but "the red school house" issue was sprung in the state by the Democrats, and the entire Republican party ticket was defeated, Mr. Clark along with the rest.

The late Mr. Clark died at Neenah, September 10, 1891, and with him there passed away one of Wisconsin's foremost men in industrial and political life. Incidentally it may be mentioned that his funeral was an occasion which precipitated a historic conflict into the Republican party. Among those who mourned his passing and who attended the last rites were a host of friends from all parts of the state, among them men high in public affairs, including Senator Sawyer. Senator Sawyer, in course of the day had a conversation with Robert LaFollette, then practicing law at Madison, and the interpretation placed upon that conversation aroused enmities and started a factional fight in the Republican ranks, from which originated the terms "Stalwarts and Half-Breeds," designating the two sides in a political strife which has not yet ceased in Wisconsin.

Charles B. Clark was married December 27, 1867, to Miss Carolina Hubbard, of Neenah. To them were born three children: Theda Clark, who married Wm. C. Peters, of Goshen, Ind.; Carolina Clark, who married Harry Lee Davidson, now deceased, and who lived at Montgomery, Alabama; and Charles Benjamin Clark, secretary of the Kimberly, Clark & Company, who lives at Neenah. The son recently married Miss Jessie Kerwin, daughter of Judge James C. Kerwin of Neenah. The son has followed in the footsteps of his father as a prominent business man, and has also done much in public affairs. He is the present Mayor of the City of Neenah and recently announced the gift of a hospital to Neenah through the money left by his sister, Mrs. Theda Clark Peters. The name of the institution is the Theda Clark Memorial Hospital.

Hon. John Dengler. It would be difficult to conceive of a better illustration of the facility with which, under the liberal institutions of this great country, a man of ability and integrity, whether native born or of foreign birth and impressions, may rise to any station, perhaps among the most exalted, than is afforded in the history of the Hon. John Dengler, ex-mayor of La Crosse, and a citizen who for many years has been an important factor in the commercial life of the city. When Mr. Dengler came to this country, a rosy-cheeked lad of eleven years, he knew but little of the English language—only the rudiments—and his educational training continued only until his twelfth year, at which time he embarked upon a business career that has covered more than half a century of time. By attending strictly to business and utilizing his meagre leisure time to advantage, he succeeded in gaining a good education and a foot-

hold on the ladder of success, up which his rise was steady and continuous in the ensuing years. A sketch of his career, which is worthy of emulation by the youth of any land, follows:

John Dengler was born January 1, 1849, in Koenigswart, Austria, and is a son of Francis and Barbara (Dietl) Dengler. His father first came to the United States alone in 1856, but four years later returned to his native country and when he again came to America brought with him his two sons and one daughter. Locating for a short time in New York City, he was engaged in the retail shoe business in the metropolis, but soon removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, and there continued in the same line. Some years later he returned to New York and there his death occurred in 1894. He was the father of seven children, of whom four survive at this time. During his life Francis Dengler was known as a model citizen, honorable in all his dealings and possessed of many warm friends among his adopted countrymen. He was well posted in public affairs, took a keen and intelligent interest in the success of the Democratic party, and was a Catholic in his religious faith.

John Dengler attended the public and parochial schools of his native land, and continued his studies for a short period after being brought to the United States. When he was twelve years of age he began assisting his father in conducting his shoe store, but eventually became apprenticed to the trade of cigar maker, which he followed in various parts of the country during the succeeding years, until 1880, that year seeing his advent in Wisconsin. Accepting a position as foreman in the cigar factory of John Pampanin, at La Crosse, he continued as such until 1884, when he accepted a similar position with Scott Brothers, and in the following year became proprietor of their establishment. A shrewd and capable business man, thoroughly conversant with every detail of his calling, he had soon built up a trade that extended all over the State, and in 1909 the concern was incorporated, under the corporate name of John Dengler Cigar and Tobacco Company. A full line of domestic and Havana cigars are manufactured in the company's large factory at La Crosse, and the famous "Winneshiek" and "J. D. Frontier" cigars are shipped to all parts of the United States. As the directing head of this great enterprise, Mr. Dengler has displayed acumen, foresight and executive ability of a high order, and the confidence in which he is held by his associates is evidence of the position he occupies in commercial circles of La Crosse. He has not confined his activities to his operations along this line, however, for his business interests are many, and he is looked to for counsel, support and leadership in a number of the city's prominent industries.

Mr. Dengler has always been a stanch advocate of Republican principles and policies, and for a number of years has been prominent

in the activities of his party in western Wisconsin. He was first elected mayor of La Crosse in 1889, serving in that office until 1891, and subsequently served three consecutive terms, or fourteen years, in the capacity of police and fire commissioner. In 1911 he again became the candidate of his party for the office of mayor, received the subsequent election, and acted in the capacity of chief executive until April 13, 1913, when he went out of office. To his official duties he brought the same close application, the same conscientious attention to detail, that characterized his business career and made it so successful. He gave the city a clean, sane, business-like administration which was marked by numerous municipal reforms. He has friends in all political parties, and his popularity is universal. Mayor Dengler is a member, consistent attendant and liberal supporter of the Catholic Church. His fraternal connections include the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and socially he belongs to the German Society, the Frohsinn Singing Society, the German Central Society and the Third Ward Aid Society.

On June 7, 1893, Mr. Dengler was married to Miss Louisa Vervatt, whose parents were natives of Holland, and one son has been born to this union: John D., who is now deceased.

C. W. Stange. Among the early residents of Merrill who have attained success and prosperity is C. W. Stange. A native of Germany, he has spent practically all of his life in this country, having been brought here as a mere babe. Mr. Stange has lived in Merrill since 1882, and has spent these years in hard work and conscientious attention to his business. That he has succeeded has been due entirely to his own efforts and he deserves much credit for his success. He is now the proprietor of a successful establishment, dealing in paints and oils and similar commodities, having conducted this business since 1906.

C. W. Stange was born in Germany, on the 28th of January, 1857, and when he was two months old his parents came to America. They located in Watertown, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Stange grew up. He attended the German Lutheran Parochial School in Watertown, and received a fairly good education. When he was fifteen years of age he left home and went to Racine where he entered the employ of a sash and door factory, in which his brother, A. H. Stange, was foreman. The two brothers decided, in 1882, to come to Merrill, and here Mr. Stange found employment with the late H. W. Wright, who was operating a sash and door factory. He worked for Mr. Wright for five years, acting as foreman during most of this time, and in 1887 he left the employ of Mr. Wright to enter that of his brother, who had established a sash and door factory in Merrill. He remained

in the employ of the A. H. Stange Lumber Company until 1906, when he purchased his present business.

This business was established by J. D. Stewart in 1886, and when Mr. Stange bought it, C. W. Howard was the owner. Mr. Stange owns the building at 413 West Main street in which his business is located and he deals in paints, oils, wall paper, coal, cement, lime and similar products, and has built up a flourishing business.

Mr. Stange was married in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1878, to Miss Mary M. Mitchell, a daughter of the late John Mitchell, of Racine. Mrs. Stange was born in Germany, but was brought to this country by her parents when she was only eleven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stange have become the parents of four children. The eldest, August W., was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1880, grew up in Merrill and is now engaged in assisting his father in the management of the paint store. He married Miss Helen Kowlowski, of Junction City, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Clarence. The three other children in the Stange family are George, Ida and Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Stange are both members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

William J. Ebert. One of the names justly celebrated throughout the Wisconsin Valley is that of William J. Ebert, for he was one of the very early pioneers of this region, coming here when the country was practically one great forest. He now makes his home in Merrill, Wisconsin, where he is the senior member of a prominent and successful general mercantile firm. Mr. Ebert is of German birth and the traits of his nationality show strongly. His sturdy fight for success, his willingness to work, his patience under difficulties, all are characteristics inherited from a long line of German ancestors. He came to this country as a boy and has made his success entirely through his own efforts, and although the struggle was a hard one for many years he won by his own efforts and his own strength of character for he was without money or friends upon his arrival in this country.

William J. Ebert was born in Germany on the 23rd of July, 1837. He was left fatherless early in life, his father dying when he was a child of five. He lived in Germany until he was nineteen years of age and then in company with his mother he set sail for America. It was a strange experience to the young German boy for he spoke little English and the country was bewilderingly different from his fatherland. However he succeeded in making his way to Watertown, Wisconsin, reaching the place in August, 1856. He remained there for a year and then, in 1857, came to Marathon county, Wisconsin, where he located on a farm near the town of Berlin. At the time the country was heavily timbered, and there are many people living who know what a task the clearance of such a farm as the one which Mr. Ebert located, must have been. Although just a youth he was undeterred

by the enormity of the task and forthwith started in to clear his land. Later he built a fine house, replacing the cabin which he first lived in, and he also built big barns and other farm buildings, improving his place from year to year until he had made it one of the finest farms in the county. He owned a tract of 280 acres and here on this farm he lived for about forty years. His son, August Ebert, now lives on the old place.

The only break in his prosperous farming career was when the Civil war broke out and the call to arms was issued. Although Mr. Ebert had not been in this country very long, he had become thoroughly imbued with a love for the nation, and like most Germans was a good soldier, in consequence of which he enlisted in the army. He served for eight months as a soldier in Company "B," of the Seventeenth Volunteer Infantry of Wisconsin, being in General Sherman's command and one of the men who made the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He was a participant in the Grand Review in Washington at the close of the war.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Ebert left his farm and came to Merrill to live. Here he opened a general mercantile establishment at 407-409-411 Grand Avenue, the firm being known as W. J. Ebert and Sons, and he has been in this business ever since, meeting with much success. Among his other business interests he is a stock holder in the Merrill Veneer Company and he is also a stockholder in the Lincoln County Bank.

Mr. Ebert was married on the 10th of March, 1863, to Miss Amelia Bartell, a native of Germany. On the anniversary of their wedding day in 1913, their golden wedding, they celebrated the occasion by a splendid banquet given at the Badger Hotel in Merrill at which one hundred and twenty-five relatives and friends sat around the board. Among them were nine of the children of the host and hostess and the occasion will long be remembered not only because it was unique, but because of the spirit of love and friendship that emanated from the venerable couple who had spent so many years together.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebert have become the parents of thirteen children, and of this large family only one is dead, and all those living are married. The eldest, John, was born and reared on the farm in Marathon county and is now with his father in business. Minnie is the widow of Ernst Hoffman. Annie died at the age of twenty years. Henry is living in California. August makes his home on the old farm. Otto also lives in California. Bertha married Robert Zamzow and lives in California. Theodore is in the store with his father and brother. Ida became the wife of Paul Dumdie and lives on a farm in Marathon county, Wisconsin. William lives in Merrill. Emma married Ernst Hoeckendorf and makes her home in California. Clara is Mrs. Albert Ralard of New Mexico. Herman, the youngest, is in Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Ebert have thirty grandchildren. In a short time Mr. Ebert

and his wife will move to Santa Cruz, California, to spend their remaining days.

Frederick J. Smith. In the allotment of her personal gifts, nature, however generous, seldom confers upon one individual superior excellence in more than one line of endeavor. The qualities that go to make up the successful lawyer seldom make for eminence in the field of finance; the prominent banker is not always he who wins prosperity in the marts of commerce and trade; the courtesy and refinement which make one a leader in social life may unfit him for the stern conflicts which business requires of its votaries. Yet, in the character of Frederick J. Smith, of Merrill, Wisconsin, are found in rare proportions, all of these elements. In the course of his active and diversified life he has shown himself an able lawyer, a successful business man, a financier whose judgment and foresight have gained him the confidence of bankers all over the state, and a useful and genial member of social circles.

Frederick J. Smith was born at Mauston, Juneau county, Wisconsin, January 7, 1870, and is a son of S. W. and Jane E. Smith. His early education was acquired in the country schools in the vicinity of Mauston, where he was subsequently graduated from the high school of that place, and then entered the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Normal School. He completed his schooling in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and immediately after his graduation therefrom, in 1896, came to Merrill. After his admission to the bar, he formed a professional partnership with Hon. George Curtis, Jr., and Judge A. H. Reid, under the firm style of Curtis, Reid & Smith, a connection that continued until 1901, when Mr. Curtis was appointed to membership on the State Tax Commission. Succeeding this, Mr. Smith, with Judge Reid and A. T. Curtis, established what was considered one of the strong legal connections of Lincoln county, but this firm was dissolved in 1907, and until 1909, Mr. Smith was engaged in practice alone. In that year his brother, A. H. Smith, who had been connected with the legal department of the Great Northern Railway, at St. Paul, Minnesota, came to Merrill, and the present firm of F. J. & A. H. Smith was formed. This combination has become recognized as one than which there is no better exemplar of the restless, yet substantial ability and the never-failing resourcefulness of the rising lawyer of today. Both of these brothers have been prominent in public life, A. H. Smith being district attorney of Lincoln county, while Frederick J. Smith is city attorney of Merrill.

Frederick J. Smith is president of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, and the owner of extensive farming lands in this region. His business connections include the presidency of the Smith Hardwood Lumber Company and a directorship in the Merrill Publishing Com-

Theodore J Meyers

pany, publishers of the Merrill *Daily Herald*. Since 1908 he has been president of the German-American State Bank of Merrill, and through his wise management, sound judgment and keen foresight has made this one of the most substantial banking institutions of Northern Wisconsin. He is popular in social circles of the city, and is connected fraternally with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1900 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ella Spring of Merrill daughter of Larett Spring, and they have one child, Evelyn.

Theodore J. Meyers. At the time of his death on November 13, 1903, Theodore J. Meyers was regarded as one of the wealthy men in Kenosha. His accumulations represented the result of a splendid integrity, and a business judgment which was almost unique in its sureness. Those who are acquainted with the city's growth, are familiar with the many monuments to Mr. Meyers' enterprise. He did a great deal of building and development in the city, and his public spirit often led him to undertake improvements which were as much, if not more, in behalf of general welfare than for his personal advantage. Kenosha lost one of its ablest citizens in the death of Mr. Meyers.

His birth occurred at the little village of Somers in Kenosha county, November 13, 1850. He had only a common school education in the city of Kenosha, and at an early age took up the practical work of life. He was the first man in Kenosha, to establish a contract teaming business, and developed that to prosperous proportions before he sold at the end of eight years. Soon after he married he and his wife opened a hotel known as the City Hotel, and that was operated successfully under their joint enterprise for nineteen years. In the meantime Mr. Meyers had made himself a factor in public affairs. He served as deputy sheriff, and afterwards was honored with election to the office of sheriff of Kenosha county for one term. On retiring from the sheriff's office, Mr. Meyers engaged in the livery business, and offered exceptional facilities in that line for many years. In fact he continued the business until the time of his death, although many other enterprises took much of his attention.

There are a large number of building both private and business in Kenosha, which were erected during the lifetime of Mr. Meyers. One of the largest of these is likewise the most conspicuous structure in the business history, known as the Meyers Block and now known as the Public Service Building. His investments were in various fields, and he owned several farms, and engaged extensively in stock raising. It was Mr. Meyers who originated the City Heating Plant, and he also planned the site for the New Post Office at Kenosha. At

the time of his death his real estate holdings alone appraised the sum of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Meyers was a man who early assumed the serious responsibilities of life, and at the age of twenty years was married. His wife before her marriage was Miss Anna C. Klinkhammer of Kenosha. She came from Germany with her parents when eight years old, locating first at Somers, and later at Kenosha. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers became the parents of five children, two being deceased, Frederick C. and Abbie. Those living in Kenosha are Louise F., Gertrude A., and Charles A. The family are members of the Catholic church, to the work and activities of which the late Mr. Meyers contributed generously during his lifetime, and he also subscribed a generous sum to the prosecution of charitable work of various kinds. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and was a man of such leadership as to make his influence felt in many directions in this city, where his memory is kindly cherished.

Carl Zollmann. Junior member of the prominent law firm of Smith & Zollmann at Merrill, in Lincoln county, Carl Zollmann has practiced his profession in this city since 1911. The firm of Smith & Zollmann has as its senior member Hon. Ralph E. Smith, president of the Wisconsin State Board of Control. Mr. Zollmann is a vigorous and enterprising young man who has spent most of his career in Wisconsin, had some experience in colonization work, and finally took up the law, and since his graduation from the State University has made an excellent record in his profession.

Carl Zollmann was born at Wellsville, New York, November 14, 1879, a son of Rev. Carl and Catherine (Melcher) Zollmann. About a year after the birth of Carl, his parents moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and after a year and a half, in 1883 went to Southeastern Indiana, locating about ten miles from Lawrenceburg. The father was a minister of the German Lutheran Church and is still living, with his home at Horicon, Wisconsin. The family home was in southern Indiana throughout the years while Carl was growing to young manhood, and in that time he attended the Lutheran parochial schools. Afterwards he was a student in the Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and also Concordia College of Springfield, Illinois. While he was attending college his parents moved from southeastern Indiana to Wisconsin. For four years after his graduation he was a resident of Iowa, spending part of the time at Davenport and part of it at Williamsburg. He then joined the family in Wisconsin, and for one year was employed by the Evangelical Lutheran Colonization Company, both in the office and on the sales force.

His ambition being for the law, he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he was graduated

LL. B. in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and got his first experience in the law offices of Olin & Butler, in Madison. During the next year he was an editorial writer for the Callaghan Company, publishers of law books in Chicago. There is perhaps no better training for legal scholarship than work with such a company, and the year of his work with one of the leading Madison law firms and the year he spent with the publishing house gave him exceptional equipment for his practice. He then came to Merrill, and his ability has been an important factor in the success of the firm of Smith & Zollmann. Mr. Zollmann is unmarried. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Merrill.

A. H. Smith. The present district attorney of Lincoln county, Mr. A. H. Smith, is junior member of the law firm of F. J. & A. H. Smith, a combination which in the popular judgment is regarded as the leading law partnership of Lincoln county. Both members have been for many years active in the profession, have been associated with a great volume and important interests and individual cases, and by experience and ability hold a strong position in the bar of the state.

A. H. Smith was first appointed to the office of district attorney at Lincoln county, in March, 1911, succeeding Ralph E. Smith, who had been elected to the office of district attorney, but in the meantime was appointed a member of the board of control, the duties of the latter position not allowing him to prosecute his work as district attorney. In the fall of 1912, Mr. A. H. Smith was regularly elected to the office of district attorney on the Republican ticket, being one of the few Republicans elected at that time.

Mr. Smith, who has been a resident of Merrill since 1909, was born on a farm near Mauston, Wisconsin, June 16, 1870. His father was Samuel W. Smith, a leading farmer in his locality. The son grew up on the home farm near Mauston, had the school advantages afforded by the district schools, and afterwards entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1896. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Sparta, which was his home until 1905. He then went out to St. Paul, Minnesota, where until 1909 he was connected with the legal department of the Great Northern Railroad, acting as assistant right of way and tax commissioner. Resigning that office he returned to Wisconsin, located in Merrill, and very soon afterwards was appointed district attorney. He has been associated in practice here for four years with his brother, F. J. Smith. Their offices are in the German-American Bank Building, Mr. F. J. Smith being president of that well-known financial institution. Among his other interests in the city, Mr. A. H. Smith is president of the Merrill Publishing Company, the company which publishes the Merrill *Daily Herald.*

In 1905, Mr. Smith married Miss Marie Cholvin, of Monroe county, Wisconsin. They are the parents of three children, Philip Walter, Juliana Jane, and Dorothea Victoria. Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, also with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert L. Holt. One of the leading attorneys of Waukesha and the vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank of this city is Robert L. Holt, who since 1897 has been professionally active here. Mr. Holt is a native of Wisconsin, the adopted home of his parents, Orlando Holt and Louisa Jackson Holt, who were originally of Vermont. Orlando Holt had come to Wisconsin in the forties, had become the owner of two hundred acres of land in Racine county and had occupied and tilled his farm until 1849. In that year he joined others who were seeking the mysterious land of wealth which California was believed to be. In a prairie schooner Orlando Holt traveled overland until he reached the great mining state of that period. He spent three years in experimenting among gold mines, real and fictitious, eventually returning to Racine county, quite rich in experience, although like many others he had brought considerably less material gain. Like many of his fellow miners, he had come to the conclusion that the sure and steady wealth of our country—or any other—is in the agricultural resources which never deceive and seldom disappoint the seeker. In Racine county he married Miss Jackson and there they lived and reared their family. Of the latter only Robert Holt now survives. His mother passed from this life in 1886 and his father in 1887. Orlando Holt was a man of marked individuality and of very sturdy opinions. A Republican of emphatic views, he was a strong anti-slavery man of the radical abolitionist type. He was a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal affiliation was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the rural property of Orlando and Louisa Holt was born on July 4, 1873, the son whom they named Robert L. His general education, began in the public schools of his native community, was continued in Rochester Academy and Carrol College, and he pursued his literary course in the University of Wisconsin and graduated with the class of 1895. He then entered upon a period of intensive preparation for the profession which he had chosen at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.

Young Robert Holt pursued a thorough course in the different branches of the legal curriculum, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In 1897 Mr. Holt entered upon his practice as a barrister, having chosen Waukesha as the field for his career. He became a partner of two other Waukesha lawyers, the firm name being Pierce, Doubner

and Holt. This association continued for three years. When it was dissolved in 1900, Mr. Holt formed a similar connection with Albert N. Coombs, as senior partner of the firm of Holt & Coombs. This partnership still continues and both lawyers have done important work as representatives of the bar in Waukesha. Their handsome suite of offices above the Farmers' Bank Building is sought by many clients in search of competent legal advice or support.

Aside from his law business Mr. Holt has commercial interests of importance, chief among which is his connection with the Farmers' State Bank of Waukesha, of which he is vice president. He is also vice-president of the Hoag Elevator Company and the Rickert Mercantile Company. Politically he is a progressive Republican. His social affiliations are numerous, including his membership in the collegiate secret societies of Phi Gamma Delta (University of Wisconsin) and Delta Chi legal fraternity. He is also a member of the Masonic order; the Knights of Pythias; the United Order of Foresters; the Royal League; the Woodmen of the World; and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He also belongs to the Commercial Law League of America; to the Waukesha Bar Association; and to the Waukesha Business Men's Club.

The marriage of Mr. Holt occurred on June 20, 1896. Mrs. Holt, neé Leda Crocker, is a daughter of an Indiana family. Three children have come to complete the Holt household and bear the Christian names of Orlando, Louise and Donna Marie.

So vigorous is Mr. Holt's personality and so high the quality of his executive ability that further and yet more conspicuous successes are predicted for him. His chief aim, however, is to perform thoroughly and accurately the tasks which he undertakes; wide and exhaustive research, conscientious attention to detail, determined application of all resources at hand leading to the desired end—these are among the notable qualities that have given him his enviable standing as at attorney.

M. P. McLaughlin. Among the men of Merrill, Wisconsin, who have made their success in the lumber business, is M. P. McLaughlin. Beginning life as a common laborer he received steady promotion for efficiency and a close attention to his work, which eventually placed him in a position of responsibility. Mr. McLaughlin is now engaged in buying and selling timber lands and cut over farm lands.

M. P. McLaughlin was born in Quebec, Canada, on the 15th of February, 1870, the son of John and Mary (Hartary) McLaughlin. John McLaughlin was a farmer and spent his entire life on his Canadian farm, where both he and his wife died. M. P. McLaughlin was born and reared on his father's farm. He left home at the age of twenty, in the fall of the year 1870, and came to the Upper Michigan

Peninsula and for a time worked in the timber forests. He then went to Drummond, near Ashland, Wisconsin, where he worked in the woods one winter. His next move took him to Eau Claire and he spent six months studying in a business college in the latter city. During the following winter he went into the woods again and then came to Merrill, Wisconsin, where he has made his home ever since.

It was in 1893 that Mr. McLaughlin located in Merrill, accepting a position with the old Golkey-Anson Company, a concern which manufactured boxes. He was destined to remain with this firm for seventeen years, and his first position was as a common laborer. He spent a year in this position and was then promoted to the work of scaling the logs. His next promotion took him into the office and then he was sent on the road as a buyer of timber and logs, and during these years he was also at one period foreman of the mill. Two years of the time since he came to live in Merrill have been spent away from the city, one when he was in charge of the Grand Rapids Lumber Company's plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the second in which he was in Malvern, Arkansas, where he was in charge of the plant of the Wisconsin-Arkansas Lumber Company. He is now in business for himself in Merrill, his offices being located on East Main street. He has been engaged in this business for a year and a half, and his long and practical experience in the lumber work has well prepared him for just this kind of business.

Mr. McLaughlin is a stockholder in the National Bank of Merrill and is also a stockholder in the Minneapolis, Merrill and Marinette Railway Company. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. In the fraternal world he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is a Forester.

In August, 1899, Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Mary Conway, of Quebec, Canada. They have three children, William Carrell, John Elmer and Veronica.

Niels A. Christensen. To this well known citizen and manufacturer of Milwaukee belongs the distinction of having been the pioneer inventor of the first and only successful air-brake now universally used on practically all electrically propelled cars and trains operating on the third-rail principle. In a large technical world his name is almost as familiar as those of other inventors in the field of applied mechanics, and the following article is designed to present as clearly as non-technical language can his career and his accomplishments.

Niels Anton Christensen was born in Toerring, Jutland, Denmark, August 16, 1865. Toerring is about two miles from Jelling, the birth place of Canute, the great King of England. The Christensen family is one of the oldest in Denmark, and its members have lived on the same estate for more than three hundred years. His father, Christen

Jensen, was born at Toerring, February 5, 1829, and is still living as a country gentleman on the family estate. He had a public school education, is a Lutheran in religion, a Royalist in politics, and served as an officer in the Danish army during the Slesvig-Holstein war between Germany and Austria in 1849-50, and in 1864-65, participating at the battle of Itzeho, Dyboel, Slesvig, and in others. Christen Jensen married Ane Marie Nielsen, who was born May 15, 1834, at Tudvad, Jutland, Denmark, of ancient lineage. Her father was a country gentleman, and army officer, having served his king during the Napoleonic disturbances in the first years of the nineteenth century. She died November 15, 1876, at the family estate in Toerring.

Niels A. Christensen is a practical machinist as well as a mechanical engineer and naval constructor. As a boy he was always tinkering with mechanics in the blacksmith and wheelwright shops on his father's estate in Denmark, and hardly ever played with other boys, in the ordinary pastimes. He made elaborate toys for himself and companions in the shape of windmills, waterwheels, steam engines and electrical apparatus, which were spoken of far and wide at the country side. One of his windmills was on a scale large enough to produce considerable power, and a novel endless rope transmission was used, which he afterwards found to conform exactly in principle to that method of transmission generally used in large cotton mills and places in which steam engines were employed previous to the installation of electrical power.

At the age of fourteen he began an apprenticeship, and at the age of eighteen graduated as a journeyman machinist and pattern maker. In the meantime he attended evening school both in summer and winter, and on finishing his appenticeship possessed an almost complete scientific knowledge in mathematics and applied mechanics. He was afterwards employed in the Royal Danish Navy, and graduated as a constructor and naval machinist at the age of twenty-one. During this time he worked out drawings and details of the machinery for the then up-to-date fast cruiser, the Valkyrien of the Royal Danish Navy. This ship in later history was the first to arrive at Martinique after the terrible catastrophe caused by the eruption of Mt. Pelee. After finishing his examination in the Navy Department, and service, he obtained leave of absence with a money prize granted by the Minister of the Interior to students, who had shown marked efficiency, both in theory and practice, this prize being employed to pay his expenses while traveling abroad in search of further knowledge. He went to England and took a position as third assistant engineer on a large steamer engaged in the Mediterranean and Black Sea trade. Returning to London on that ship some months later, he attained a position as designer with one of the large English engineering works, engaged in marine engineering and the manufacture

of cotton machinery, hydraulic machinery, sugar machinery, water works machinery and other diversified lines. In that position he had charge of the machinery and layout for the new water works for the city of Calcutta, India, and subsequently engaged in the work of developing apparatus for commercializing and concentrating nitrate of soda from the large beds in Chile, South America, owned by Col. North. Before leaving that great industry he gained valuable experience in all the departments of machinery manufactured by the firm.

Mr. Christensen came to America and located in 1891 in Chicago, where he joined the firm of Frazer & Chalmers, manufacturers of engines, mining and other machinery, first as designer and later as commercial correspondent and selling engineer. It was in 1892 that Mr. Christensen designed and patented his first air-brake, as a result of having witnessed a fatal accident on one of the electric cars in the suburb of Oak Park, Chicago, that being the first electric railway in that part of the country. The financial panic of 1893 presented no tangible progress in getting the air-brake reduced to practice so that the public might receive the benefit of a safety appliance very sorely needed. In 1893 Mr. Christensen left the firm of Fraser and Chalmers, and after that worked on apparatus to be used for dredging and excavating the drainage canal, but the company which had started to build a special line of machinery for that purpose did not have sufficient funds to complete the work.

Mr. Christensen came to Milwaukee in the summer of 1894, for the firm of Edward P. Allis Company as assistant to the superintendent, who was one of the famous engineers of the old school. In that capacity he had charge of power-house construction and blowing engines. He developed a new type of blowing engine, which is now universally used in all the great steel mills of the United States and many of them abroad. These blowing engines which were a decided departure from anything at that time known and used, obviated many of the drawbacks and uncertainties of blast and Bessemer furnace operations wherein the air compressers or blowing engines had up to that time been the weak link.

The Christensen air-brake was first reduced to practice in April, 1893, on two of the cars on the Jefferson Avenue line at Detroit, Michigan. They were pronounced a success. The tests were carried out under the auspices of the officials of the Citizens Street Railway Company of Detroit, but in spite of this success and unqualified indorsement no money to finance the company for the manufacture of the brake could be raised on account of the financial condition of the country.

Mr. Christensen thus continued working for the Edward P. Allis Company until February, 1896. During the preceeding years, two cars had been equipped with the Christensen air-brake on the Mil-

waukee Street Railway System. This was a preliminary step in a plan to put the air brakes on the market, allowing the severest opportunities for testing the apparatus through a period of many months. The tests were eminently satisfactory, and the first Christensen Engineering company was formed in the early part of 1897. In the meantime a large amount of preliminary work was done in the way of test equipment and some actual orders had been secured and filled.

In August, 1897, after four other companies, including one of the largest companies which theretofore had been engaged in manufacturing air brakes for steam railway cars only, had failed to supply even satisfactory test apparatus for the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago, the contract for the entire air brake system was awarded to the Christensen Engineering Company. This contract was awarded, not on the strength of the actual test of the apparatus put on cars for that line, but on account of the splendid showing the apparatus had made on some test cars on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, which was the first electric heavy-train service in Chicago. The air-brake apparatus for the Metropolitan Company had previously been supplied by another air-brake company, but it was not satisfactory and was subsequently replaced by the Christensen apparatus. The problems in connection with the service on the cars of the South Side Elevated Railroad were exceptionally severe, since they involved pioneer work in the true sense of the term. The system of propelling the cars was new in that each car in the train was in itself a completely equipped motor car, and capable of independent operation under what was known as the "multiple unit system." When the unit motor cars were coupled together in a train, the whole train of motors operated as a unit, being controlled from one point, namely the driver's cab in front. The electric part of the propelling equipment was worked out by Mr. Frank J. Sprague, one of the pioneers in electric railway traction. The air brake equipment to meet this kind of service was worked out by N. A. Christensen and was the foundation for the permanent success of the Christensen apparatus. Some of the incidents and experiences in that pioneer era of electric railway work would form an entertaining volume. The fame of the apparatus spread far and wide, though of course it was appreciated by those interested in technical matters, and the average person riding on such a train had not the faintest idea of the intricacies which it had been necessary to master in order to provide the service.

Subsequently the Christensen air brake came to be recognized as the necessary equipment on all first-class modern electric railway, whether in the city, suburb or interurban. As a result of his experiment and invention, there is practically no limit to the weight of a car or train nor to its speed, since the brake keeps under perfect

control the heaviest as well as the lightest train. Thus a new era was opened in the development of electric traction, since up to that time speed and weight had been limited because of the difficulty of controlling the cars by hand brakes or by the unreliable electric brake which had been advocated and put on cars by the companies making electric railway apparatus. The Christensen apparatus in time superseded all other forms of brakes. The last electric brakes on any large scale were replaced by the Christensen appliances for the Pan American service on the Buffalo and International Railroad at Buffalo, New York in 1901. Something like five hundred sets of electric brakes were removed from the cars, and a like amount of Christensen apparatus put in their place.

The business from the summer of 1897 grew in leaps and bounds and when the large electric manufacturing companies realized that the air brake as developed by N. A. Christensen was the only practical and safe device used, they discontinued selling electric brake apparatus, except in cases where they themselves financed the railway companies.

As has been true in so many cases, history repeated itself. The Christensen Engineering Company had a hard and constant fight to prevent infringement of its patent, and had to contest every inch of its progress against the great companies manufacturing other electric apparatus. But in spite of the influence of great capital and of shrewd, if not treacherous, business and legal methods, the Christensen apparatus in time became recognized as the standard in all parts of the civilized country where electric traction is used. The Christensen appliances were adopted as a standard by the government tramways of Sydney, N. S. W. and other Australian cities. It was adopted as a standard on the surface and underground lines of Paris, France, and many other French cities. It was adopted on nearly all the electric railways of Italy, and some in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Canada, Mexico, South American republics, China, Japan, South Africa, and of course, in England, where the entire system of the Metropolitan underground and other underground electric roads were equipped with Christensen apparatus.

This splendid prosperity turned the heads of the stockholders of the Christensen Engineering Company. Mr. Christensen himself was not a stockholder, his patents being licensed on a royalty basis to the company. Manufacturing facilities had been created to accommodate the large rush of orders, which from a beginning of nothing in 1897 had gradually increased until in 1902 the annual business amounted to $1,300,000.00. Mr. Christensen had no voice in the management of the company, being occupied entirely in keeping the manufacturing facilities and the quality of the product up to the very highest standard. When the new works were finished in 1901

the stockholders decided arbitrarily to go into the general electric field in competition with companies which had been in the business for many years and which had unlimited means and resources, both financially and otherwise. In spite of the pleadings of Mr. Christensen that the policy was obviously suicidal, his advice was not heeded. At this juncture Mr. Christensen resigned as general superintendent of the Christensen Engineering Company on September 1, 1902. The business was then reorganized as the National Electric Company. Mr. Christensen's prevision was to a large extent correct. The principal stockholder of the new company in 1905, at that time president of a Milwaukee bank, was found to be involved in financial difficulties, which led to the appointment of a receiver for the National Electric Company, though the company itself was still solvent and in a fairly good financial state. At the bankruptcy sale the assets were bought by one of the companies which had been trying for many years to drive the pioneer Christensen air-brake out of business by underselling, by infringing and other notorious methods. When this company failed to make an arrangement for the legitimate use of the Christiansen air-brake patents, of which there were something like sixty to sixty-five in number, a license agreement was made with the Allis-Chalmers Company for the manufacture of the Christensen apparatus. The company, which bought the assets of the National Electric Company proceeded to manufacture and market the air brake apparatus as deliberately and openly as if the Christensen patents had never existed. The infringement proceedings which were instituted against this illegal use of patent rights are still pending in the courts. Similar proceedings were brought against the branches of the same aggregation and judgment obtained in the courts of Italy under the Italian patents on the Christensen air brake and in the courts of France under the French patents.

During 1907 Mr. Christensen engaged in the manufacture of gas and gasoline engines and is now operating a company known as the Christensen Engineering Company of Milwaukee. During the last two years he has developed a thoroughly reliable and practical self-starting apparatus for internal combustion engines, such as are used in automobiles, motor boats and the like. This apparatus is founded on new principles, not heretofore employed and bids fair to reach a success similar to that accomplished by Mr. Christensen in the air brake field.

Mr. Christensen is a staunch Republican and a public spirited citizen of Milwaukee. He served on the Milwaukee Harbor Committee, and made plans for the proposed outer Milwaukee harbor in 1899. The present outlook is that those plans will be substantially realized. A member of the English Lutheran church, he has assisted by money donations, but otherwise has not been prominent in religious or char-

itable affairs. In the Masonic Order he has taken all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite except the Thirty-third. Mr. Christensen is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Town Club of Milwaukee, and of the Royal Auto Club of London, England.

On August 19, 1894, Mr. Christensen married Miss Mathilda Thommessen. Her parents were Eilert Hagerup and Oline (Borum) Thommessen, her father a landowner, ship owner, merchant and operator of fishing expeditions. The family is one of the oldest noble families in Norway, its founder having been knighted by one of the Danish Kings in 1435 for exceptional courage and valor in saving the royal person from murderous enemies while hunting in a dense forest. Members of the family include many famous men, statesmen, authors, navigators, military and navy officers, including Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer. Mrs. Christensen was educated in one of the colleges at Nordland, Norway. To their marriage has been born one child, Esther Marie Christensen, at Milwaukee, on May 10, 1895.

JOHN N. COTTER. One of the pioneers of Lincoln county, Wisconsin, and a man who is known not only in the section where he lives but all over the state, is John N. Cotter. He has had a very active part in the advancement and growth of the city of Merrill, and of the surrounding region, not only through his commercial successes, but also through his activity in civic and social work, and his broad-minded public-spiritedness has always shown itself most strongly. Mr. Cotter, like so many of the pioneers of this section, attained his worldly prosperity in the forests and lumber yards, but his worldly success has never won for him the popularity which his generosity, high-minded integrity and love for his fellow men have brought to him.

John N. Cotter was born at Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York on the 11th of April, 1847. His father was John Cotter and his mother was Prue Nagle before her marriage. Both John Cotter and his wife were natives of Ireland, the former being a tanner by trade. They spent the greater share of their married life in New York state, but late in life, many years after their son had come to Wisconsin, they also came to this state and here they died. Both of them lived to be over eighty years of age.

John N. Cotter spent his boyhood days in Fort Covington, New York, where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of sixteen and started out for himself. His first work was in the lumbering field, and for two winters and one summer he worked in the forests along the Racket river, in the state of New York. He then went to Troy, New York, where he remained for a year. His next move took him to Toledo, Ohio, and he went thence to Erie, Pennsylvania. During this period, being only a boy of eighteen or nineteen, without any trade, he worked at whatever was offered to him, getting more good from traveling about

the country than from any actual experience in any one form of work. From Erie he went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and here he secured a permanent position, working in the oil fields. He did not care for the work, however, and shortly afterwards returned to New York state.

In the fall of 1867 he once more decided to go west, and on December 25, 1867, he arrived in Merrill, Wisconsin, or as it was then known, Jenny, Wisconsin. It was then a little village, in the center of the lumber region of the state, and the name was not changed from Jenny to Merrill, until 1881, the year that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad laid its tracks to the city. Then the town was christened Merrill, in honor of S. S. Merrill, who was at that time the general manager for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Ever since coming to Merrill John Cotter, or Jack Cotter, as he is widely known, has been identified, with ever increasing prominence, with the lumber trade. He has become one of the most prominent men in the lumber business in the Wisconsin valley and he started his career in the woods near Merrill, as a "stump" man. From this humble position he rose to one higher and so step by step until his ability gave him a place as foreman. He was a man whom his employees invariably recognized as one possessing courage and determination and a mastery over men, such qualities in the lumber business bring rapid promotion. In 1877 he was able to leave the employ of others and go into business for himself. In company with the late James O'Connor, Mr. Cotter entered the logging business, the firm being known as Cotter and O'Connor. This firm continued to do business until shortly before Mr. O'Connor's death, which occurred in 1885. When the partnership ceased, Mr. Cotter bought Mr. O'Connor's interest and continued in the logging business until 1911. At this time he practically closed up the business, although he still does a little logging.

Although it is with logging and lumbering in its various phases that Mr. Cotter has been most closely identified, he has taken an important part in other enterprises in Merrill. He was one of the promoters of the Merrill Railway and Lighting Company, and has for many years occupied the position which he holds at present, that of president of this concern. The Merrill Railway and Lighting Company were among the first street railways in the state of Wisconsin to operate an electric street railway. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank of Merrill and is also a director in the Grandfather Falls Company, the important paper manufacturing concern which is located at Merrill. Mr. Cotter is the owner of much valuable real estate, both in the city and in the county. In company with L. N. Anson, he owns the Lincoln Hotel of Merrill, one of the finest hotels in northern Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Cotter is a member of the Democratic party, and he has taken a prominent part in politics, not so much through his interest in politics as through his interest in civic and social questions and his

keen desire to improve and advance conditions in Merrill and in Lincoln county. He has served as mayor of Merrill for one term, taking office in 1888, and he has been alderman of the city many times. He has also served many terms as president of the Lincoln County Board of Supervisors, and in this position has accomplished much work that has been of incalculable benefit to the county. The greatest fight which he has made in behalf of the citizens of Merrill has been to get a court house and locate it in the position which it now occupies. He met with much opposition but he was untiring and determined and the same qualities which brought him personal success made him successful in this instance. The courthouse is considered one of the very finest in northern Wisconsin and is located on East Main street. Mr. Cotter was a member of the Building Committee, and chairman of that committee when the courthouse was in process of erection, and it will always stand as a monument to his perseverance and courage in the face of many difficulties. Although not an old man Mr. Cotter was a pioneer of Merrill, and with few exceptions, he has been a resident of Merrill longer than any other citizen. He and his family are all members of the Roman Catholic church. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is a Grand Knight in the local chapter of that order.

In 1885 Mr. Cotter was married to Miss Dora O. Smith, who was born in Jenny, now Merrill, Wisconsin. Mrs. Cotter is a daughter of the late O. B. Smith, who was one of the early pioneers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Cotter have four children, as follows: Prue, who is the wife of Leon Avery, of Detroit, Michigan, and has one child, also named Prue; Dora A., who is married to F. C. Wise, of Thief Falls, Minnesota; John N., Jr., and Gordon.

Walter B. Chilsen. The power and influence of the journalists of the country was never in evidence more than it is today, but men are not as credulous as they have been in the past, on account of changed conditions, therefore a successful editor or newspaper man must be more than a brilliant writer. He must be a keen student of conditions, civic and social as well as political, he must be a business man, a man whom other men like, and one whom the general public can trust. A man of this type is Walter B. Chilsen, managing editor of the Merrill *Daily Herald,* of Merrill, Wisconsin. He has reached his present position from a place at the very foot of the ladder, and years of experience with every phase of newspaper work have prepared him for his work as an editor of one of the most prominent papers in this section of the state.

Walter B. Chilsen was born in Merrill, Wisconsin, on the 22nd of June, 1885, the son of A. S. Chilsen. The latter was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1853, and lost his mother at the time of his birth. Shortly

afterward his father, who was a ship owner, went down with his ship on the North Sea, as he was returning to Norway from Italy with a heavily laden ship. Being thus made an orphan, at the age of a year and a half, the baby was brought to America and was reared by relatives in Dane county, Wisconsin. Here he grew up and learned the trade of a mechanic. He later went to Wausau, Wisconsin, where he lived for two or three years. In 1881 he removed to Merrill where he became foreman of the round house of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. He held this position until he was injured in 1904 and since that time he has been retired, and now makes his home in Merrill. Mr. Chilsen spent practically all of the years of his active life as an employee of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, for before he lived in Wausau he worked for this corporation in Tomah, Wisconsin, and he was transferred by the company from there to Wausau, and later, when the line was extended to Merrill, to the latter place. Mr. Chilsen married Miss Alvina Nelson, of Newport, Columbia county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Chilsen was born and reared and married in Newport and for several years after their marriage they lived in Columbia county, prior to their removal to Tomah.

Walter B. Chilsen grew up in Merrill and at the age of fifteen, in 1900, began his career in the newspaper world as a printer's "devil" in the employ of the Merrill *News,* remaining with this paper for two years. He then went to the Merrill *Advocate,* as a pressman in the composing room where he was employed until 1905. He was an ambitious boy and his ambition caused him to overwork and ill health that ensued forced him to give up the newspaper work for a time. Eight months of outdoor life as a mail carrier enabled him to go back to the paper, and he became a reporter on the Merrill *Advocate.* About a year later he resigned this position and went to work for the Stubbs Construction Company. He only remained with them for a short time before going back into newspaper work again. This time, going into partnership with a Mr. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson and Chilsen, he took over the management of the Merrill *Herald.* The two men ran this paper from 1909 to 1913, when the Merrill Publishing Company was organized, with A. H. Smith, president; F. J. Smith, vice-president; W. B. Chilsen, secretary, and J. A. Chilsen, treasurer. All of these men are members of the board of directors also. As managing editor Mr. Chilsen's influence over the policy of the paper is by no means small, and the financial success of the paper has been greatly due to his ability.

Mr. Chilsen is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Maccabees. In politics he is a member of the Republican party.

Hon. Joseph S. Konkel. On April 3, 1912, when the citizens of Superior elected Joseph S. Konkel to the office of mayor, the commission form of government, in the interests of which he had labored assiduously for five years, went into effect. A champion of progress along all lines, Mayor Konkel has made his influence felt in various ways since coming to Superior in 1890, and in his executive capacity is giving the city a clean, progressive and businesslike administration. He has been widely known in newspaper circles, having been connected with several of Superior's leading publications, but since assuming his official duties has retired, at least temporarily, from journalism.

Joseph S. Konkel was born March 10, 1862, in Page county, Iowa, and is a son of William and Anna (Beery) Konkel, natives of Pennsylvania. His father spent his boyhood in Knox county, Ohio, and in young manhood moved to Fairfax county, that state, where he was married. In 1856 he went to Page county, Iowa, where he resided until 1870, and in that year moved to a farm in Crawford county, Kansas, there dying in 1876, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, was a minister in the Church of God, and a stalwart Democrat in his political views. His widow survived him for a long period, passing away in 1906, when seventy-nine years of age. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Joseph S. was the eleventh in order of birth, and of these nine are still living.

The educational training of Joseph S. Konkel was secured in the schools of Crawford county, Kansas, and on completing his studies he was engaged in teaching there for about five years. He subsequently removed to Boston, Colorado, where he followed the real estate business with some degree of success, but returned to Lyons, Kansas, where he received his introduction to the newspaper business, conducting the *Central Kansas Democrat* for one year in partnership with his brother. At the end of that period he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where for six months he was connected as reporter and editor with the *Daily Press,* and on December 25, 1890, came to Superior to attach himself to the staff of the *Daily Leader.* In 1892 Mr. Konkel leased a job printing office, and succeeding this established the *Clarion,* a weekly newspaper, conducting both enterprises until 1903, in which year he merged the *Clarion* with the *Daily Leader,* under the new name of the *Leader-Clarion,* of which he was the publisher until April 15, 1912. At that time he gave up his journalistic activities to devote his entire time to the duties of the office of Superior's chief executive.

A stalwart Democrat in politics, for five years Mr. Konkel had been a stanch supporter of the principles of the commission form of government, under which the voter wields a greatly increased power, as he casts his ballot for all the commissioners instead of for one or two of a large number of aldermen, thus electing better men. Ample powers are conferred upon the commission, in that it exercises not only the

usual ordinance making power, but also oversees the administrative departments of the city and appoints the officers. Probably to Mayor Konkel as much as to any other man is due the credit for the adoption of this form of government, and it was but a just reward for his signal services that he was elected to serve as the first mayor under the new regime. His administration has been characterized by a number of municipal reforms, he proving one of the most popular officials the city has known. He is widely known in Odd Fellowship and is also identified with other orders of a fraternal nature.

On April 3, 1888, Mr. Konkel was married to Miss Lydia A. Wilson, who was born in Minnesota, and eleven children have been born to this union, of whom ten are living: Grace, Fred, Joseph S., Jr., Frank, Graham P., Otis K., Cecil G., Anna Olive, Edith E. and Jennie.

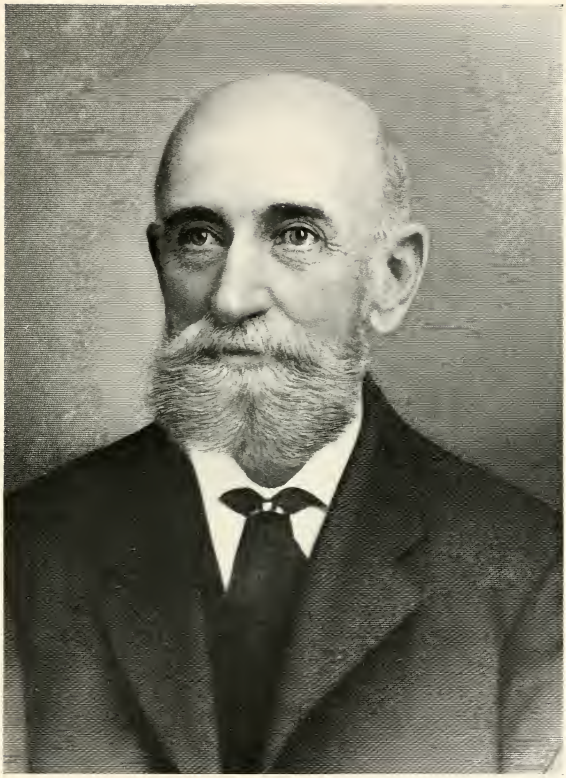
John R. Mathews. As mayor of the attractive little city of Menomonie, Mr. Mathews has given a most progressive administration and has been indefatigable in his efforts to advance the civic and material interests of the community. He is not only one of the liberal and loyal citizens of Menomonie, but is also one of the representative members of the bar of Dunn county, and is a scion of a family that was founded in Wisconsin in the early pioneer epoch of the state's history. A man of high professional attainments, of inflexible integrity of purpose and of broad and well fortified views, Mr. Mathews stands exemplar of the most progressive citizenship and in his home city and county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

John R. Mathews was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 4th of December, 1849, and is a son of Andrew T. and Matilda A. Mathews, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of that section of the state and who continued their residence in Wisconsin until the time of their death, the greater part of the active career of the father having been devoted to farming. The present mayor of Menomonie is indebted to the common schools of his native county for his early educational discipline. In preparation for the profession which his ambition had prompted him to adopt as his life work Mr. Mathews entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and his initial work in his profession was not unmarked by the vicissitudes that attend the average tyro in this exacting vocation. He engaged in practice at Menomonie and has been a valued member of the bar of Dunn county since 1878, when he established his residence in Menomonie, the judicial center of the county. Here he has long controlled a substantial and representative practice, the extent and nature of which offer the most effective evidence of his sterling character and his ability as an

advocate and counselor. He has been closely identified with the development and progress of Menomonie, where his influence and co-operation have been given to the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material welfare of the community. He served as the first city clerk of Menomonie, and for six years held the office of city attorney. His public services proved so effective and loyal that he was naturally looked upon as a most eligible candidate for the office of mayor, to which position he was first elected in 1904. In 1910, after the adoption of the civic form of municipal government, he was again called to the mayoralty, and his aggregate term of service as chief executive has thus covered a period of seven years at the time of this writing, in 1913, his present term of office expiring in April, 1920. Service of equally zealous and benignant order has been rendered by Mr. Mathews as a member of the board of education of his home city, and that popular appreciation has not been lacking is shown by the fact that he has continuously held this position for the past twenty-three years—a period within which has been compassed the advancement of Menomonie to a secure vantage place as one of the prominent educational centers of the state. In his profession Mr. Mathews has been concerned with many of the most important litigations in the courts of this section of the state, and he has at all times been an exponent of the highest of ethical ideals in the work of his chosen calling, so that he has gained and retained the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar of his native state.

Mr. Mathews was married in 1876 to Miss Mary J. Robertson. They have four children: Nina V.; Rena R.; Leita W.; and John R., Jr.

Edgar P. Sawyer. A son of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, honored pioneer and distinguished citizen of Wisconsin, Edgar P. Sawyer has well upheld the prestige of the name in Wisconsin. Succeeding his father in a large measure in the conduct and management of a vast business, Edgar P. Sawyer was called upon in his young manhood to assume large and exacting responsibilities. To lay the foundation of a fortune, to set in motion the wheels of industry, to establish the agencies which promote progress and developments,—all these require special type of genius. To care properly for a fortune already acquired, to add to its legitimate increase, and to keep the wheels of industry in motion requires also a fine business ability. For the pioneers and self-made men of the northwest, the general public has always had a profound admiration. In the sons of these sterling pioneers and empire builders, the same public always feels a peculiar interest and observes with pleasure the fact that an honored and useful citizen has been able to commit to safe hands the interests with which he has been identified.



Edgar P. Sawyer

Edgar Philetus Sawyer, the eldest and only surviving son of the late United States Senator Philetus Sawyer, was born at Crown Point, Essex county, New York, on the fourth of December, 1842, and was five years old when the family removed to the territory of Wisconsin. Thus he is essentially a man of the vigorous west. He was seven years old when the family home was established at Oshkosh, which was then a mere lumbering town in a typical frontier community. Several years elapsed before definite prosperity attended his father's ventures, and he grew to maturity without advantage greater than those of the average Wisconsin youth of that pioneer period. His industrial and economic training was not unlike that which his father had received, and the same practical ideas of the duties and responsibilities of life were early instilled into and developed by his receptive mind. His early advantages came from the public schools of Oshkosh, and a course in the Milwaukee Business College. At an early age he became associated with his father's lumbering operations, which were beginning to assume considerable proportions. His prompt and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to him in this connection, soon gained to him the confidence of the firm in which his father was an interested principal, and prior to attaining to his legal majority, he had become an important factor in conducting and managing a rapidly expanding enterprise.

In 1862 Senator Sawyer purchased his partner's interest in the mill, which they had established at Oshkosh, and in the spring of 1864, Edgar P. Sawyer was admitted to partnership in the business, which at that time entered upon a year of distinctive prosperity. Gradually the senior member of the firm shifted to the shoulders of his son a large share of the cares and responsibilities of the business, and the ability displayed by the latter justified Senator Sawyer, when he diverted his attention from his private business activities and entered public life.

From the time Senator Sawyer entered public service, in the capacity of member of the assembly body of the Wisconsin legislature, up to the close of his distinguished career as a member of the United States Senate, during the major part of a quarter of a century, the business of P. Sawyer & Son reached great magnitude, and became intimately related to the industrial development and progress of this section of the state. With its amplification, the burden of responsibility increased, and this rested mainly upon the shoulders of Edgar P. Sawyer. Under his direction and supervision, new enterprises were initiated and large investments made. For many years he was the general manager and executive head of the business established by his honored father. While Senator Sawyer laid the foundation for the handsome fortune which has accrued as a result of the operations of this firm, his son had a large share in all its subsequent develop-

ments. Entering fully into the plans and purposes of his father, Edgar P. Sawyer displayed the same genius for organization, the same keen insight into trade conditions, and the same masterful and comprehensive grasp of commercial problems. Energy, initiative, resourcefulness and administrative ability of the highest type have been hardly less prominent traits of his character than of that of his father, and rugged honesty and integrity of purpose have been dominating attributes of both father and son.

The enervating effects of wealth are not apparent in this succession. Vigor of mind and body has been transmitted without impairment, and Edgar P. Sawyer is in the most significant sense a plain, matter-of-fact, sagacious man of affairs—a veritable captain of industry and one of the world's worthy and constructive workers. Aside from his lumbering operations he has become largely interested in other enterprises, which have been quickened by his individual ability. For several years he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Oshkosh. This bank in February, 1903, was reorganized, under its present title of the Old National Bank of Oshkosh, and since that time Mr. Sawyer has been its president. The Sawyer Company is owners of a fine cattle ranch in Irion and Reagan counties, Texas, comprising about one hundred and sixty thousand acres of grazing land, and stocked with fully ten thousand head of cattle. Mr. Sawyer is a stock holder and director in many other corporations.

A man of broad liberality and generous impulses, Mr. Sawyer has done much for the improvement and upbuilding of his home city. Though unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, of which his father was one of the most distinguished representatives in Wisconsin, Mr. Sawyer has never sought or desired participation in practical politics. In Masonry, he has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite.

In the year 1864 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sawyer to Miss Mary Jewell, who was born in Columbia county, New York, July 3, 1842. Her father was the late Hon. Henry C. Jewell, a sterling pioneer and influential citizen of Oshkosh, which city he served as mayor, besides having represented Winnebago county in the state legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have one son and one daughter. Maria M. is the wife of Charles Curry Chase, general manager of the Banderob-Case Company, engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Oshkosh. Mr. Sawyer also is a stockholder and treasurer of this corporation, of which John Banderob is president and Mr. Case secretary and vice-president and general manager. Philetus Horace Sawyer, the only son, is secretary and treasurer of P. Sawyer & Son, Ltd.; and is also secretary and treasurer of the Oshkosh Gas Light Company. The home relations of Mr. Sawyer have been ideal, and

literature and travel have occupied a large share of his leisure time. He is a man of broad mentality, of genial and Democratic personality, and of fine civic loyalty and progressiveness. All his successes have been worthily won, and he is truly one of the representative citizens and leading business men of the Badger State, in which his interests have ever been centered, and of whose great advantages and attractions he is deeply appreciative.

KATHERN K. BRAINARD. Justly to be accredited with admirable executive ability and marked circumspection is this well known and popular citizen and representative business man of Pepin county, where he is the able incumbent of the position of cashier of the State Bank of Durand, one of the strong and effectively managed financial institutions of this part of the state. He has been a resident of the judicial center of Pepin county since 1901, when he assumed his present official position, and he has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the substantial business of the institution with which he is identified.

Mr. Brainard was born at St. Charles, Winona county, Minnesota, on the 23d of February, 1870, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. His early educational discipline was acquired in the public schools of Montevideo, Chippewa county, Minnesota, and he initiated his business career in the capacity of clerk for the Northern Pacific Railroad, as a representative of which he was stationed in North Dakota. He gained familiarity with the details of railway work and was finally appointed station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Millard, South Dakota, two years, then to Mellette, where he continued to serve in this capacity for seven years, and where he was prominently identified with the civic and material development and progress of the town, until he came to Durand and remained with the same railroad seven years. Then in 1909 he became cashier of the State Bank of Durand, and he has been zealous and efficient in the discharge of the duties of this executive post, in which his record has been altogether admirable, even as it has been of inestimable value in furthering the best interests of the institution and making the same a conservator of community welfare. He is a stockholder of the bank of which he is cashier, and the other members of the executive corps are as here noted: John Brunner, Jr., president; E. Oesterreicher, vice-president, and George L. Howard, assistant cashier. Besides the president and vice-president the directorate of the institution includes H. Goodrich, M. Hurlburt, H. E. Stanton, J. Engeldinger, C. A. Ingram, George Howard, and M. Dorwin. The bank bases its operations upon a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, its surplus fund is six thousand dollars, and, according to its official statement at the close of business on the 4th of February,

1913, its individual deposits were shown to be $95,815.99, with time certificates of deposit to the amount of $192,727.12.

In politics Mr. Brainard has been found at all times arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a citizen he is essentially broad-minded, liberal and progressive, though he has manifested no desire for public office. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and has been active and influential in the various Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated, his maximum affiliation being with the Eau Claire Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 8, at Eau Claire, this state. He is at the present time (1913) master of Durand Lodge, No. 149, Free & Accepted Masons; is past high priest of Durand Chapter, No. 61, Royal Arch Masons; and worthy patron of Truth Chapter, No. 110, Eastern Star, an office in which he had previously served for three years. He is also affiliated with the local organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a charter member of the Durand Business Men's Association and gives earnest co-operation in the furtherance of the high civic ideals and activities of this progressive organization.

On the 23d of October, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brainard to Miss Mary A. Kohr, and they have four children: G. Vaughn, Carroll, Docela, and Kathyrn. The eldest of the children was graduated in the Durand high school as a member of the class of 1912.

William J. Leader. For more than a quarter of a century William J. Leader has been connected with the official life of Douglas county, Wisconsin, and through this long, faithful and capable service is entitled to the gratitude and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has been conscientious in his discharge of the duties of every trust imposed in him, and his record as a public official will bear the most searching scrutiny. Mr. Leader is an Illinoisan by birth, being a native of Jo Daviess county, where he was born August 17, 1855, the oldest of six sons and three daughters born to John Hall and Honora (O'Donoghue) Leader. Six of these children still survive.

John Hall Leader was born in County Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States on a sailing vessel, in 1848, settling at Syracuse, New York, where he was married to Honora O'Donoghue, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. In 1854 they removed to Galena, Illinois, where Mr. Leader entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad and for many years served in a clerical capacity and as baggagemaster. He was an early Democrat in politics, but later transferred his support to the Republican party. Mr. Leader died at the age of sixty-six years, while his widow survived him until 1904, and was seventy-four years old at the time of her demise.

After attending the graded and high schools of Galena, Illinois, Wil-

liam J. Leader took up the study of telegraphy, and subsequently spent two years in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad at Galena, and the succeeding five years at Decatur and Springfield, Illinois, with the same company. He then entered the service of the Texas Pacific Railroad, acting as operator at Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, and as station agent at Pecos, Texas, for about two years, and in 1884 came to Superior, Wisconsin, to accept the position of cashier of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. In 1886 Mr. Leader resigned this position when he was appointed assistant county clerk of Douglas county, and since that time he has been continuously in public service. In 1887 and 1888 he acted in the capacity of county assessor; became deputy county treasurer in the latter year and continued as such in 1889 and 1890; was county clerk in 1891 and 1892, and deputy county clerk from 1893 to 1910, and in the latter year was again elected county clerk, in which capacity he is at present acting. A service covering twenty-seven years in positions of public responsibility and trust is indeed an unusual one and is indicative of the general confidence which Mr. Leader has inspired in his fellow-citizens. He has interested himself in various movements for the public welfare, and since 1908 has been a director of the Superior Public Library. He is a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and is affiliated also with the Knights of Columbus and Siberian Lodge No. 403, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always supported Republican principles.

On June 8, 1882, Mr. Leader was married at Dallas, Texas, to Miss Margaret Keating, who was born at New Diggins, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and to this union there have been born three daughters: Cora, who is a teacher in the public schools of Superior; Katherine, who is a student in the State University, at Madison; and Honora, who is teaching in the schools of Winston, Minnesota.

Jay Foote Egerton, vice president and cashier of the Mitchell Street State Bank of Milwaukee, is a descendant of families which from the days of the American war for independence have furnished men of prominence in every walk of life. Still further back, several of his progenitors had been distinguished in the civil and political annals of Great Britain, were faithful supporters of the Crown and defenders of the faith, and were honored by their sovereign with emoluments and honors as rewards for upright citizenship and loyalty. The Egerton branch of the family furnished a prime minister of England as far back as the year 900 and a bishop of England in 1500. Mr. Egerton's great-great-grandfather Arnold came to America as an officer in the army of General Braddock, and fought in the French and Indian Wars in 1756; his great-great-grandfather Asa Egerton, was one of the founders of Randolph, Vermont, obtained the charter for the town and named it, and was its first militia captain, a position of great dignity

and responsibility. Libbius Egerton, the grand-uncle of his father, was at one time lieutenant-governor of Vermont, and Judge Converse, his father's uncle, served as governor of that state. Mr. Egerton's maternal grandfather, Ezra Albert Foote, was one of the territorial legislators from Rock county, Wisconsin, and a pioneer of Footeville, which was named in his honor, and a sketch of his career will be found in another part of this work.

Jay Foote Egerton was born at Footeville, Rock county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1879, a son of Henry Arnold and Louisa (Battelle) Foote. His father was born at Northfield, Vermont, January 4, 1830, and, losing his father when he was two years of age, spent his boyhood and youth at Woodstock, Vermont, at the homes of his grandfather, Henry Arnold, and his grand-uncle, Judge Converse, the latter governor of Vermont. At the age of twenty-six years he migrated west to Wisconsin, and two years later entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, subsequently having charge of the stations at Footeville and Oregon, Wisconsin, and Algona, Iowa. From the latter place he returned to Footeville, and here the remainder of his life was passed in breeding fine Jersey and Berkshire cattle on Egerton Farm. His death occurred at Footeville, September 14, 1908. In politics Mr. Egerton was a Republican, and, although it was never characteristic to covet public office, he had pronounced convictions regarding men and ideas. He served a number of years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. On December 23, 1860, Mr. Egerton was married at Janesville, to Miss Louisa Battelle Foote, who was born at Goshen, Connecticut, September 28, 1839, daughter of Ezra Albert and Clarissa (Beach) Foote. She still survives her husband and resides on the old homestead at Footeville. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Egerton were: Clara, born at Algona, Iowa, who is now Mrs. John Lugg and resides with her mother on the homestead; Jay Foote, of this review; and Arnold Gardner, the eldest, who died April 21, 1884, at the age of nineteen years.

Jay Foote Egerton received his early education in the district schools of Center township, Rock county, this being supplemented by one year of attendance at Beloit Academy. Succeeding this he passed one summer traveling in Europe, and on his return was stricken with illness. It was seven years before his health returned, and in 1903 he became connected with the First National Bank of Milwaukee, as a clerk, continuing with this institution until 1907, when he became one of the organizers of the Mitchell Street State Bank, of Milwaukee, as its cashier. In 1910 he assumed the duties of vice-president, and also was made a member of the board of directors, and at this time acts in all three capacities. This financial institution, known as one of the most solid and substantial State banks in Milwaukee, is capitalized at $50,000, and is located at the corner of Mitchell street and Second avenue. Its

other officers are Stephen H. Eller, president; Syl. J. Wabiszewski, vice-president; and Jacob T. Thomas, assistant cashier. Its members are all men of business prominence, who have won the confidence of the public through their connection with large ventures, no less than through their capable handling of the institution's affairs. As cashier, Mr. Egerton has been instrumental in popularizing the institution's coffers, and among his associates and bankers generally is known as a thoroughly capable financier. In addition to the duties of his official positions, Mr. Egerton manages the affairs of the Egerton Estate, owner of the Egerton Farm at Footeville, a tract of 160 acres, on which he has been very successful in raising fine cattle, this being one of the fine stock farms of this part of Wisconsin.

In politics, Mr. Egerton is a Republican in national affairs, but in local matters gives his support to the men and policies which he deems will best serve the interests of the people. He is a popular member of the Milwaukee Athletic and City Clubs. Mr. Egerton is unmarried and keeps bachelor's hall on Layton boulevard.

Ezra Albert Foote. The late Ezra Albert Foote, who was one of the first territorial legislators of Wisconsin, and who was subsequently elected to serve in both houses of the State Assembly as well as in various other positions of public trust and responsibility, was a member of a family that became identified with America at a very early period in its history, Nathaniel Foote, the American ancestor, having come to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, subsequently settling in Watertown, and later moving to Windsor, Connecticut. His descendants still maintain a national association, and among them have been Commodore Foote, who commanded a river fleet during the Civil war, Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Ezra Albert Foote was born February 6, 1809, at Goshen, Connecticut, a son of Joseph and Abigail (Baldwin) Foote. He was married at Goshen, June 4, 1829, to Clarissa Beach, who was born December 5, 1807, daughter of Julius and Eunice Beach, of that place. In 1845 Mr. and Mrs. Foote removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, settling at the point where the village now stands which bears his name. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Foote entered public life when he was elected chairman of the town Board of Supervisors, and from that time until 1869 he held various offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. In 1854 he embarked in the produce business, and so successful was he in this venture that he became the owner of seven warehouses. Mr. Foote was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1857, and in 1861 was made a member of the Senate, where he served as chairman of the finance committee in 1861 and 1862. In the latter year he was appointed a trustee and member of the executive committee of the State Hospital for the Insane, and held the former position until

1869. In 1867 he was again sent to the State Assembly, and was there chairman of the railroad committee.

In August, 1869, Mr. Foote went to La Cygne, Kansas, where he spent seven years, and during this time was the first mayor of the city, and police judge for three years. Returning to Footeville in the spring of 1876, in 1877 he was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors, a position which he held for a number of years. He was one of the main factors in securing the building of Evansville Seminary, and for many years was president of its Board of Trustees, was a director of the Beloit & Madison Railroad, and a member of the directing board of the Central Bank of Wisconsin. In his death, which occurred December 21, 1885, his community lost a citizen who had ever been loyal to its best interests, and who, more than any other individual, had forwarded its growth and development. His wife passed away June 5, 1886.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foote: Ruth Roxana, born April 30, 1831, who died at Footeville, Wisconsin, December 7, 1863; Joseph Ives, born December 17, 1834, who died in San Diego, California, July 18, 1899; and Louisa Battelle, born September 28, 1839, the widow of H. A. Egerton, now living on Egerton farm, at Footeville.

Joseph Ives Foote received a liberal education, attending first the public schools and subsequently graduating with honors from Lawrence University, following which he took a civil engineering course and the course required for teachers in the Wisconsin State Normal school. He rose to a high position in his chosen vocation of educator, being at one time regent of the State Normal school and superintendent of schools of Rock county, Wisconsin, was called to the presidency of the Spanish-American College in Chili, was professor of elocution in Avoca Ladies Seminary, professor of languages and civil engineering in Austin (Texas) College, and president of the literary and agricultural departments of Polytechnic College of Houston, Texas. In 1879 Mr. Foote was admitted to the bar of Kansas City, with license to practice law in the courts of the State of Missouri. He was chaplain of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers and Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the Civil war. He had entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858, and served as a pastor therein during five years.

In 1886, on account of ill health, Mr. Foote went to California, where he was appointed pastor of a church at Coronado Beach, where he continued to labor until his death, which occurred at San Diego, July 18, 1899. He left a widow, who had been Miss Emma A. Lovejoy. Their three little daughters died in infancy.

Albert Kalmbach. From the old days of the "float-and-stone system" and the open sail boat to the modern methods and appliances of the present day, the career of Albert Kalmbach has been contemporaneous with the fishing industry of Wisconsin. In this vocation he spent his early youth, gradually he learned its lessons, eventually he established a business of his own, and today this veteran of the calling, although now sixty-three years of age, continues to direct a business that is extensive in volume and important as a factor in the business life of Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Kalmbach was born January 12, 1851, at Hollidaysburg, the county seat of Blair county, Pennsylvania, not far from the famous "Horseshoe Bend" of the Pennsylvania Railroad, known all over the country. His parents, Godfrey and Christina (Sager) Kalmbach, were born in Germany and were there married, for sometime thereafter conducting a hotel. Feeling that they could better their condition in the United States, they embarked for this country in a sailing vessel, and after a hazardous journey covering many weeks arrived in the land of promise. Mr. Kalmbach, being experienced as a hotel-keeper, chose that calling and established himself in business at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, but after five years moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent one year. At the end of that period, at the solicitation of old J. W. Craw, who owned the harbor at Washington Island, Wisconsin, he came to this place and took charge of a boarding house for Mr. Craw. At that time this was one of the important harbors of the Great Lakes, and the Island depended chiefly upon its fisher and sailormen, and great quantities of salted fish were shipped from this point all over the surrounding territory. After conducting the boarding house for four years the Kalmbachs moved to the southern side of the Island, and there cleared a farm, upon which both parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother four years later. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom all but five died young, these five being: Michael F., a resident of Duluth, Minnesota; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Richter, also deceased; Minnie, deceased, who was the wife of H. W. Davis, also deceased, who was for many years manager of the Blue Line Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio; Albert, of this review; and Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Andrew Olsen.

Albert Kalmbach was six years of age when the family came to Washington Island, and he can still remember the trip as made in the old "side-wheeler" City of Cleveland. Here he grew to manhood, assisting first in the boarding house and later on the farm, and in the meantime acquiring his education by attendance at the district schools, this latter being subsequently supplemented, when he was eighteen years of age, by one winter at the Green Bay High School. His career as a fisherman was started when he was sixteen

years of age, at which time, with an open sail boat and the old "float-and-stone" system, then the approved method of net fishing, he began his operations. From that time on he has continued in his chosen calling, and his career has been crowded with many hardships and numerous exciting experiences, and has finally been crowned with success. He has kept abreast of the times, adopting the different methods as they have presented themselves, and discarding the old ways for the modern aluminum cork, steam lifters, gasoline lifters, steam tugs and gasoline boats. Although he began his career in the old school, he has been progressive and has always been ready to test new devices and give a trial to inventions. At the outset of his fishing experience he worked ten years for his brother, Michael F. Kalmbach, and then continued for different firms until 1893, when he embarked in business on his own account. He resided for many years in the old Washington Island home, which remained in the family name for forty-five years, but in the fall of 1913 disposed of it and has lived in Sturgeon Bay since 1893. Here he has gradually developed an excellent business. He not alone has his own boats, but buys most of the fish brought to this point, does both a wholesale and a retail business, and employs fourteen men, shipping annually on an average of 800,000 pounds of fish to various points. His modern place of business is thoroughly equipped and is located on the bay, near the Sturgeon Bay side of the bridge. Mr. Kalmbach is an interesting conversationalist and has an inexhaustible fund of reminiscences of the early days of fishing and sailing, his recollections and anecdotes all being drawn from life. Few men have been allowed to witness such wonderful changes and developments and to share in them and assist in bringing them about. He is one of the connecting links between the past and present of his time-honored vocation, and it is doubtful if there is a better known figure on this section of the coast.

In 1878 Mr. Kalmbach was united in marriage with Miss Dora C. Higgins, and to this union there have been born four children: Jessie, who married Wilfred Chase and resides at Madison, Wisconsin; Morris, who married May Carpenter and resides at Plymouth, this state; Mabel, who is now Mrs. William J. Spencer, of Sagamore, Michigan; and Ethel, a student in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. All of the children have been given excellent educational advantages. Mr. Kalmbach is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum and E. F. U., of Sturgeon Bay. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and their pleasant home is located on Church street.

Henry Clinton Case. During thirty years of residence and active business connections with the city of Racine, Mr. Case has been identified prominently with the business and civic activities of this vicinity.

For a number of years his offices in Racine have been the center of a large real estate and insurance business, but in addition, he had also been connected with the manufacture of flour in this county, and his name has been associated with other business enterprises and civic positions which are a credit to his energy and public spirit.

Henry Clinton Case was born in Williamstown, New York, August 7, 1858. His parents were DeWayne and Eliza (Greenhow) Case, the father a native of Williamstown, and the mother of Kendall, England. The grandfather of Mr. Case was Jonathan Case, a farmer in New York State. The maiden name of his wife was Amy Lot, and they were the parents of a large family. Jonathan Case died when ninety years of age, and his wife also passed away in advanced years. The father of the Racine business man, DeWayne Case, spent practically all his life as a farmer. Up to 1884, his residence was in Williamstown, New York, but in that year he located at Racine, and continued a citizen of this Wisconsin metropolis. He and the late Jerome I. Case were cousins. His residence during the years of his retirement was just south of the city limits of Racine on the lake shore. His church was Universalist, while his wife was a Presbyterian. The four children born to DeWayne Case and wife were: Frank D., of the firm of Case Brothers Flouring Mill, at Racine Junction; Henry Clinton; George N., a bookkeeper in the Manufacturers Bank, and Lillie E., wife of J. P. Davies, of Racine.

Henry C. Case's mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Greenhow, was a daughter of John Greenhow, the latter a native of England, immigrating to America about 1884, locating in New York State. He was a minister of the Gospel, and later editor of the Canastota *Herald,* and subsequently of the Hornellsville *Tribune.* With the latter paper he continued as editor until the time of his death, at which date he was succeeded by his son, William Henry, who has since conducted the paper. John Greenhow, who lived to be upwards of eighty years of age, married first Jane Bailey, of Kendall, England. There were three daughters by this marriage. The second wife of Mr. Greenhow was Mary Frodsham and by their union was born one son and two daughters.

Reared at Williamstown, New York, Henry Clinton Case attended the public schools, and at the age of eleven became self-supporting. He began practical life as an apprentice at the printer's trade, which occupation he followed for three years. For nine years, subsequent to that, he was a clerk in a general store, and with this varied, rather detailed experience as preparation, he came west in 1883, locating in Racine, where he became connected with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. The service of this important industrial enterprise of Racine continued for seventeen years. At the end of that time, in 1900, he formed a partnership with William Henry Miller in the real

estate business, a partnership which continued until March 18, 1905, at which date he opened offices of his own in the Old Times building, on the northwest corner of Monument Square and Fifth Street. The business conducted by Mr. Case the first six months aggregated sixty transactions, a record which probably has been unexcelled by any individual real estate man in this city. Lines of insurance and a loan department have since been added to his business enterprise, and he has conducted a large and important business in these lines. With his brother, Frank D., he is associated in the manufacture of flour at Racine Junction, their enterprise there being known as the Junction Flouring Mills. They have specialized in grain and rye feed, and have done a large amount of custom grinding.

In recent years Mr. Case gained some local note as owner and proprietor of the well known "Ever Green Hall," a summer resort on the south side of Racine, which was conducted on the temperance plan. The hall had courts and balconies around the first and second stories, contained one of the best dancing floors in the state and was the center, during the summer months, of numerous picnic and dancing parties from Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine and other popular centers hereabout. The establishment acquired its particular fame because of the absence of alcoholic drinks, none of which were sold in the building or on the grounds, and the success of the enterprise is convincing evidence that such an institution can be conducted on a moral plan, and without resort to the usual beverages which are found in such places. This resort was situated on a ten acre tract of land, about a quarter of a mile south of Racine College, on the Lake Shore road, which is known as Evergreen Drive, and reached by the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric cars. This property has since been sold to the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

In politics Mr. Case is a Republican, but has manifested special interest and citizenship in support of educational institutions and movements. Since 1902, he served as district clerk of school district No. 13. He has also served as secretary of the Business Men's Association. His beautiful home with its surrounding of ten acres of ground, is located on the Lake Shore, adjoining Racine College, and is one of the most attractive estates in the vicinity of Racine, and his domestic life there has been that of a typical American business man, a center of kindly and cultured activities. Mr. Case was married in 1905 to Miss Henrietta M. Zierke, of Racine, and the children are Clinton D.; Henrietta A., and Ethel A.

Gustav Buchheit. A native son of Watertown, Jefferson county, and a scion of one of the best known and most sturdy pioneer families of this thriving and attractive city, Mr. Buchheit has here attained to distinctive precedence as one of the representative members of the bar

and forceful trial lawyers of this section of the state, and as a citizen of progressiveness and substantial influence. In his character and achievement he has well upheld the honors of the name which he bears and he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history of his native commonwealth.

Mr. Buchheit was born in Watertown on the 17th of July, 1874, and was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. He is a son of William and Helena (Weis) Buchheit, the former of whom was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and the latter in Prussia and the marriage of whom was solemnized in Watertown, Wisconsin. William Buchheit was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to the United States in 1849. After remaining for a brief interval in the state of Massachusetts he came to the west and numbered himself among the pioneers of Wisconsin, a state which shall ever be greatly indebted to the German element of citizenship that has proved most potent in furthering its civic and industrial development and upbuilding. For a time after his arrival in Massachusetts Mr. Buchheit worked in woolen mills and established his permanent home at Watertown in 1850. Here he eventually built up an extensive enterprise as a dealer in grain, flour and feed and all kinds of farm produce, and with this line of business he was long and prominently identified, with specially large operations in the buying and shipping of grain. For fully sixty years he was a resident of Watertown, a self-made man of exalted integrity and great business acumen, and few if any citizens have wielded greater influence in connection with the upbuilding of the city, which was a mere village at the time he here established his home. In 1878 he became president of the Bank of Watertown, and he continued as the efficient and valued chief executive of this institution up to the time of his death. He was loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, earnest and liberal in his support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and specially versatile in the promotion of industrial and other business activities of value. In 1889 he erected a malt house in Watertown, and in this connection he conducted a substantial business until 1897, when he sold the plant to the American Malting Company. Thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred on the 23rd of May, 1911. Mr. Buchheit was a man of strong intellectuality and broad views, genial and whole-souled, and ever considerate and kindly in his association with his fellow men. He was a personal friend of many of the leading men of the state, including Senator Vilas, and Carl Schurz, both of whom were his valued and intimate friends, and the death of whom was a source of distinctive bereavement to him. He outlived many of his honored contemporaries of the pioneer days in Wisconsin and passed to eternal rest in the fullness of years and in the high regard of all who knew him. He was one of the builders of

the present city of Watertown and the entire community mourned his loss when he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. His widow still resides in Watertown, at the age of seventy-seven years, and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence. In politics Mr. Buchheit gave a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party.

Gustav Buchheit gained his preliminary education in the public schools of Watertown and supplemented this by a four years' course in Northwestern University, in this city. This institution he left in 1889, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he then entered the law office of Hon. Harlow Pease, one of the leading lawyers of the state then; and later the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith opened an office in his home city and here he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession, in which he retains an enviable prestige. He served as city attorney from 1899 to 1902 and was again elected by the people by a large vote in 1912 and still holds this office, and his status in the community sets at naught any possible application of the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Mr. Buchheit has been one of the most loyal and zealous workers in the progressive wing of the Republican party and has been specially active as a supporter of Hon. Robert LaFollette. In his progressiveness and liberality as a citizen he stands exponent of the same loyalty as was manifested by his honored father, and he is a popular factor in the business and social circles of Watertown. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Lincoln Lodge Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Jefferson County Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association and for ten years vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Watertown. He is married and father of one son who was named William Buchheit in honor of his grandfather.

Hon. Irvine Luther Lenroot. The lives of public men, especially in America, where so many have carved out their own careers with no inherited official positions or unearned fortunes to help them, are exceedingly interesting as well as instructive to those who feel concerned in the welfare of their country; particularly so when these public men are the makers and expounders of the country's laws. A brief summary of such a one's efforts, his successes that have so outnumbered his failures, may very profitably engage the attention of every reader, and assuredly will arouse the interest which attaches to one who has steadily advanced from one step to another, each one being still higher than the last. No more notable example comes to mind than one of Superior's

most distinguished citizens, Hon. Irvine Luther Lenroot. It is a long step from the rude logging camp in the Wisconsin forests to the halls of the United State Congress, but this advance has been made in thirty years through the stages of preparation so thorough that the making of a statesman was the educating of the man along a hundred different channels.

Irvine Luther Lenroot, a type of the best American the State of Wisconsin can offer, traces his immediate ancestry to Sweden. He was born in Superior, Wisconsin, January 31, 1869, and is a son of Lars and Fredericka R. (Larson) Lenroot, natives of Skone, Sweden. His father learned the trade of blacksmith in his native land, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States, the following two years being spent in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1856 he came west to Polk county, Wisconsin, and subsequently he located in the city of Superior, where he established himself in business as a blacksmith. With excellent foresight and unbounded confidence in the future of the city, he began investing his earnings in Douglas county real estate and improving his city property, and by 1862 had so thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the citizens of this place that he was elected a member of the original board of trustees of Superior City, now comprised in the Second Ward of Superior, and at the time of his death was the last member of that body. When the new town of West Superior came into existence, Mr. Lenroot erected a number of tenement buildings, which rapidly increased in value, and following this he was engaged in a number of logging ventures. A man of business talents of a high order, he had the ability to grasp opportunities as they came within reach, but while so doing ever maintained an unsullied reputation for absolute integrity, and no man was held in higher esteem by his associates. A Republican in politics, he was one of the early sheriffs of Douglas county and served in various other official capacities, and in his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was sixty-six years of age, his city lost a citizen who had rendered his community signal service in numerous ways. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Fredericka R. Larson, who died at the age of sixty-eight years, and they became the parents of six children, Irvine L. being the fourth in order of birth, and four are now living.

Irvine Luther Lenroot was educated in the public schools of Superior and Parsons Business College, at Duluth, Minnesota, and at the age of eighteen years entered upon his business career in company with his brother, Louis, in cutting and dealing in logs. About three years later he disposed of his logging interests and became a stenographer in the office of Ross & Dwyer, one of the leading law firms of Superior, and in the next year went to Minneapolis, where he was a teacher in a shorthand school for some time. On his return to Superior he took charge of the collection department of Ross Dwyer,

and also served for a time as city stenographer. His experience in these capacities served to prepare him for the appointment, in 1893, to the office of official reporter for the Superior Court of Douglas county, of which he was the incumbent for several years. While engaged in these various activities, Mr. Lenroot had been assiduously prosecuting his legal studies, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar, of which he has been a distinguished member ever since, devoting his attention to that branch of the profession pertaining to real estate and taxation. He holds a deservedly high reputation in the esteem of his confreres, and for three years was secretary of the Douglas County Bar Association.

Mr. Lenroot entered upon his political career soon after attaining his majority, when he was made a member of the Republican City Committee, and subsequently he became chairman thereof, leaving that position to become chairman of the county committee, a position he held for four years. In 1900 he was sent to the State Assembly. Mr. Lenroot succeeded himself twice in the Assembly, and during his last two terms was speaker of the House. He was known as one of the working members of that distinguished body, and was an active supporter of the Railway Taxation Bill and the famous Primary Election Bill, both of which were enacted into law largely through his efforts. In 1908 Mr. Lenroot was elected to Congress from his district, was re-elected in 1910, and on November 5, 1912, again was the choice of the people of his section. His record in that body has fulfilled the predictions and promises made by his service in the Assembly of his State, and he has continued to devote himself whole-heartedly to the public welfare. He belongs to the Masonic and Pythian fraternities.

On January 22, 1890, Mr. Lenroot was married to Miss Clara Clough, daughter of the late Solon H. Clough, an early resident of Superior, who was for many years judge of the Circuit Court, and a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Lenroot have two daughters: Katharine and Dorothy.

Judge Solon H. Clough. Among the many distinguished men who honored both bench and bar in Wisconsin for many years, none is recalled with more sincere esteem or profound respect than the late Hon. Solon H. Clough, who, in 1864, was elected the first judge of the Eleventh Circuit Court. His long judicial connection with the courts was marked by unusual learning, exceeding dignity and impartial decisions on every question. When he passed away he left descendants who may justly take pride in finding his life and services perpetuated in the annals of the State and section he served so long and so well.

Solon H. Clough was born in Madison county, New York, August 31, 1828, and there commenced his educational training in the com-

John L. Harney

mon schools. Following this he attended Fulton Academy and Hamilton College. The succeeding three years were spent in teaching school in the South, and in 1850 he returned to New York and for some time was engaged in reading law in Fulton. On his admission to the bar, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Oswego county, but in 1857 left his native state and came west to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he soon formed a partnership with H. C. Baker, the veteran of the St. Croix county bar. In the course of time they built up a large professional business and firmly established themselves in the confidence of the people and in the respect of their confreres. In 1864, Mr. Clough removed to Polk county. In that year the Eleventh Circuit was created, and he was made judge, remaining in Polk county for some five years. He subsequently removed to Superior, where he was re-elected Circuit judge, and at the close of his second term of office returned to Hudson and became a member of the legal firm of Clough & Hayes. Again returning to Superior, Judge Clough was appointed, early in 1882, Circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barron. At the close of this term he was elected to the position, in which he served until 1889. His death occurred April 28th, 1910.

Judge Clough's record established beyond question his strict impartiality, unfailing courtesy and quiet patience. Although not as expeditious as some of his fellow members of the bench in disposing of the cases on his calendar, none surpassed him in firmness of purpose or love of justice, and he at all times maintained the high dignity of his office. The best traditions of the judiciary found in him a worthy representative, and in his death his county lost one who was popular alike with lawyers and fellow-members. In political matters Judge Clough was a Republican, and his religious belief was that of the Baptist Church.

Judge Clough was married at Fulton, New York, to Miss Kate E. Taylor, and to this union there were born three children, of whom two survive. One, a daughter, Clara, is now the wife of Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, of Superior.

John Lewis Haney. During more than fifty-five years John Lewis Haney has been a resident of Wisconsin, and his business activities have gained him a substantial position among the influential men in commercial, industrial and financial lines in the Badger state. As the directing head of large and prosperous business enterprises, he is contributing materially to the welfare of the cities of Algoma and Kewaunee, and his ever-ready assistance in the promotion of beneficial movements has gained him the name and reputation of an excellent citizen. Mr. Haney was born at Batavia, New York, August 6, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Clancy) Haney. The

family came to Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, in 1858, and settled on a farm in Kewaunee county, but the parents later moved to Manitowoc county, where both passed away. They were the parents of three children: Michael C., who is deceased; John Lewis; and Mary, a resident of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

John L. Haney spent his boyhood on the home farm, and secured a good education in the district schools and the Green Bay Business College. A thrifty and industrious youth, by the time he reached the age of twenty years he had saved $175, and with this capital entered into a partnership with his brother, Michael Haney, and embarked in the farm implement trade. This association continued until the death of the brother in June, 1907. The business was but two years old when a branch was established at Algoma, where Michael C. Haney remained in charge, and for ten years a branch was also maintained at Sturgeon Bay. When the automobile became so potent a factor in the business world Mr. Haney was a pioneer in handling machines of this nature, thus evidencing their business foresight and acumen. They branched out also in various other fields, being among the organizers of the Ahnapee Veneer and Seating Company, at Algoma, Michael C. Haney being president of this concern until his death, when he was succeeded by John L. Haney. The latter is now a director of the Citizens Bank of Algoma, president and treasurer of the Haney-Gasper-White Company, dealers in automobiles at Algoma, president of the Haney Piston Company of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, a director of the State Bank of Kewaunee, the oldest bank in the city, and treasurer of the Kewaunee Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He has valuable real estate holdings, and business interests in Kewaunee have benefited greatly by his activities.

On February 27, 1889, Mr. Haney was married to Miss Laura Grimmer, daughter of George Grimmer, deceased, who was a pioneer sawmill man of Kewaunee, where he settled in 1858. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haney: Olga and Ruth. Mr. Haney enjoys membership in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Martin Fladoes, vice-president of the Bank of Menomonie, at Menomonie, the beautiful and progressive little city of Dunn county, has been a resident of this county since his boyhood days and here has found ample opportunity for the achieving of definite and worthy success in connection with normal lines of productive enterprise, besides which he is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of the county and a representative of that sturdy Scandinavian element which has played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of the Badger state. Mr. Fladoes is now one of the foremost business

men in Menomonie, and the high estimate placed upon him in the section which has long been his home is shown by the fact that he was chosen register of deeds of Dunn county, a position of which he continued the valued incumbent for four terms or eight years and in which his administration was of admirable order.

Martin Fladoes was born in Norway, on the 23d of January, 1860, and is a son of Sever J. and Marie (Overbee) Fladoes, members of old and sterling families of that far Norseland, where they continued to maintain their home until 1875, when they emigrated to America, and established their home near Menomonie, Dunn county. Here the father purchased a tract of land and reclaimed a productive and valuable farm, his inflexible integrity and loyalty as a citizen having gained to him secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which his earnest and well directed efforts conserved both civic and industrial progress. He was a pioneer of Dunn county and lived up to the full tension of the arduous toil and many vicissitudes which ever fall to the lot of settlers in an undeveloped section. He was a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were consistent members of the United Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Fladoes was summoned to eternal rest in 1904, honored by all who knew him, and his devoted wife passed away several years before his death. Of the three children two are living, the subject of this sketch being the younger; Andrew J. has been a resident of Ransom county, North Dakota, for the past thirty-five years, is there the owner of a large and well improved landed estate, and is a prominent and influential citizen.

In his native land Martin Fladoes gained his early educational discipline and he was a lad of fifteen years at the time of the family emigration to the United States. After the home had been established in Dunn county, Wisconsin, he almost immediately assumed the active duties and responsibilities of life, and his advancement to his present position of success and prominence has been the result of his own energy, ability and well ordered endeavors. Soon after his arrival in Dunn county and while still but fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the representative lumbering firm of Knapp-Stout & Company, and it will be recalled that at that early period the lumber industry formed the principal medium of productive enterprise in this section of the state. Mr. Fladoes had his full share of experience in connection with the arduous work in the lumber camps of the state and remained in the employ of the firm mentioned for a period of ten years. After his marriage, which occurred in 1886, he resumed his association with agricultural pursuits, to which he continued to devote his attention for five years, as the owner and operator of a farm in Dunn county. His character and ability were such as to give to him impregnable vantage-ground in popular confi-

dence and esteem, and in 1894 he was elected register of deeds of the county, an office of which he continued the efficient and popular incumbent until 1902. Upon his retirement from public office he assumed a clerical position in the First National Bank of Menomonie, with which he continued to be thus identified for three years. His former employer in the lumber business, Mr. Stout, then purchased the business of the Bank of Menomonie, in 1906, and showed his appreciation by securing Mr. Fladoes as cashier of the institution. In this executive office the latter continued his earnest and effective service from 1906 until 1911, when, after the death of Mr. Stout, he purchased an appreciable amount of the stock of the institution, of which he then became vice-president, the administrative office of which he has since continued in tenure and in which he has had a distinctive influence in ordering the policies and system on which the affairs of the substantial and popular institution are conducted. In the building now occupied by the Bank of Menomonie S. B. French established a private bank on the 27th of May, 1868, and this was virtually the first bank in Dunn county. Mr. French served as cashier of the institution until 1883, and the business was owned by the firm of A. Tainter & Son. Mr. French continued to hold the office of cashier until the death of A. Tainter, and in 1903 he organized, under the state laws, the Bank of Menomonie, which was incorporated with the following as its executive corps: Louis S. Tainter, president; Mrs. Fanny McMillan, vice-president; and F. T. Watson, cashier. Under such control the bank continued operations until 1906, when its stock was purchased by Mr. Stout, as previously noted. The present officers are as here noted: Lorenzo D. Harvey, president; Martin Fladoes, vice-president; and Ole Nesseth, cashier, individual mention of the president of the institution appearing on other pages of this work. The bank has a capital stock of $30,000, and its surplus and undivided profits now aggregate nearly $8,000, with deposits, as shown by its official statement of April 4, 1913, of $155,658.36. Mr. Fladoes is not only one of the principal stockholders of this flourishing financial establishment but is also similarly interested in the Menomonie Milling Association and is the owner of valuable real estate in Menomonie, as well as elsewhere in the county.

Mr. Fladoes is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited men of the county in which he has long maintained his home, his political allegiance is given to the Progressive Republican party, and he is an active and valued member of the Menomonie Commercial Club. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Scandinavian Workmen's Association, and both he and his wife are zealous and liberal members of the United Norwegian Lutheran church in their home city.

On the 16th of January, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr.

Fladoes to Miss Anna Mitlyng, daughter of A. A. Mitlyng, an honored pioneer of Dunn county. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Fladoes six are living and their names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Sever N., November 6, 1887; Alice M., October 5, 1889; Karen J., January 6, 1891; Clara M., December 23, 1894; Martin A., May 17, 1896; and John A., February 19, 1898.

Hon. Charles E. Armin. In legal, judicial and political life, Hon. Charles E. Armin has become a notable figure in Waukesha and throughout the state of Wisconsin. Well fitted by birth and education for positions of responsibility, he is a product of the English race, plus an unusually practical development of his native gifts. The Armin family of England, traced back to the sixteenth century, included among its representatives one Robert Armin, whose "golden tongue" added its quota of charm to the immortal dramatic presentations of William Shakespeare's company of players. The founder of the American line of this family was the grandfather of Charles E. Armin. That progenitor was a resident of Watlas, near Beadle, in Yorkshire, England, from there he came with his family to the United States. His son Lott W. Armin, who was then in his boyhood, grew to maturity and became a farmer on property near Potsdam, New York. Is the autumn of 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War. Joining a New York regiment, he served for two and one-half years, taking part in fourteen engagements. Twice wounded, he had played a gallant part in his share of the struggle and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. After the close of the war, Lott Armin returned to his family and followed the useful pursuits of stock-raising. Mrs. Lott Armin, neé Abbie Eldridge, was a descendant of the English family of Eldridge which had settled in Massachusetts in pre-Revolutionary days. In her character were therefore combined the elements of sturdy Scotch nature and the frugal virtues of New England. To her and her husband three children were born. The second, Charles E., is the special subject of this account and of specific narrative in the following paragraphs; the first, Florence Armin, became Mrs. Freeman H. Perry, the wife of a descendant of Commodore Perry, the honored victor of the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812; and Wilbor H. Armin, the younger son and youngest child of Lott and Abbie Armin is a lumber merchant at Sibley, Iowa.

Charles E. Armin, first-born son in the above named family, was born at De Kalb, in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1853. In the public schools he found the usual resources for mental development during his youthful days. When he had reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, his impulses toward financial independence led him to enter a drug store, where he devoted his energies to learning all the necessary points fitting him for work

as a pharmacist. In this work he remained remuneratively active for several years. This vocation, however, fundamentally scientific though it was, failed to satisfy the vigorous intellect of the young man, who presently turned his attention to further studies of a more broadly erudite nature.

Entering the State Normal School at Potsdam, New York, at the age of twenty, he there pursued for three years the prescribed course of study. During his student activities he attracted considerable attention as a debater and went on record as one of the strongest orators of the somewhat noted Baconian society of the pedagogical institution. This period of intellectual preparation was followed by a season of activity in the teaching profession. This, too, was one of the vocational "stepping-stones" which Mr. Armin used, with benefit to himself and others, on his way to his ultimate professional goal.

Again becoming a student, Charles E. Armin entered upon the study of law. One stage of his plans in that direction was his coming westward to enter the law offices of his mother's brother, Attorney Charles A. Eldridge of Fond du Lac. A change in his arrangements, caused by the removal of his uncle's seat of practice to Washington, led Mr. Armin to engage again temporarily in his earlier work of pharmacy. This he carried on for a brief time in Milwaukee and in Waukesha, presently engaging once more in pedagogical activities and during the three years of his service in that line in Wisconsin, Mr. Armin pursued the desired law studies. He thus well prepared himself to take up regular work as a student in the office of P. H. Carney of Waukesha. During this period, Mr. Armin turned his scholarship to financial account by working for Chicago and Milwaukee newspapers, thereby supporting himself as well as broadening his knowledge of life.

On February 7, 1883, after an examination in open court, Mr. Armin was admitted to the bar. In May of that year he opened an office in Waukesha county, and in the following September he was admitted to practice in the Wisconsin Supreme Court. In the spring of 1891, he formed a partnership with Vernon H. Tichenor. In the autumn of that year he was elected district attorney; on the expiration of his term he declined to serve for a second, preferring to devote his time and attention to his private practice. He has, nevertheless, been the object of signal advancement, both professional and political.

Always a Democrat of clearly reasoned principles, Mr. Armin was a particularly staunch supporter of William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Appreciating his political strength, Mr. Armin's party in 1898 made him their candidate for Congress and he lost that race against S. S. Barney, the previous incumbent of that office from this district. On April 2, 1907, judicial honors came to Charles E. Armin, who was on

that date elected municipal judge of Waukesha county. This position Judge Armin has since continuously held.

The family of Charles E. Armin was established in 1880. On February 15 of that year he married Miss Flora Butterfield, daughter of Charles and Anna Wheeler Butterfield. They are the parents of a daughter and a son. The former, Cora A., is well known as Mrs. Armin Tooker; the latter, Reginald Kenneth Armin, is now a student in the Waukesha high school. In the Judge's home, his father, Lott W. Armin, is now living at the advanced age of 88 years.

Fraternal organizations claim Judge Armin's membership in several different societies. He has been a past chancellor and district deputy of the Knights of Pythias; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Woodmen of the World; of the Order of Foresters; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also affiliated with the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Sons of Veterans. Judge Armin's prestige in Waukesha is one requiring no complimentary reminders on the part of the biographer. His position is, moveover, one that is based upon character and ability, as distinguished from the rank that is borrowed from personal influence or purchased with money. That fact makes a perusal of his successful life more than ordinarily worth while.

Clarence Hill. The president of the Port Washington State Bank has gained distinct prestige in financial circles in his native state and has shown marked discrimination and administrative ability in the directing of the executive policies of the substantial and popular institution of which he is now the head and which owes its organization principally to his initiative and well ordered efforts. Virtually his entire active career has been one of close identification with banking interests, and Mr. Hill may consistently be designated one of the representative figures in the financial circles of eastern Wisconsin, as well as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Ozaukee county, of which his home city of Port Washington is the judicial center and metropolis.

Clarence Hill was born on a farm near the village of Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 2d of September, 1868, and is a son of T. Cooper and Mary E. (Scribner) Hill, who still maintain their home in Fond du Lac county, with whose industrial and civic development the father has been closely identified, as one of the substantial and representative agriculturists of that section of the state. Under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm Clarence Hill waxed strong in mental and physical powers, the while his ambition was quickened and his self-reliance effectually developed. His preliminary education was acquired in the district schools and was supplemented by the curriculum of the public schools of the village of

Rosendale, where he completed a course in the high school. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Hill entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, as a laborer, and while he then, as now, had a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor, he was ambitious to find a field of activity in which were afforded better opportunities for advancement through personal ability and application. He soon retired from his association with railway work and secured the position of messenger in the First National Bank of Ripon, a thriving little city of his native county. Mr. Hill was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties and was alert to every opportunity afforded for the gaining of knowledge of the details of the banking business, with the result that he won promotion and gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the interested principals in the bank with which he was identified. He was finally advanced to the position of bookkeeper of this institution, and of this executive office he continued the incumbent until 1894, when he assisted in the organization of the National Bank of Manitowoc, at the county seat of the county of the same name. Of this institution he served as cashier until the spring of 1899, when he removed to Port Washington, where he gained the best of co-operation and effected the organization of the Port Washington State Bank, of which he became cashier at the time of its incorporation. In this executive office he had ample scope for the exercise of his administrative powers and constructive ability, and it is largely due to his progressive and well directed policies that this institution has become one of the substantial and popular banks of this section of the state. Mr. Hill continued in tenure of the position of cashier until 1910, when the stockholders of the bank gave emphatic evidence of their confidence and high appreciation by electing Mr. Hill to the presidency of the institution. As chief executive he has ably carried forward the policies which were devised by him while serving as cashier and he has made the bank one of conservative order and impregnable strength. The stockholders of the Port Washington State Bank are numbered among the representative citizens of Ozaukee county and bring to the institution ample capitalistic reinforcement. The bank bases its operations upon a capital stock of $50,000 and its deposits are now about $350,000. Mr. Hill is an active and valued member of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association. He is a thorough business man, discriminating and far-sighted, somewhat reserved and entirely free from ostentation. He is firm in his convictions and broad in his views concerning matters of public import. Distinctly alert and progressive in his civic attitude, he is at all times ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and he has won impregnable vantage-place in the confidence and esteem of the people of his home city and county.

In politics, though never imbued with any ambition for public office, Mr. Hill accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church. He is one of the loyal supporters and most zealous members of the Port Washington Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, of which organization he served as president in 1910-11 and with whose high civic ideals and progressive policies he is in full accord. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and several fraternal insurance orders. He holds membership in the Port Washington Business Men's Club, and his civic pride and liberality were significantly shown in his erection of the attractive club building, which he turned over to the organization at a nominal rental and which is a source of pride to the citizens of Port Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are valued factors in the leading social activities of their home community, and here their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

In the year 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Caroline B. Mendlik, of Manitowoc, and they have one son, Donald.

Andrew G. Nelson. One of the most substantial business men and citizens of Waupaca, Wisconsin, is Andrew G. Nelson, a resident here since 1871, in which year he migrated from his native land and took up his residence here, where his brother had already become established. No better citizens will be found anywhere in the United States than Sweden has contributed to the population of this country, and Mr. Nelson is not behind the best of his fellow countrymen in civic and national loyalty and pride. Like most of his countrymen, he is a business man of excellent capacity, and he has made a success of his business enterprise in Waupaca that is most pleasing to contemplate.

Andrew G. Nelson was born in Sweden on June 15, 1849, and is a son of Nelson P. and Catherine Nelson. The father was a farmer, auctioneer and lawyer in his native community and was there a man of power and influence. He passed his entire life there, as did his wife, and their children were seven in number, named as follows: John P., A. G., Anna, Frederick, Joseph H., August and Mary. Mary, August and Anna, it should be stated, are still residents of their native land, all the others having emigrated to America, in the wake of Andrew G. and N. P., who first started the ideas of the family America-ward.

Andrew G. Nelson spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the schools of the home community and in his youth taking up carpentry. He was nineteen when he entered a Military and Agricultural School, Sweden, at that time being considerably in advance of the United States in respect to her Agricultural schools, and when he was twenty-one he came to the United States. He was thirteen days in crossing, and when he reached New York he struck out immediately

for Wisconsin, where his eldest brother was located at Waupaca, employed as a carpenter in the shop of Jordran & Holley, who ran a planing mill. The training he had received in the carpenter trade in Sweden made it possible for him to obtain immediate employment in the same shop with his brother, and he continued with them for two years, in the spring of 1873 he and his brother pooling their savings and going into a business enterprise of their own. They bought a small steam power mill at Waupaca, and the Nelson Brothers ran in double harness until 1886, when A. G. bought out his brother's interest and thereafter continued alone for several years. Later he bought the water power and built his present grist mill, adding an immense lumber yard and planing mill. The A. G. Nelson Lumber Company thus came into being, with himself as president and his son, E. W. Nelson, as secretary and treasurer. In later years, however, Mr. Nelson has practically retired, and his son is the active head of the enterprise, which is one of the flourishing and prosperous ones of the city. The firm was incorporated in the year of its organization with a capitalization of $50,000. The plant is located on the Waupaca river, with unlimited water power at its command, and the firm deals in lumber shingles, sash and doors, building material of all kinds, as well as flour, feed, grain, coal, etc. They are distributing agents for the Washburn-Crosby Company's products, as well.

Mr. Nelson has been an uncompromising Republican all the days of his American citizenship, and is known as one of the old line "stand patters." He has served the city faithfully and well as supervisor and alderman, and was mayor of the city for four terms, as well as representing his district in the Legislature one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious principles are manifested in his membership in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married. His first wife was Hilda Brown, and he in later years married Anna S. Beardmore. One child was born of his first marriage,—Edwin Wilfred, who has been his father's right hand in business, and is now secretary-treasurer and active manager of the Nelson Lumber Company. He married Catherine Murphy, and they have one child,—Josephine. Van Andrew Nelson is the only child of his father's second marriage. He is prominent in this city as an automobile dealer, and is married to Nellie A. Gordon. They have one child,—Gordon V. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson is regarded in this city as one of the most successful men of the community, and it is undeniable that he has been the architect of his own fortunes in a remarkable degree. Coming to America without money or experience, he entered the lists against men who had everything in their favor,—and he has passed them on the road to business prosperity and well-being. His educational advantages, it is true, were in excess of those of the average foreigner, but were not

Emil Lingelbach

better than those of the average American youth, and he might well feel a certain pride in his achievements.

Few men in these parts have a better social and business standing that has he, and few are more entitled to the confidence and esteem of the public than he has proven himself to be.

PHIL LINGELBACH. A very energetic business man and public spirited citizen is Phil Lingelbach, president of The Oconto Brewing Company at Oconto, that being the oldest brewing establishment in the county. The plant is a large and well equipped concern, producing a high quality of domestic beers, and the output is distributed over a large section of central and northern Wisconsin. The capital stock of the company is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and practically all is owned in the Lingelbach family.

Charles J. Lingelbach, a son of Phil, is vice-president and treasurer of the company, C. H. Roenitz is secretary, while Sigmund Lingelbach, another son, is brew master.

Mr. Lingelbach bought the brewery from Jacob Spies in 1900, and moved his family to Oconto in that year. His previous residence had been at Sheboygan, where from 1885 to 1900 he was superintendent and brewmaster at the Shreiver Brewing Company. Still earlier, he was for two years brew master at the West Side Brewery in Chicago and for a year prior to that had acted as brew master at Ottawa, Illinois. Brewing has been his profession, and few men in America at the present time are more complete masters of the art than Phil Lingelbach. Mr. Lingelbach came from Germany to the United States in 1870, and his first employment was in the Pabst Brewery at Milwaukee, from which city he went to Ottawa, after which his successive moves have already been stated.

Phil Lingelbach was born in Germany in 1852, was reared and educated in his native land and saw three years of service in the German army. After leaving the army he learned the brewing art under the skilled masters of the Fatherland, and came to America with a thorough equipment in his profession.

At Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. Lingelbach married Miss Minnie Meyer. They are the parents of four sons, namely: Charles J., Sigmund, Frank, and Hugo. The two first named are both graduates of the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology at Chicago, and besides their diplomas showing their technical knowledge of the trade are also practical brewers. Mr. Lingelbach is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

LOUIS MOSSOP PEARSON, M. D. Physician and surgeon at Tomahawk in Lincoln county where he has practiced since February, 1907, Dr. Pearson has made an enviable record as a doctor, and by his thorough

preparation for his profession and his subsequent industry and skill raised himself to rank as one of the leading members of his profession in the northern part of the state. Dr. Pearson graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, in the class of 1904. Seven months following his graduation was spent as interne at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, for three months he was substitute interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, and for two months substitute interne at the German Hospital in Chicago. His first year of regular practice was in Chicago, and from October 1, 1905, until he came to Tomahawk, he served as examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company with office in the First National Bank Building of Chicago. In Tomahawk Dr. Pearson is in general practice, but devotes much of his time to obstetrics and surgery. He is a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital at Tomahawk.

Louis Mossop Pearson was born on a farm four miles west of Madison, Wisconsin, July 10, 1878, and at the age of thirty-five has gone far on his career. His parents were Joseph and Gertrude Jenkins Pearson. Joseph Pearson, who was born in Newcastle, England, came to America with his father, Mossop Pearson, at the age of nine years. The family settled on a farm near Madison, where the father grew up and took up the vocation of farming. The mother of Dr. Pearson was a native of Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Louis H. Jenkins, a Presbyterian minister, who was for several years superintendent of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum at Olathe, Kansas, and also superintendent of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. His death occurred at Madison, Wisconsin, when his grandson Dr. Pearson was a boy.

Dr. Pearson owes much for his vigorous physical condition to the environment of the home farm on which he spent the first twenty years of his life. During that time he attended country schools, and later entered the schools of Madison, and graduated from the high school of that city in 1897. His ambition was already set on a professional career, but circumstances did not allow him to follow a continuous course of preparation without considerable work on his own part in earning his way. For one year he was a student in the University of Wisconsin, where he took special work preparatory for the study of medicine. The following year was spent in work on his father's study of medicine. The following year was spent in work on his farm, after which he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, and continued a student there until his graduation in 1904.

Dr. Pearson on February 22, 1906, married Miss Frankie May Church, of Owatonna, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: Gertrude May and Louis Roberts. Since 1908 Dr. Pearson has been health commissioner at Tomahawk. He is a member of the Lincoln county and the Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Charles A. Tarbell. In the facilitating and assuring the transfers of real estate in any county there is imperative necessity for the preparing and having available a complete and authentic set of abstracts of title covering the prescribed province in every detail, and in Kenosha county admirable provision in this line is offered by the abstract office conducted by Mr. Tarbell, who succeeded his honored father in this field of enterprise and who is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens and representative business men of his native county. He is a scion of one of the best known pioneer families of the county and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial era through the various stages of national development and progress. Three brothers of the Tarbell line immigrated from Wales to America in 1660 and numbered themselves among the sturdy members of the historic old Salem colony in Massachusetts, and to one of these brothers is traced the lineage of him whose name introduces this paragraph.

Charles A. Tarbell was born in Kenosha, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of March, 1862, and is a son of Henry H. and Cynthia J. (Griggs) Tarbell, both natives of Massachusetts and representatives of sterling old New England stock. Henry H. Tarbell was born in Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the 6th of April, 1819, and he was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm of his father, who was one of the substantial and honored citizens of that county. Mr. Tarbell gained his early education in the common schools of the locality and period and thereafter continued his higher studies in the North Wilberham Academy, where he so thoroughly prepared himself as to become eligible for pedagogic honors. For a time he was engaged in teaching school at Stafford, Connecticut, and in the summer of 1837 he came to what was then considered the frontier of western civilization. He made Wisconsin Territory his destination and numbered himself among the earliest settlers of Bristol township, Kenosha county, this county having at that time been an integral part of Racine county. He procured a tract of government land, the same being heavily timbered and entirely unimproved. In 1840 the sturdy young Wisconsin pioneer returned to his native state, where he again entered the North Wilberham Academy, in which he continued his studies to the completion of a full course, besides which he devoted a considerable part of the intervening time to the pegagogic profession, in which his success was on a parity with his recognized ability.

After his marriage, in 1842, Mr. Tarbell returned to Wisconsin, and with the effective co-operation of his noble and ambitious young wife he conducted for some time what was known as the Fowler hotel

or tavern, in Bristol township, Kenosha county, this old hostelry having been one of the popular resorts for those traveling through this section and having long been one of the landmarks of the county. After devoting about three years to the hotel business Mr. Tarbell removed to his farm, and thereafter he gave his time and attention to its reclamation and cultivation until 1859, when he was elected register of deeds of Kenosha county and removed with his family to Kenosha, the county seat. He filled this office with marked discrimination and ability and to the entire satisfaction of all citizens of the county. His effective administration continued for three successive terms, and he was also called upon to serve in various other offices of local trust but of somewhat minor importance. He familiarized himself most thoroughly with the history of Kenosha county and with conditions and opportunities here presented. He prepared a manuscript record concerning the county and the same merits preservation as a most valuable contribution to the history of this favored section of the state. Mr. Tarbell served for a number of years as county school commissioner and he was known and honored not less for his ability and his inflexible integrity of purpose than for his broad public spirit and his effective service in positions of distinctive trust and responsibility. He espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever continued a stalwart supporter of its principles. Both he and his wife were affiliated with the Congregational church.

After his retirement from the office of register of deeds Henry H. Tarbell became a member of the firm of Bath & Tarbell and engaged in the manufacturing of wagons, but in 1883 he turned his attention to the abstract and real estate business, in which he was associated with D. B. Benedict until his death, which occurred on the 17th of February, 1890, his partner dying in 1903 and the business then passing into the possession of Charles A. Tarbell, of this review. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest in 1902, and the children, two sons and four daughters remain to represent this honored pioneer family of Kenosha county.

Charles A. Tarbell is indebted to the public schools of Kenosha for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, and in the city which is now his home he gained also his initial business experience. He succeeded to the real estate and abstract business with which his father had been long identified and in the conducting of which he has maintained both departments at the highest standard of efficiency, the while he has an inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native county. He is one of the progressive and substantial business men of Kenosha and is essentially loyal and public-spirited. Mr. Tarbell has been found aligned as a staunch advocate of the cause of the Republican party and has

been called to various offices of public trust and responsibility. He held the position of register of deeds of Kenosha county from 1895 to 1897, and he served two terms as a member and president of the city council. In the absence of Mayor O. M. Pettitt he became acting mayor of the city and held this position for the greater portion of that year. For two terms he was a member of the board of education, and in this capacity likewise he manifested characteristic fidelity and civic loyalty, and he is now serving as one of the school commissioners. Mr. Tarbell is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League.

Mathias Werve. The eminence of Kenosha among the industrial centers of the middle west has been due to the presence there of a group of men possessed of remarkable genius as manufacturers and of fine capabilities as organizers and business builders. Capital has been less conspicuous in the net results than personal ability, and it is with pride that the city regards its list of industrial executives. In the largest tannery of the world, that conducted for so many years under the proprietorship and name of the Allen family, Mathias Werve has been superintendent for a period of about forty years. He is one of the most thoroughly experienced and capable men in the leather industry of America today.

Mathias Werve was born December 4, 1844, near Trier, Germany, a son of Servius and Catherine (Bauer) Werve. The parents were born in the same vicinity, and the grandparents lived there all their lives. Servius Werve was born in 1784, and was a soldier in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was twice married and by his first wife had six children, one of whom is now living, Catherine of Germany. Joseph died recently in Kenosha. His second marriage was to Catherine Bauer. She was one of a small family born to John and Margaretta Bauer, her father dying at the age of sixty, while her mother reached the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. Servius and Catherine Werve had five children as follows: Mathias; Theodore of Summers township in Kenosha county; Peter of Mansfield, Ohio; John, who died at the age of thirty-two years; and Eva, who died when twenty-two months old. Servius Werve, the father, was a millwright by trade, in Germany, but after coming to America in 1852, and settling in Kenosha, devoted his time to carpenter work. His death occurred in 1857, at the age of seventy-three. His wife lived until 1889, and was seventy-five years of age at the time of her death. Both parents were devout Catholics.

Mathias Werve was eight years of age at the time of the family immigration to America, and grew up in Kenosha, and had only a limited schooling in the local public schools. When still young he was obliged to go to work and earn his own way, and his first regular

employment was in a tannery, a fact which gave the permanent bent to his subsequent career. There is probably no detail of the tanning business which is unknown to Mr. Werve, and he is not only a practical man at the business, but has studied carefully all the improvements and advances made in the trade, and for many years has been adjudged one of the experts. Evidence of this fact is presented by his employment in 1872, by the Japanese government for the purpose of instructing the young artisans of that country in the art of tanning. He entered upon a contract to serve the Japanese government two years, and at the end of that time returned to Kenosha, and then entered upon his prominent connection with the firm of N. R. Allen & Son. In 1880 he was made superintendent of the plant, and has held that office to the present time. The tannery is the largest in the world, employs more than twelve hundred hands and its output is sent to every portion of the globe. Mr. Werve not only possesses a practical knowledge of tanning in all its processes, but is also a man of thorough executive ability and shrewd judgment, and it is owing largely to his management that the high standards of this factory have been so steadily maintained through a long period of years.

On September 19, 1867, Mr. Werve married Miss Catherine Bohrn, a daughter of John and Margaret (Strought) Bohrn. They have become the parents of five children, as follows: Anna, married Adolph John Reinhardt, a retail jewelry merchant of Lincoln, Illinois, and has one child Lois; Emma married Calvin Stewart, an attorney of Kenosha, and has one son, Donald Werve Stewart; Mary lived only twenty-two months; Charles formerly a law student is now in the furniture business in Kenosha; Grace married Geo. W. Taylor, living in Kenosha, and now probate judge. Mr. Werve and wife are active members of the Catholic church. Fraternally his associations are with the Knights of Pythias, The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Arcanum. Politically a Democrat he has served one term as school commissioner and is always ready to cooperate in any movement for the general good of his community. No native citizen of America is more loyal to his country, and more positive in his expression of American patriotism than Mr. Werve. An interesting incident illustrates his thorough Americanism. While in Japan he lived at a hotel conducted by two Englishmen. These Englishmen had a high flag pole out on a jetty, and kept the English flag flying there on various occasions. It occurred to Mr. Werve that it would be entirely appropriate for him to fly the American emblem there on the nation's birthday. Accordingly, without revealing his designs, he rented the flag pole for the fourth day of July, and pulled the stars and stripes to its head. As soon as the owners of the hotel saw the flag there, they and others undertook to threaten and abuse Mr. Werve, and his flag, and used every means of persuasion they knew to get him to

haul it down. However, he positively refused to lower the bunting, and declared he would shoot the first person that interfered. He stood guard over the flag all day, having a loaded Spencer rifle in his hands, and was not molested.

When the firm of N. R. Allen & Sons Company sold the tannery business in 1905 to the Central Leather Company, Mr. Werve was retained in his old position as superintendent.

HARVEY GRISWOLD TURNER. Conspicuous among those sterling citizens who have left a clearly defined and benignant impress upon the history of Wisconsin was Judge Harvey Griswold Turner, who was long numbered among the representative members of the bar of the state and whose influence was potent in the furtherance of civic and material progress. He was a member of one of the honored pioneer families of Wisconsin and a scion of lines long and prominently identified with the annals of American history. He attained to the span of three score years and ten, allotted by the psalmist, and passed the closing days of his long and useful life in apartments in the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, where his death occurred on the 22nd of November, 1893. In a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand there is all of consistency in according a tribute to the memory of this honored citizen, together with a brief review of his personal career and family history.

Harvey Griswold Turner was born at East Oswego, Oswego county, New York, on the 7th of June, 1822, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Griswold) Turner. Representatives of the Turner family were numbered among the earliest settlers of Connecticut, and to members of the family is attributed effective aid in bringing about the enactment of the famous and historic "Blue laws" which still remain on the statute books of that New England commonwealth. Representatives of the name went from Connecticut into Vermont, and from the latter state went forth the founders of the New York branch of the family.

Joseph Turner, father to him to whom this memoir is dedicated, was born in Vermont, and became one of the pioneers of the Empire state. He served as a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1839 he came west and numbered himself among the pioneers of the Territory of Wisconsin. He established his home at Prairieville, the nucleus of the present city of Waukesha, and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the pioneer community. Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in 1848 and he had the distinction of serving as a member of the first state senate, besides which he was a member of the first board of supervisors of Waukesha county and its first chairman, in the organization of which he took a prominent part. He was closely concerned with the early development and progress of that county, but finally removed to Winnebago county, where he became one of the

founders of the present attractive little city of Menasha, where he passed the remainder of his life. His name and also that of his noble wife merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin.

Harvey G. Turner gained his early educational advantages in the schools of his native city, and he was about seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, where he met with his full quota of experiences in connection with conditions and associations of the pioneer epoch. He remained at Prairieville (now Waukesha) until 1842, when he removed to Milwaukee and entered the law office of the firm of Finches & Lynde, under whose able preceptorship he continued his study of the law until he proved himself eligible for admission to the bar, a desideratum to which he attained in 1844. In initiating the active practice of his profession he established his home in Grafton, Washington county, a town that is now in Ozaukee county, and soon afterward he was elected to the office of district attorney of the county. When but twenty-four years of age he was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution under which Wisconsin was admitted to statehood, and in 1851-2 he was a prominent and valued member of the state senate. In 1853 there came further evidence of popular confidence and esteem in his election to the office of Judge of the County Court of Ozaukee county, an incumbency which he retained for four years.

In 1861 Judge Turner abandoned the practice of his profession and removed with his family to New York city, where he was engaged in business pursuits for about two years. With the exception of this interim he gave his attention continuously to the practice of law for nearly half a century, and he held a position of prominence at the bars, in turn, of Washington, Ozaukee, Manitowoc and Milwaukee counties.

Judge Turner was emphatically and insistently a Democrat in politics and he was long numbered among the leaders in the councils of his party in Wisconsin. In 1854 he was a candidate for congress, as representative of the Third Congressional district, his opponent was Hon. John B. Macy, of Fond du Lac. He met with defeat, owing to normal political exigencies. It may incidentally be noted that at that time the Third congressional district comprised that portion of Wisconsin lying between the Milwaukee county line and Lake Superior. For nine years prior to his death, Judge Turner resided with his only son in Milwaukee. He was a man of distinctive professional and intellectual ability, strong in his convictions and yet ever kindly and tolerant in his judgment of others. He did well his part in the upbuilding of a great commonwealth and his memory will long be cherished in that state which was the scene of his activities for many long years. Judge Turner was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in this state and was one of the valued and honored members of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee.

As a young man Judge Turner was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Griswold Teall, who was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, on the 4th of May, 1826, and who was called to the "land of the leal" in 1887. William J. Turner, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, is the only child of Judge Turner and his wife. An adopted daughter, Mrs. H. C. Richards, resides at Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Turner was a daughter of Colonel William and Rhoda (Conant) Teall, and both Judge and Mrs. Turner were in line of descent from Governor Griswold, one of the early governors of Connecticut. Colonel William Teall was a son of Joseph Teall, who was a member of the body guard of General Washington in the War of the Revolution, and who received in recognition of his military services, a large grant of land in Herkimer county, New York. Much of this land is still in the possession of his descendants and upon the same is situated the attractive village of Fairfield, where Mrs. Turner was born.

Colonel William Teall came with his family to the west about the year 1827 and at Michigan City, Indiana, he established the largest mercantile business west of Buffalo, New York. He also owned and operated the first line of stages between Buffalo and Michigan City, which latter place was one of considerable importance at the time, Chicago being little more than a straggling village. In these early pioneer days Colonel Teall acquired large tracts of land in Wisconsin, but a few years later he met with reverses which compelled him to sacrifice a large part of his holdings. He early established his home at Port Washington, this state, and there he continued to reside until his death, which took place in 1875. He was a man of fine ability and sterling character, and he did much to further the civic and industrial development of Wisconsin.

William J. Turner. Presiding on the bench of the circuit court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, Judge Turner is recognized as one of the able and representative jurists of his native state. He is a scion of two of the honored pioneer families of Wisconsin. He has been influential in connection with civic affairs in the city of Milwaukee. He is essentially loyal, progressive and public spirited as a citizen, the while the unqualified esteem in which he is held shows that he has fully measured up to the insistent demands of popular approbation.

Judge Joseph William Turner was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, on the 13th of September, 1848. Adequate details concerning the family history are given in the memoir dedicated to his father, the late Hon. Harvey Griswold Turner, on other pages of this publication. Judge Turner was afforded the advantages of the public schools of New York City, his parents having removed from their Wisconsin home to the

national metropolis when he was about thirteen years of age. After the return of the family to Wisconsin he continued his higher academic studies in Carroll College, at Waukesha, and Beloit College in Beloit, in which latter institution he was a student until the close of his sophomore year. He then entered the University of Albany, in New York, and from its college of law was graduated as a member of the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

After his graduation Judge Turner returned to Wisconsin and initiated the practice of his profession at Port Washington, Ozaukee county, but in April, 1872, he removed to Manitowoc, where he became associated in practice with his father, under the firm name of H. G. and W. J. Turner. This alliance continued there until 1882 and within this decade Judge Turner had admirably proved his powers as an advocate and counselor of exceptional ability and mature judgment. In the year last mentioned he removed to Milwaukee, where he formed a professional partnership with Leander F. Frisby, who served as attorney general of Wisconsin from January 2, 1882, until January 3, 1887. This firm controlled a large and important law business. Judge Turner entered into partnership with his father in 1885, and in 1887, William H. Timlin became associated with the Messrs. Turner under the firm name of Turner & Timlin. Judge Timlin is now associate judge of the supreme court of Wisconsin. The firm at once assumed prominent place at the bar of Milwaukee county and of the state. In 1893 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and in November of that year the honored head of the firm, Harvey G. Turner, passed to the life eternal.

After the death of his father Judge Turner was the head of the firms of Turner, Bloodgood & Kemper, Peace & Turner, and Turner, Hunter & Groff, each with a large and representative clientage, until his elevation to the circuit bench in 1908. In the meanwhile he had become prominently concerned with municipal affairs and general civic interests in the metropolis of his native state. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1887 to 1894, and during a number of years, was president of the board. He did much to further the efficiency of the work of the public schools and was ever the advocate of broad and liberal policies in this connection. He still manifests a deep interest in educational affairs, especially those pertaining to the admirable public schools of his home city.

In the spring of 1908 Judge Turner was given the support of the Milwaukee county bar, which unreservedly advanced his nomination for the office of circuit judge of the Second Judicial District, and on the 7th of the following April he was elected one of the judges of this tribunal, by a gratifying majority. He has given a most able and satisfactory administration and few of his decisions have met with reversal. He is well fortified in the principles of jurisprudence, is familiar with precedents, and has a distinctively judicial mind, so that his success on

the bench has come in natural sequence. He possesses the confidence and respect of the bar and of the people in general. His present term will expire on January 1, 1914.

While engaged in the active practice of his profession, Judge Turner was engaged in much important litigation. Among such was that in which he appeared, in association with Hon. Horace A. J. Upham, in 1885, in the institution of proceedings to recover to the heirs of Cyrus Hawley one hundred acres of land which had been entered by their grandfather, Cyrus Hawley. This valuable tract of land is situated north of Grand Avenue and west of Twenty-fourth street in the city of Milwaukee, and on a portion of the same is located the magnificent Shandein residence. The litigation resulted in recovering to the heirs the land or its equivalent, to the valuation of more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This recovery was effected upon the "discovery of a secret trust," by which the man named as executor of the will of Cyrus Hawley had conveyed the property to a relative to be held in trust for him, with the undoubted intention of defrauding the legitimate heirs. Another important case in which Judge Turner appeared was in the prosecution of the rioters of May, 1886. He was specially appointed, by Judge A. Scott Sloan, to conduct the trials and he was successful in bringing the rioters to justice.

The political proclivities of Judge Turner are indicated by the support which he gives to the cause of the Democratic party.

Both Judge and Mrs. Turner are communicants of St. James church, Protestant Episcopal. He has been a member of its vestry continuously since 1885. He is at the present time its senior warden and as a thorough and earnest churchman he takes deep interest in all departments of parochial and diocesan work. He is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a charter member of LaFayette Lodge, Calumet Chapter and Ivanhoe Commandery Knights Templar, and is also a member of Wisconsin Consistory. He holds membership in the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee. He is identified with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his elegibility for which is indicated in the sketch of the career of his father, found elsewhere in this work, and he has been president of that society.

On the 1st day of August, 1871, Judge Turner was married to Miss Alice P. Morgan, daughter of Lyman B. and Delana (Teed) Morgan, of Port Washington, this state. Mrs. Turner was summoned to eternal rest in February, 1898, and is survived by one child, Leland M., who is a successful manufacturer and representative business man of Port Washington. On the 10th day of August, 1899, Judge Turner married Mrs. Seville DeGarmo, widow of H. H. DeGarmo, and a daughter of C. C. Barnes, of Manitowoc, this state. No children have been born to this latter union.

Hon. Norman S. Gilson. Born at Middlefield, Ohio, March 23, 1839, Judge Norman S. Gilson, one of Fond du Lac's most distinguished citizens, is a representative of one of New England's oldest families, tracing his ancestry back to Joseph Gilson, who about the year 1650 arrived in the New World from England. Among his descendants are those who participated in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary struggle and the War of 1812. Judge Gilson is an example of hereditary strength of character. In his family history no weak or vicious link has been discovered, and he seems the embodiment of the many virtues transferred from generation to generation.

Daniel Gilson, the grandfather of the Judge, was a soldier of the Revolution, and after the attainment of American independence established his home in Ohio, in 1817, both he and his wife passing away in Middlefield, that state. William H. Gilson, the father of Judge Gilson, was one of a family of seven children. He was born in Vermont, and was a lad of six years at the time of the family's removal to the Buckeye state. Reared to manhood at the Middlefield home, he early became a farmer and devoted many years of his life to tilling the soil. About 1865 he removed to Garrettsville, Portage county, Ohio, and there his remaining years were passed, his death occurring in 1889, when he was seventy-eight years old.

Norman S. Gilson, while spending his youthful days in Middlefield, mastered the elementary branches of learning, and subsequently taught in the schools there, later attending Farmington University. In 1860 he came to Wisconsin and settled at West Bend, and while teaching school there for two years devoted his leisure hours to the study of law in the offices and under the preceptorship of his uncle, Leander F. Frisby. When the Civil War broke across the country in all its fury, young Gilson answered the call of his country for troops, enlisting on the 17th of September, 1861, as a private of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for two years. The regiment, which was commanded by Col. George E. Bryant, left Wisconsin January 11, 1862, in the Department of Kansas, with which it operated until transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and assigned to duty in the District of Mississippi, under Gen. Isaac F. Quimby. Mr. Gilson was on detached service with the staff General Robert B. Mitchell from June, 1862, until after the battle of Perryville, when he returned to his regiment. In May, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant major of his regiment, following which he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, his gallant and faithful services winning him promotion in August, 1863, to the rank of first lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-eighth United States Colored Infantry. He was soon promoted to adjutant and eventually became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. As a member of the staff of General David-

Norman S. Gibson

son he was assigned to duty as judge advocate of the Natchez district, and in 1865 and 1866 was judge advocate for the Department of the Mississippi, serving on the staffs of Major-General Osterhaus and Major-General Thomas J. Wood. Although his regiment was mustered out in 1865 he was retained as judge advocate for more than a year by the direction of the Secretary of War on account of the trial by court-martial of Captain Frederick Speed, who was charged with criminal carelessness in overloading the steamer Sultana with parolled prisoners of war, whereby 1,100 of them lost their lives when the vessel sunk near Memphis, April 27, 1865. Colonel Gilson represented the Government on that trial. On the 12th of June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged at Vicksburg, and President Johnson brevetted him colonel of United States Volunteers "for efficient and meritorious service."

In 1866 and 1867 Judge Gilson was a student in the law school at Albany, New York, and graduated in that year at the latter institution, being immediately admitted to the bar. In 1868 he came to Fond du Lac, where he opened a law office, and here practiced his profession until 1880. In 1874 he was elected city attorney of Fond du Lac, and in 1877 and 1878 filled the office of district attorney. In March, 1880, the Democratic party named him as its nominee for the office of judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and in the election which followed he received a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his opponent. In 1886 he was again elected to the same office, this time without opposition, and again was sent to the same high position in 1892. In 1898 he declined to become a candidate for another term and retired from the bench after eighteen continuous years of devoted service as a circuit judge. In 1899 Judge Gilson was appointed a member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, and so served from the latter part of that year until handing in his resignation the first day of May, 1911. He was chairman of the commission from December, 1899, to the time of his resignation.

On October 17, 1905, Judge Gilson was united in marriage with Miss Laura B. Conklin, a daughter of Lanty and Marietta (Bristol) Conklin. Mrs. Gilson was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, and her parents were natives of New York state. She is a consistent member of the Congregational church, and is widely known in social and charitable circles of Fond du Lac. Judge Gilson is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 110, Knights of Pythias. He has ever been delighted to foregather with his old comrades of army days, and holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Judge Gilson's mind is of the judicial order, and he would probably have been asked to serve on the bench in any community in which he made his home. The high esteem in which he was held as

a jurist by the entire legal profession was a result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture, and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage, and graceful urbanity which characterized all of his official acts. No man has rendered his community and his country more conscientious service; no man is more worthy of his community's respect and gratitude.

Armin A. Schlesinger. Among the young business men of Milwaukee who are manifesting the finest of initiative and executive powers and wielding distinctive influence in the furtherance of important industrial enterprises, there are few whose precedence excels that of Mr. Schlesinger. Receiving the highest of academic advantages, he has employed his knowledge along practical lines and has proved himself well deserving of the title of captain of industry. Alert and progressive and taking deep interest in all that touches the wellbeing of his home city, he is distinctively one of the representative business men of the younger generation in the Wisconsin metropolis and is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Schlesinger is a native son of Milwaukee, where he was born on the 21st of September, 1883. His father, Ferdinand Schlesinger, an honored and influential citizen of Milwaukee, was born in Germany, on the 18th of February, 1850, and the mother, Mrs. Matilda (Stern) Schlesinger, was born in Milwaukee and is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this city. Ferdinand Schlesinger was afforded the advantages of excellent schools in his native land and was eighteen years of age when he came to America and established his residence in Kilbourn, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he was for a number of years a tutor, giving special attention to teaching the German and French languages. Though his intellectual attainments are of a high order, he soon decided that better opportunities were offered in the domain of commercial enterprise than in the pedagogic profession, and he accordingly consulted ways and means, with the result that he finally engaged in the manufacturing of harvesting machines, in which connection he established his residence and business headquarters in Milwaukee. He was one of the first to realize the value of the great iron deposits of the upper peninsula of Michigan and became interested in a number of the mines in that section. His constructive and executive abilities came into effective play, and his career has been large success and worthy achievement. In 1904 he effected the organization of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, of which he is president, and four years later he purchased the plant and business of the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin. He has been president of this corporation since its reorganization, and this, like all other enterprises with which he has indentified himself, has prospered under his able and discriminating administration. He has large hold-

ings in the Newport Mining Company of Ironwood, Michigan, and is president of his company. His capitalistic interests are not confined to Wisconsin and Michigan, as he is a member of the directorate of the Boomer Coal & Coke Company, controlling valuable properties at Boomer, West Virginia. He is also a director of the Detroit Iron & Steel Company, of Detroit, Michigan, another important corporation. He is one of the prominent business men of Milwaukee and is a citizen whose influence and co-operation are freely given in the supporting of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He is a member of the Athletic, University and Deutscher Clubs of Milwaukee, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Unitarian church. The members of the Schlesinger family are most popular factors in the representative social activities of Milwaukee, and through his well directed endeavors Ferdinand S. Schlesinger has become one of the substantial capitalists and recognized industrial leaders in the Badger state. It may be specially noted, as a matter of historic record, that he purchased of the late Captain Bean the first iron mine opened in Wisconsin, this initial work having been done by the captain's father and the mine being now one of the holdings of the Northwestern Iron Company, of which Mr. Schlesinger is president, as previously mentioned in this context.

Armin A. Schlesinger received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Milwaukee, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1901. He then entered historic old Harvard University, in which he was graduated in 1905 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Like his honored father, he found it expedient to turn his attention to industrial and commercial activities rather than to those of academic order, and like his father also he has shown distinctive executive ability, his initiative having been shown so clearly that he has not stood in the shadow of paternal greatness. In the year of his graduation at Harvard Mr. Schlesinger organized the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company of which he has been president from the beginning, and he has shown great discrimination in the development of the substantial business of this corporation and in directing its administrative policies. He is vice-president and treasurer also of each of the several corporations with which his father is connected, and is also vice-president and treasurer of the Vera Chemical Company of Milwaukee. These statements indicate effectively that he is a busy man, and he seems to have an illimitable capacity for the handling of large affairs,—almost as if "increase of appetite hath grown by what it fed on." Mr. Schlesinger is one of the most alert and progressive young business men of his native city and has wide social popularity and influence, notwithstanding the exactions of his manifold business interests.

Mr. Schlesinger is a valued and popular member of the University

Club, the Town Club, the Milwaukee and the Blue Mound Country Clubs, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Deutscher Club. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal.

On the 18th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schlesinger to Miss Kathleen McCulloch, daughter of Allan and Katherine (McGregor), McCulloch, of Milwaukee, where she was born and reared, her father being a representative business man of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger have two children, Eileen and Armin, and the attractive family home is at 102 Marietta avenue, the parents of Mr. Schlesinger maintaining their residence at 477 Lafayette Place.

Henry Schlesinger, the elder and only brother of him whose name initiates this review, is likewise associated with the various enterprises in which the father is concerned and is one of the representative business men of Milwaukee, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances and where he is identified with the same clubs as is his brother. He was graduated in Harvard University as a member of the class of 1901, is a bachelor and still remains at the parental home. He is vice-president of the various corporations in which his father and brother are associated and is well upholding the high prestige of the family name both as a citizen and as a business man. The father and two sons maintain finely appointed offices in suite 211 of the Colby-Abbot building.

Oscar H. Pierce. A citizen whose career has been such as to reflect honor upon the state of Wisconsin as well as to give marked distinction to the man himself, is Oscar H. Pierce, who is now one of the successful representatives of the real-estate, loan and insurance business in Milwaukee, with offices at 217 Caswell building. He has been for many years actively identified with business and civic interests in the Wisconsin metropolis, has served in offices of public trust, and has gained and maintained inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. It was his to render distinguished service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and in this connection he went forth with one of the most gallant of the Wisconsin regiments whose patriotic services shall not be forgotten so long as the state has recorded history.

Mr. Pierce was born at Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 6th of July, 1840, and he is a scion of a family whose name has been most worthily identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch. He is a son of Richard and Sarah (Rudd) Pierce, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Bay state, where the former passed his entire life, having been one of the sterling representatives of the agricultural industry in Franklin county, where he was born and reared and where his death occurred in 1848. He served as a member of the state militia, was influential in public affairs of a

local order and in all the relations of life accounted well to the world and to himself. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by many years and was a resident of Arlington, Columbia county, Wisconsin, at the time of her death, when 83 years of age.

Josiah Pierce, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, likewise was born and reared in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and he was a valiant soldier in a Massachusetts regiment of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. He was a man of fine physique and great strength, and it is a matter of record that when one of his comrades, as well as his neighbor, was severely wounded in the Revolutionary engagement at Bunker Hill in which they were taking part, he lifted his fallen comrade in his arms and carried him off the field. Oscar H. Pierce, of this sketch, has in his possession, as a valued heirloom, the leather bullet-pouch which his grandfather made and which he carried in the battle of Bunker Hill. Both the Pierce and Rudd families are of staunch English lineage and both were founded in America soon after the landing of the Pilgrims from the historic "Mayflower." Oscar H. Pierce was the fifteenth in order of birth in a family of sixteen children, and only two others of the children are now living, Robert W., who resides in Milwaukee, and who celebrated his ninety-second birthday anniversary in February, 1913, is known as the pioneer match manufacturer of the northwest and he is one of the most venerable and honored citizens of Milwaukee, where he was for many years engaged in the manufacturing of matches and where he continued to be interested in this line of enterprise until about 1898. He is a valued member of the Milwaukee Pioneer Club, for which only those are eligible who came to Wisconsin prior to the admission of the state to the Union. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and so long as there remains a sufficient contingent to make it possible, the Pioneer Club will continue to have a fine memorial celebration and dinner each year. The other surviving member of the immediate family is Mrs. Sylvia K. Bartlett, wife of Oscar S. Bartlett, of Columbia county, this state, and the subject of this review is the youngest of the three surviving children.

Oscar H. Pierce was a lad of eight years at the time of his father's death and in the following year he accompanied his widowed mother and six others of the children to Wisconsin, the family arriving in Milwaukee on Sunday morning, June 10, 1849. Albert L. Pierce, an elder brother, became the main support of the family, and Robert W. also assisted materially in providing for the younger brothers and sisters and his widowed mother in the pioneer days in Wisconsin. Of the children who attained to years of maturity there were two sons and one daughter.

In the little pioneer city of Milwaukee Oscar H. Pierce attended school in the old Sixth ward and he continued his studies in the city's first high school, on the East side. When the Civil war was precipitated

upon the nation Mr. Pierce was one of the first of the patriotic young men of Wisconsin to tender his services in defense of the Union. On May 10, 1861, he was mustered into the state service in Milwaukee, and on July 13 of that year the company was mustered into the United States service as Company B of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was made corporal of his company and he continued in active service with his gallant regiment during virtually the entire period of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated, his actual term of service having been four years and three months. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and with it he participated in many of the most important battles marking the progress of the war, besides taking part in innumerable minor engagements. He was ever found at the post of duty and endured to the full the hardships and perils of the long and weary contest between the North and the South. Among the prominent engagements in which Mr. Pierce took part may be mentioned the following: Lewinsville, Lee's Mills, and Williamsburg, Virginia; siege of Yorktown; battles of Seven Pines, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and also in that of Spottsylvania Court House, where he was taken prisoner. He was held in captivity for seven months,—at Andersonville and Florence prisons. He retains in his possession the bullet that was extracted after he received his severe wound at Chancellorsville. At the time of his capture by the enemy, after being wounded, he was about to receive his commission as lieutenant. He was mustered out, as first sergeant, on the 30th of August, 1865, in Milwaukee. Mr. Pierce endured the full tension of the long internecine conflict and his reminiscences concerning the Civil war are most graphic and interesting.

After the close of his long and valiant service as a soldier of the Union Mr. Pierce turned his attention once more to the winning of the victories of peace. He became bookkeeper in the office of his brother Robert W., who was engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee, under the title of R. W. Pierce & Company, and later he was admitted to partnership in the substantial business, which was continued under the original title until 1889, the firm having long been one of the substantial and representative business concerns of Milwaukee and having ever maintained an unassailable reputation. After this enterprise was closed out Oscar H. Pierce turned his attention to the real estate and loan business, in which he continued to be engaged until 1891. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of register of deeds of Milwaukee county, and of this important position he continued the incumbent for two terms, during which he gave a most careful and satisfactory adminis-

tration. He assumed the office on the 1st of January, 1891, and retired therefrom at the close of the year 1894. In a generic sense he has ever been a stalwart advocate of the basic principles of the Republican party, but his partisanship has not been so rigid as to prevent him from supporting men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines.

After his retirement from the office of register of deeds Mr. Pierce again engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he has continued successfully during the intervening years, and he also controls an excellent business in the insurance department of his enterprise. He is affiliated with Kilburn Lodge, No. 3, Free & Accepted Masons; Kilburn Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and is one of the most appreciative and honored members of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has served as commander and of whose board of trustees he is a chairman at the time of this writing. He also holds membership in the Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association. He is a member of the Congregational church, as was also his loved and devoted wife, and both were for many years actively identified with the work of Plymouth church, in Milwaukee.

On the 24th of January, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pierce to Miss Martha J. Horning, who was born at Danville, Pennsylvania, and who was summoned to eternal rest on the 16th of January, 1905, secure in the love and high regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. The supreme loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Pierce was that which came when his loved helpmeet was called from his side, after nearly forty years of ideal companionship. Mrs. Pierce was a daughter of John and Harriet Horning, who came from Pennsylvania to Milwaukee in 1855 and who passed the residue of their lives in the Wisconsin metropolis. Mr. Horning was a millwright and was a prominent business man in Milwaukee at the time of his death. The death of Mrs. Pierce occurred at the home of her younger daughter, at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, and the funeral services were held at the home apartments maintained by her husband and held in the Belvidere building, on Grand avenue, Rev. Judson Titsworth, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, officiating and interment being made in beautiful Forest Home cemetery. Mrs. Pierce is survived by two daughters, both of whom were born and reared in Milwaukee. Marion is the wife of Edward H. Wilson, of this city; and Ella P., who is the widow of Dr. David G. Hathaway, of Wauwatosa, has maintained a home for her father since the death of the loved wife and mother, this home being one of the attractive places of the fine little city of Wauwatosa, from which Mr. Pierce makes daily trips to his office in Milwaukee.

William Finkler. No state in the Union owes more to the German element of population than does Wisconsin, and in this state the pioneers of this sterling stock were foremost in laying broad and deep foundations upon which has been reared the great superstructure of opulent prosperity and progress. Colonel Finkler was one of the distinguished citizens of Wisconsin and honored the commonwealth by his character, his fine poise, his civic loyalty and his high achievement. He was a gallant officer in the Union service in the Civil war and was called to various offices of distinguished public trust. He was a man of most generous and considerate nature, numbered his friends by the number of his acquaintances, and long played a prominent and influential part in the social and business activities of the Wisconsin metropolis. He left an unblemished reputation and in recognition of his character and accomplishment it is altogether consonant that a tribute to his memory be entered in this history of Wisconsin, of which state he was one of the leading pioneers of German birth.

Colonel Finkler was born in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, in the year 1821, and was a scion of one of the old and honored families of that part of the great German empire. He was reared to maturity in the fatherland and there received excellent educational advantages of most liberal order, including thorough training of his admirable musical talent. In 1849, at the age of twenty-eight years, he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and was swept into the tide of immigration that was steadily pouring from Germany to America at that period. He disembarked in the port of New York city and thence came direct to Wisconsin, where he established his home in Milwaukee. Soon after his home had been established in America and he had become a naturalized citizen he received marked recognition and distinction, in that he was appointed United States consul to Germany, the place of his birth. He held this post a number of years and then returned to Milwaukee. Before the war he became associated with the late Mr. Townsend in the real estate and banking business. Impaired health finally caused him to seek release from the cares of business and in 1857 he returned to his native land, for an interval of rest and recuperation. Upon his return to the United States he resumed his activities in Milwaukee and at the inception of the Civil war he promptly and enthusiastically gave evidence of his loyalty to the Union and to the land of his adoption. He received appointment to the office of quartermaster and recruiting officer, and the older citizens of Milwaukee today will recall his office in the Kirby House block, where he had charge of the mustering in of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. With this gallant command he proceeded to the front, and he proved a most able commanding officer, having been advanced to the rank of colonel and having continued in active service until the close of the war. He participated in many of the important

engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict and lived up to the full tension of that dark and stormy epoch in our national history. He ever retained a vital interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. While he was with his command in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, his wife received tidings that he had been wounded in battle and lay at the point of death. She forthwith started for the front, her only thought being that she must make her way to the loved one and be present at his burial. She was so moved by fright and grief during this experience that she proved a ready victim to fever when she reached the side of her husband, and she soon afterward died, at Vicksburg, where devolved upon her grief-stricken husband the melancholly duty of seeing her laid to eternal rest,—the last sad office which she had anticipated to be her portion in connection with him.

In 1876 Colonel Finkler was appointed United States consul to the city of Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, but he declined to assume this post, owing to the exactions of other and personal interests.

Colonel Finkler was a most liberal and progressive citizen and commanded the highest esteem in the city and state of his adoption. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He was a most popular factor in the social and musical circles of Milwaukee and did much to promote the development of the city in appreciation of the higher forms of musical interpretation. He served for some time as president of the Milwaukee Musical Society and also held the position of treasurer of the same for a number of years. His name and memory will long be cherished in the city that was long his home and in which his death occurred on the 14th of July, 1879, his mortal remains being laid to rest in beautiful Forest Home cemetery. He was survived by three sons and one daughter of his first marriage,—Charles C., William, Bertha and Gustav,—and two sons and one daughter of the second marriage,—Henry, Adolph and Lillie. Only three are now living,—Charles C., who is a resident of New York city; Henry P. M., who maintains his home in London, England; and Adolph, who is the youngest of the children and who is secretary of the Albert Trostel & Sons Company, one of the important industrial concerns of Milwaukee. The first wife of Colonel Finkler bore the maiden name of Heyl, and she died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, as previously noted. For his second wife he wedded Miss Kroener, the ceremony having been performed in Germany, where he was at the time giving his attention to certain business transactions. Mrs. Finkler still survives her honored husband and maintains her home in Germany.

Robert V. Baker. Half a century ago a new name was added to the list of Kenosha lawyers. One of the first, if not the first, of Wis-

consin volunteers for the Civil war, wounded and incapacitated for further service, had returned home, and admitted to the bar had offered his services to any who would entrust their cases to him. From that time to the present, the local bar has been honored with the exceptional ability and achievements of the Bakers, father and son. The Senior Baker, though no longer active as counsel is Nestor of the Kenosha bar, while his son has for fifteen years enjoyed success in the same profession and is also the present postmaster of the city.

Robert V. Baker was born in the city of Kenosha December 9, 1874. His parents are Myron A. and Rachel T. (Burgess) Baker. His father was born in Cayuga county, New York, and the mother in the town of Salem, Kenosha county, Wisconsin. The Bakers were settlers at Kenosha when the village was known as Southport. Myron A. Baker was a child when his parents brought him to this vicinity in 1842, and he was reared to manhood on a farm, educated in the grade and high schools of Kenosha, and also in the state university. While teaching school during the winter, he read law during his vacations, and was almost ready to begin practice when the Civil war broke out in 1861. Promptly upon the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted for service in defense of the Union flag, and had a very just claim to being the first enlisted man in the state. He served for three months as a private in Company G of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in the battle of Falling Waters received a gunshot wound which sent him home, and which prevented him from again entering active service as a soldier. With his duty done toward his country, he at once turned his attention to the law and in May, 1862, was admitted to the bar. For forty-four years he was active in practice as a member of the Kenosha bar, and now stands not only as the oldest, but as one of the most eminent members of his profession in Kenosha county. For many years the Senior Baker was Circuit Court Commissioner, and for twelve years was district attorney. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is now living a retired life at his comfortable home in Kenosha. Fraternally he is affiliated with Kenosha Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., with Kenosha Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. and with Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In a family of six children, Robert V. Baker was the third. He was reared in a home of comfort and given excellent advantages in preparation for life. His first instructress was his mother, a cultured and educated woman who trained him thoroughly before he entered the public schools of Kenosha. In 1897 he was graduated from the Chicago College of Law, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He was employed by his father until 1899, and then began private practice, which he continued until 1907. In that year was formed a partnership with James R. Clarkson, under the firm name of Baker &

Walker Buckner

Clarkson. This partnership lasted two years, after which Mr. Baker was alone until 1911, and his appointment to the office of postmaster in Kenosha in that year somewhat restricted his devotion to his profession. Mr. Baker has given an excellent administration to the Kenosha postoffice, and during his term the receipts have increased twenty-five per cent. In 1912 his office was made a Postal Savings Branch, and the deposits have grown so that now they maintain an average of about eighteen thousand dollars. These deposits are largely kept by the numerous employes of the manufacturing concerns in Kenosha.

Mr. Baker served as district attorney of Kenosha county for six years, from January 1, 1905, to 1911. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in politics is a Progressive Republican. For a number of years he has taken an active interest in his party.

On September 21, 1902, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Ada May Bright, of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. She completed her education in the schools of Fond du Lac. Four children born to this marriage are: Robert V., born December 9, 1903; Ransom B., born August 11, 1905; Myron E., born February 26, 1907; and Nancy Lou, born August 9, 1911.

Walker Buckner. The man himself and the prestige that was his as a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of America render it most consonant that in this publication be entered a review of the career of the late Walker Buckner as a tribute to his memory. He was a dominating figure in the field of life insurance for many years, and the precedence of the family name in connection with this benignant line of enterprise has been well upheld by his sons. He whose name initiates this paragraph was a man whose life counted for much, and in its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness and its altruism are to be found much of perpetual incentive and inspiration of an objective order. He was for many years one of the valued and honored representatives of the great New York Life Insurance Company and attained marked distinction as an underwriter. He was the Wisconsin representative of the company mentioned and upon his retirement from this position was succeeded by his son, Samuel O., whose jurisdiction has since been greatly extended and concerning whom specific mention will be made in later paragraphs of this review of the Buckner family.

Walker Buckner was born at North Middletown, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 11th of October, 1838, and his death occurred at Evanston, Illinois, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago, on the 12th of August, 1901. He was a son of Samuel and Louisa M. (Dodge) Buckner, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, where the former

died in 1877 and the latter on Christmas day of the year 1880. The father was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on the 18th of November, 1801, and was a scion of one of the patrician and distinguished families of the historic Old Dominion, within whose borders the original progenitor settled in the early colonial epoch. In the existing records of Virginia, the first mention of the family name is that of John Buckner, of York county, who patented one thousand acres of land in Gloucester county in 1667. Authentic data give evidence of the fact that John Buckner was one of the progressive, honored and influential colonists of Virginia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and where he also developed his extensive and valuable landed estate. One of his sons served with distinction as major in the colonial militia and aided greatly in repelling the attacks of the Indians. Another representative of the name was a gallant soldier in the command of General Washington in the war of the Revolution, and other scions, in different branches of the family, have attained marked distinction as soldiers, patriots, clergymen, statesmen, lawyers and merchants. Kentucky, Missouri and other states of the Union have gained much from the interposition of representatives of the Buckner family, and a high order of intellectuality and civic loyalty has characterized the name in all generations. General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, a man of national reputation as a soldier, legist and statesman, was a kinsman of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, and it will be recalled that General Buckner not only served as governor of Kentucky, but was also the candidate for vice-president of the United States on the National Gold-Democratic ticket in 1896, when General John M. Palmer of Illinois, headed the ticket, which was advanced in protest to the financial heresies of the platform adopted by the so-called regular Democratic party, under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan. General Buckner's great-grandfather was a Virginian and a brother of the great-grandfather of the father of Walker Buckner of this review.

Walker Buckner was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth and was reared under the gracious conditions and influences of the fine old southern regime. It was given him to gain unqualified success and distinction in connection with life insurance work, and from an article published in "The Argus" at Chicago, at the time of his demise, are taken the following pertinent statements, in which slight paraphrase and transposition are indulged: "His first experience in the field of underwriting was as a local agent at Paris, Kentucky, where he located in 1866, representing the Connecticut Mutual Life and one or two fire companies. In 1869 he was appointed an agent of the Equitable Life of New York, with headquarters at Kansas City, and he continued to represent this company almost ten years. September 1, 1879, Mr. Buckner received the appointment of manager

of the New York Life for Wisconsin, a few years later having the states of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota added to his territory. He continued in the capacity of Wisconsin manager of the company, with headquarters at Milwaukee, until the latter part of 1894, when, on account of failing health, he retired and was succeeded by him son, Samuel O. Having sufficiently recovered his health, Mr. Buckner was, on the first of January, 1897, appointed general manager of one of the leading agencies of the New York Life at Chicago, which position he retained up to the time of his death.

"From a theoretical and practical standpoint Mr. Buckner had few equals and no superiors in the business of life insurance. The progressive record of his three sons, as well as of many successful agents of the New York Life who were instructed by him, amply testify to his marked ability as an educator of agents.

"Grown aweary of life's fitful battle, Walker Buckner lay down to rest at his home in Evanston, Illinois, on Monday, August 12, 1901, with his children by his bedside to minister lovingly to him in his last moments and make the transition from life to death as painless and peaceful as possible. Thus passed away one of nature's noblemen. A southern gentleman of the old school, Mr. Buckner was at all times the soul of politeness, and even during his last illness he displayed on more than one occasion that courteous trait of character that was inherent in him."

From an appreciative statement issued at the time of the death of Mr. Buckner by Darwin P. Kingsley, who was then third vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which he is now president, are taken the following extracts: "In the president's absence, I announce, with profound sorrow, the loss of a venerable and honored member of our Nylic household. Few men, directly or indirectly, ever had or ever can have so great an influence on the destinies of the New York Life. For more than twenty years and for all the period of the company's great activity in the middle west, Mr. Walker Buckner was a leading figure and a faithful servant. His influence on the growth of the company is not measured by his individual service as general agent and manager. He has three sons in the service of the company,—all successful men and all holding important positions. Mr. Buckner was a man of keen intelligence, refined tastes, unquestioned integrity and unswerving loyalty. He was one of the Old Guard. His example will remain as an inspiration and an object lesson to all our organization."

In all the relations of life Walker Buckner was a man whose course was guided by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he well merited the confidence and esteem that were uniformly accorded to him. He was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and was ever ready to aid and succor those who were in affliction or dis-

tress. His was the gentleness of a strong and noble nature, and his character was positive, distinctive and benignant. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, and he was well fortified in his opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity, though he had no predilection for the honors and emoluments of political office. That he possessed marked executive and constructive ability is manifest in the success which he achieved in his chosen field of endeavor, and above all he left the priceless heritage of a good name. Mr. Buckner was a Knights Templar and he and his wife were members of the Christian church.

As may well be inferred, the domestic life of Mr. Buckner was one marked by ideal relations, and there can be no desire to lift the gracious veil which guarded the home sanctuary, though it is but consistent that brief record be given concerning his marriage and his children.

At Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, on the 2nd of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Walker Buckner to Miss Margaret Ann Tully, who was born on the 18th of March, 1837, and whose father, Dr. David O. Tully, was a representative physician and surgeon of Kentucky. The most bitter chalice lifted to the lips of Mr. Buckner was that which came when his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal, her death having occurred in Milwaukee, on the 12th of July, 1885, and her memory being revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. In following paragraphs are given brief data concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Buckner, and it will be especially noted that the prestige of the name in connection with life insurance affairs is being admirably maintained.

Katherine Louisa, the eldest of the children, was born on the 16th of December, 1860, and died in Biltmore, North Carolina, on the 13th of February, 1909, where she had gone for her health. She was a member of the Plymouth Congregational church of Milwaukee for a number of years.

Samuel Owen Buckner, the second in order of birth of the five children, was born at Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri, on the 30th of April, 1862, and in his native state he gained his early educational discipline in private schools. In June, 1880, the family home was established in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and he had previously initiated his association with the line of enterprise in which he has since continued and along which he has achieved unequivocal success and prestige. His first work in the domain of life insurance was in the capacity of office boy for his father, and he continued to be associated with his father's activities in the office, in April, 1886, when he succeeded his brother Thomas A. as a clerk in his father's office, his brother having at that time gone into the

field as a solicitor for the company. It has already been noted that in 1894 he succeeded his father in charge of the Wisconsin business of the New York Life, and he now has supervision of the business of the company throughout a district extending from Lake Michigan into the far Canadian northwest. He celebrated in 1911 a quarter of a century of continuous service with the great corporation with which he is now most prominently identified, and in addition to having personal charge and direction of the Wisconsin branch of the New York Life he also supervises the work done from the general offices of the company in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Winnipeg, Canada.

Samuel O. Buckner is a popular and progressive business man and a loyal citizen of the Wisconsin metropolis, and is ever ready to lend his cooperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He holds membership in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association; is president of the Milwaukee Art Society; has been for many years a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and though his interests center in his home and his business to the exclusion of activity in club affairs, he is a member of the Town and City clubs. Both he and his wife hold membership in Plymouth Congregational church, of which he was a trustee. While the demands placed upon his time and attention in the directing of the work of the New York Life Insurance Company in his extended and important jurisdiction have been insistent and while he has gained in this field a high reputation for effective generalship and fine administrative ability, Mr. Buckner has found especial satisfaction in promoting the interests of the Milwaukee Art Society, of which he has been president since February, 1911 (or one year from the time of its organization), and the membership of which has increased under his zealous regime from seventy-five to fully six hundred. He also inaugurated a campaign in which twenty-five thousand dollars was raised to purchase a permanent home for the society, after which the building was remodeled and extended fifty feet to make it adequate to meet the needs of the society, these later improvements being made at a cost of $10,000. From a statement made by him in the autumn of 1911 are taken the following pertinent extracts:

"The people who are interested in the Milwaukee Art Society are not all artists, nor are they all critics of art. What that society has among its membership, and what should increase its membership and influence, is the spirit that recognizes in all branches of art the elements of higher, nobler taste and cultivation. Art must be the handmaid of all advancement in civilization. The work for an art society to do is educational. The ultimate goal for the Milwaukee Art Society is the establishment of an art institute, like that in Chicago,

which had its beginning under similar auspices." It may be said that for his earnest and effective work in this one connection alone the city of Milwaukee owes to Mr. Buckner a debt of perpetual gratitude.

On the 21st of November, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Samuel O. Buckner to Miss Zaidee Eddy Withington, who was born in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on July 1, 1876, and who is a daughter of James and Kate (Eddy) Withington. Mr. Withington was born at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1854, and he was engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Big Rapids, Michigan, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1874 he wedded Miss Kate Eddy, who was born and reared in that city, where her father, the late Joseph Eddy, was for many years a representative wholesale dry goods merchant and an influential citizen. Mrs. Buckner passed a part of her girlhood in Washington, D. C., where she attended a private boarding school, and after leaving the national capital her home was in Chicago for two years, at the expiration of which she came with her mother to Milwaukee, where she has since resided and where she is a popular factor in the representative social activities of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner have one daughter, Margaret Tully Buckner, who is a student at Milwaukee-Downer College, as a member of the class of 1914.

Thomas Aylette Buckner, a second son of the honored subject of this memoir, was born at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 18th of January, 1865, and much of his early education was received in a private academy, of which his uncle, William Aylette Buckner, was president, at Independence, Missouri. On the 7th of April, 1880, when but fifteen years of age, he assumed the duties of office boy in the Milwaukee office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and he advanced rapidly through all the grades of service, under the able and solicitous direction of his honored father. He worked in the field as a solicitor, later was made cashier of the company's office in Kansas City, an agency of which he later became director, and on the 15th of February, 1892, he was appointed general inspector of agencies. His admirable work in the service of the New York Life has been on a parity with that of his father and his brothers, and on December 12, 1900, he was elected fourth vice-president of the great corporation with the affairs of which the family has been long and prominently identified. On the 13th of May, 1903, he was elected vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, to succeed George W. Perkins, who had resigned to associate himself with the financial house of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head. Mr. Buckner has also been a member of the board of trustees of the company since April 10, 1901. He has shown marked ability along constructive and development lines, is a remarkable reader of character, and he has risen to

high position with the New York Life through his own well directed endeavors. In a sketch of this order it is unnecessary to give data concerning the great company with which the Buckner name has been so conspicuously and worthily concerned, for the status and benignant functions of the New York Life Insurance Company are known throughout the civilized world, this being one of the greatest life insurance companies in America, and one whose reputation has ever been unassailable.

The 7th of April, 1912, marked the thirty-second anniversary of Mr. Thomas A. Buckner's connection with the New York Life, and the insurance experts of the world concede that in this field he has no superior as an executive officer. While acting as cashier he placed a large amount of business annually and was known as a master of the rate book. As agency director, supervisor and inspector of agencies, he was second to none. As vice-president of the New York Life he has to do with the company's affairs in all parts of the world. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, their home being in Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City.

June 4, 1889, marked the marriage of Thomas A. Buckner to Miss Myrtie Lewis, and they have two children,—Thomas A., Jr., and Mary O.

Tully Scott Buckner, the third son of Walker Buckner, was born on the 2nd of December, 1866, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 22nd of September, 1886. He was one of the organizers of the Junior department of the Milwaukee Young Men's Christian Association and was president of the same at the time of his death.

Walker Buckner, Jr., the youngest of the five children was born at Independence, Missouri, on the 16th of March, 1871, and received the advantages of the public schools of Milwaukee, from which he was graduated at the age of fourteen years, and entered the office of his father, under whose direction he received his initial experience along business lines, so that he has been identified with the New York Life Insurance Company from his boyhood days. At the age of nineteen he was put in charge of the company's business in the state of Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul, where he remained four years, during which time the company's business made great progress under his management and thereby demonstrated a remarkable ability as a life insurance manager for one of his age. His great success at St. Paul was recognized by his company by locating him at St. Louis, Missouri, with the title of Inspector of Agencies, a most important position for one of his age, where he supervised a large field of the company comprising a number of states during the eight or nine years in which he continued there. His success warranted his company in sending him to Paris, France, in 1904, with the title of Superintendent of Agencies, and put him in charge of the business of the

New York Life in Europe. In 1911 he was made second vice-president of the company, and he still resides in the city of Paris, retaining the general supervision of the business of the company in Europe. He has been a resident of Paris since 1904, and during the intervening years he has reorganized the entire agency system of his company throughout Europe, and made a record that has been accorded the highest praise by the other officers of the company in New York, causing him to be recognized as one of the most able and successful life insurance executive officers of his day.

On the 11th of December, 1894, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eva May Orton, of Milwaukee, a daughter of John J. Orton, one of the prominent early lawyers of Milwaukee, and they have four children,—Tully Orton, Walker Thornton, John Jay and Lewis Probasco.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are active members of the American Church of Paris. They are both interested patrons of art and music and their home is often open to the American students of those subjects, and they have, for some years, on the evening of Thanksgiving Day and Christmas entertained at dinner forty or fifty of them.

Walker Buckner, of Paris, France, in January, 1913, had conferred upon him by the King of Italy the "Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy," the first information concerning which he received in a telegram from the Italian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. Nitti, and which was confirmed by a letter dated January 25th from the latter, the translation of which is as follows:

"I take pleasure in announcing to you that His Majesty, the King, deigning to adhere to the wish expressed by me, has appointed your good self, of his own free will, Commander of the Crown of Italy. I reserve to myself the forwarding to you of the relative Diploma after your good self will have returned the enclosed blank with the required data filled in, and in the meantime I am pleased to transmit to you the insignia of the Honorary distinction conferred upon you."

The insignia referred to in the above letter of the Italian Minister which was presented to Mr. Buckner is a beautiful enamel and gold maltese cross, about two inches in diameter. This order carries with it the privilege of wearing a small rosette in the button-hole bearing the Italian colors, red and white. This decoration came as a great surprise to Mr. Buckner as he had not in advance received any word concerning it, although it is understood that it was conferred upon him as evidence of both satisfaction and appreciation of the Italian Government of the negotiations which Mr. Buckner conducted in the year 1912, on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company, which resulted in all of the business of his company in Italy being transferred to the Italian Government.

Hoel Hinman Camp. The late Hoel H. Camp, who died at his home in Milwaukee, May 22, 1909, at the age of eighty-seven, was a resident of the city for more than half a century, and one of the pioneer bankers. He was born at Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, January 27, 1822. His father, Hon. David Manning Camp, had an active part in the organization of the first state senate of Vermont, served several terms as lieutenant governor and his portrait now hangs on the walls of the Vermont Senate Chamber. The late Milwaukee banker gained his early experience in business in New England, and in the winter of 1852 sold out his interest in Vermont, and established his home in Milwaukee. After one year in the wholesale grocery trade, he became cashier, and one of the stockholders in the Farmers & Millers Bank. In 1863, the year in which the National Banking Act was passed, he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, No. 64, under National Bank Act, that being the first in the state to take out a charter under the new law. His service as cashier continued until 1882, and on the reorganization under a new charter, Mr. Camp was elected president, and remained at the head of the institution until April, 1893. With the consolidation of the First National and the Merchants Exchange Bank, he retired from the presidency, though a director until 1900. In 1893 Mr. Camp organized the Milwaukee Trust Company, served as president from January, 1894, until January, 1901, and finally retired from banking in the latter year.

A thorough business man and practical banker, Mr. Camp was long a student of finance. Among the various articles contributed by him to the current press were some addresses read before bankers' associations. Before the American Bankers' Association in August, 1879, he read a paper on "History of Western Banking." He foresaw the dangers threatened by the free-silver issue, and called attention to the ruinous results of unlimited free coinage in a paper read before the Milwaukee Bankers' Club in October, 1887.

In practical charity and the broader phases of civic and commercial life, he also had a part. In 1886, he organized the (Milwaukee) Charity Relief Association, which provided a large fund, the interest from which was to be loaned to the deserving poor, so that they might help themselves without the stigma attaching to ordinary charity. Mr. Camp was a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce gratuity fund, a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane, for many years actively concerned with the Milwaukee Associated Charities, and was a director in the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee. In politics he was a Republican. Throughout his residence in Milwaukee, his active membership was with the Protestant Episcopal church, for part of the time with St. Paul's church, and for many years with the St. James church.

At the time of his death the late Mr. Camp was one of the oldest of

the pioneer bankers of Wisconsin, and the last and only survivor of the original trustees of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and there have been few in Milwaukee whose connection with banking interests was more prolonged. His record for consecutive banking was probably unequalled, except in the case of Charles Ilsley.

In 1848 Mr. Camp married Miss Caroline R. Baylies of Montpelier, Vermont. Her death occurred in 1859. The two children of their marriage are: Minnie, widow of Edward D. Nelson of Ishpeming, Michigan; and Robert, now president of the First Savings and Trust Company of Milwaukee, the institution originally founded by his father. In 1861 Mr. Camp married Miss Anna S. Bigelow, of Burlington, Vermont. She survives him. The children of the second marriage are: Anna, widow of John S. Van Dyke, Jr., of Milwaukee; Thomas E.; Julia F., at home with her mother; Mary B., wife of George E. Keiser of Milwaukee. Thirteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren survive and honor the memory of the late pioneer banker.

John William Peterson Lombard. For nearly forty years a Wisconsin banker and fifty years in the banking business and now president of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Mr. Lombard began his career as a messenger in a Chicago bank and has been through all the grades and responsibilities of organized finance. And besides being president of one of the best known institutions of the Milwaukee financial district, he is president of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association; is treasurer of the Colby Bessemer Iron Company; trustee and director of the American McKenna Process Company; director of the Stephenson National Bank of Marinette; and director in the Canada Land & Fruit Company in the Isle of Pines.

John William Peterson Lombard was born at Truro, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1849, and is descended from several prominent colonial lines in New England. His father, Lewis Lombard, was born in 1801 and died in 1879, and his mother, Sarah (Gross) Lombard, was born in 1805 and died in 1856. Mr. Lombard is in the eighth generation of descent from Rev. John Mayo, Nicholas Snow and William Lumpkin, all men of prominence in early Massachusetts; is in the seventh generation from Governor Robert Treat of Connecticut and Governor Thomas Roberts of New Hampshire, and in the sixth generation from Lieutenant James Lewis, of Massachusetts—all of these ancestors having been active in colonial wars. Another ancestor was David Snow, who fought under Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. (A more complete statement of the ancestry will be found in the Year Book for 1896 of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.)

Mr. Lombard was reared and educated in his native state, attending the schools of Truro and a private academy there, and the high

school at Somerville. He determined to work out his business destiny in the west, and on arriving in Chicago became a messenger in the old Fifth National Bank. He was with that institution and other Chicago banks for ten years, at the end of which time he was paying teller in the National Bank of America.

Between 1873 and 1891 his residence was in Marinette, Wisconsin, where he first held the post of cashier in the Stephenson Banking Company, and later vice-president of that bank and its successor, the Stephenson National Bank. Since 1891 Mr. Lombard's activities have been centered in Milwaukee, and since that year he has been identified with the National Exchange Bank, becoming its second vice-president, then vice-president and now president of the institution. In 1906 he was elected president of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association.

Mr. Lombard was married June 24, 1875, to Miss Sarah Josephine Brown, daughter of Jonas and Ann (Case) Brown, of Milwaukee. Their two children were Edmund Burke, who died in infancy, and Marinette, now Mrs. Richard S. Powell, of Iron Mountain, Michigan. Mrs. Powell was born in Marinette and was educated in the Milwaukee Downer College and at Wellesley College. The Lombard residence is at 205 Prospect avenue.

Politically Mr. Lombard is a Republican, but has never aspired to any office. He is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and a trustee of the Milwaukee Downer College. He is also a member of the Mayflower Society of Wisconsin, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His recreations are golf and motoring, and his club membership includes the following: The Milwaukee, Milwaukee Country, Milwaukee Town, Milwaukee Athletic, Milwaukee Bankers, Milwaukee Yacht Club, Blue Mound Country Club, the Phantom, and the Pilgrim Club of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

James Jensen came to America in 1889 as a young man of eighteen years. He left his native land, Denmark, and unaccompanied by parents or friends, made his way to these shores, locating first in Truesdale, Wisconsin, where he identified himself with farming activities for about two years. He came to Kenosha in 1891, and here served four years as a mason's apprentice, after which he was employed by James Tulley for the following six years. Mr. Jensen then identified himself with the contracting business, which he has followed practically since that time, with splendid success. In 1909 he engaged in the fuel business, and since that time he has handled six thousand tons of coal annually. His yard and office is located at the corner of Valentine and Park streets, and is well equipped for the proper handling of the immense fuel business he conducts. Mr. Jensen is also interested in various other business enterprises in the city of Kenosha, and is the owner of

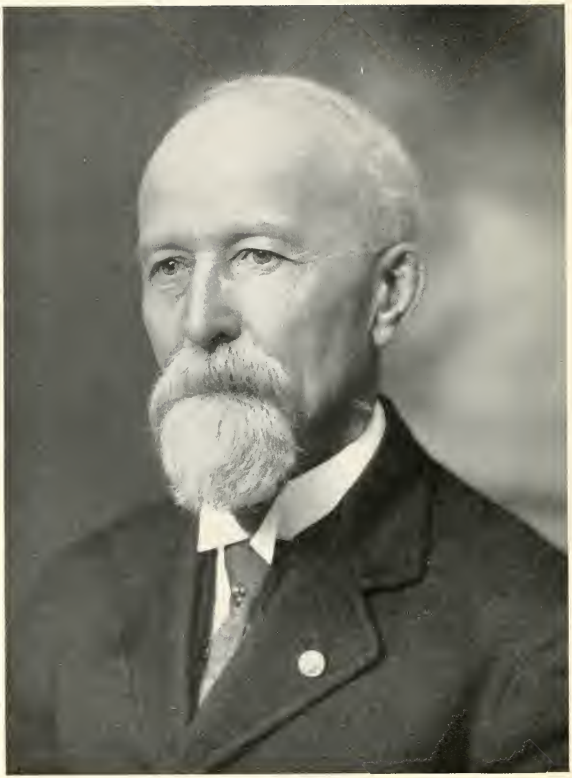
a number of valuable farms adjacent to the city and in and about the county, which he personally superintends. His lands are all highly improved, and his places equipped in the most approved modern manner, so that his farm property yields him handsome returns annually.

Mr. Jensen is a member of the Danish Brotherhood, the Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Politically, he is bound to no party, but votes in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and mentality.

Mr. Jensen was married in 1895 to Miss Katie Smith, a daughter of Fred and Mary Smith, of Kenosha county, and to them four children have been born: Cecelia M., Tenny, Leslie and Jeannett.

Fred C. Hannahs. There is special propriety in according to Mr. Hannahs specific recognition in this publication, not only by reason of the fact that he is one of the leading business men of the city of Kenosha, where he has been the dominating factor in the upbuilding of the splendid industrial enterprise conducted under the corporate title of the Hannahs Manufacturing Company, but also by virtue of his being a native son of Kenosha county and a scion of one of its best known pioneer families.

Fred C. Hannahs was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of September, 1856, and is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Sanborn) Hannahs, both of whom were residents of Kenosha at the time of their death and the names of both of whom are here held in lasting honor, as they represented the best of the New England and New York pioneer element which had a most important part in furthering the early development and progress of this favored section of the Badger state. Thomas J. Hannahs was born in the state of New York and was a son of Chauncey Hannahs, who came to Wisconsin in 1837, more than a decade prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and who became one of the early settlers of Kenosha county. He located in the old town of Southport, now known as Kenosha, and here he secured a tract of wild land, from which he reclaimed a productive farm, besides which he otherwise contributed in generous measure to the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the county. He was a citizen of prominence and influence in the pioneer community and here both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. Thomas J. Hannahs was a boy at the time of the family immigration to Wisconsin and he was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm, near the present city of Kenosha, the while he availed himself duly of the advantages of the pioneer schools. At an early age he entered as an employe the Kenosha iron foundry, and he became a specially skillful mechanician, as is evident when it is stated that he was the man who made the first practical thimble-skein ever devised. He continued to be actively identified with mechanical pur-



Chas. H. Henry

suits during his entire business career. His death occurred in the year 1881 and his wife survived him by several years. They became the parents of two children, of whom the elder is Fred C., of this review, the younger being Ada J., who is the wife of John Dupont, of Kenosha. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Kenosha county and Mrs. Hannahs was a native of Vermont, whence she came with her parents to Wisconsin when she was a child.

Fred C. Hannahs is indebted to the public schools of Kenosha for his early educational discipline. As a young man he engaged in independent business, in the manufacturing of tables and other articles of furniture. In 1892 he effected the organization and incorporation of the Kenosha Crib Company, of which he became president and of which Johnson A. Jackson became secretary and treasurer. The business was incorporated with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars and the company built up an extensive trade, in the manufacturing and sale of children's beds, cradles and carts. After the death of Mr. Jackson the business was reorganized, under the present title of the Hannahs Manufacturing Company, and the enterprise has been greatly amplified and diversified. Mr. Hannahs continues as president of the corporation, of which his son Lynn T. is treasurer, the secretary being A. B. McCall. The company manufactures an admirable line of library and parlor tables, as well as cribs and other furniture for children, and the trade of the concern now extends into virtually every quarter of the civilized world, with specially large sales throughout the United States and in Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, South America and Australia. The large and modern plant of the company utilized a floor space of approximately 150,000 square feet, employment is given to a force of three hundred operatives, and the institution is one that has greatly contributed to the industrial and commercial prestige of Kenosha. Mr. Hannahs has distinctive mechanical and inventive ability and has devised and patented a number of inventions that have been of marked value and that have a wide demand,—notably a spring cradle and a woven-wire bed bottom.

In his native county Mr. Hannahs is known and honored as a business man of the best type and as a citizen of unequivocal public spirit and progressiveness. His political support has been given to the Republican party, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Unitarian church, besides which they are popular factors in the representative social activities of their home city.

In the year 1882, at Kenosha, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hannahs to Miss Amelia L. Harrington, and they have three children,—Charlotte E., Lynn T. and Fred C., Jr.

Capt. Charles H. Henry, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a resident of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who has been for many years a prominent figure in the business and public

life of this city and of the surrounding country, probably knows more about the history of Wisconsin during the days of its early development than do most men who are alive today, for he was engaged in the land and timber business in the upper part of the state when it was practically an unexplored wilderness. For many years he has lived in Eau Claire and in addition to taking a prominent part in the business world he has held a number of public offices, and being one of that class of men which frontier life seems to breed, that is, men who are public spirited and eager to do anything in their power to benefit the country, he has given generously of his time and energy to the service of the people of the state and of the community.

Charles H. Henry served in the Civil war and won an enviable reputation as a soldier, but as he would say, this was no more than would be expected of him for he comes of a line of soldiers. His great-great-grandfather, John Henry, was the first of the family to come to this country. He was a native of Coleraine, county Londonderry, Ireland, and he came to this country in 1718, landing in Boston. He later located at Worcester, at a time when there were only fifty houses in the place, and these were in reality only log huts. He with a few other intrepid souls established in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, what are known as the Scotch-Irish settlements at Colerain in 1738. This post was one of the most exposed on the frontier and the little settlement was surrounded by a high stockade as a protection from the Indians, and later from the French and Indians. A son of John Henry, Andrew Henry was the great-grandfather of Charles Henry, and he was one of the men of seventy-six. He enlisted for the Revolution from Colerain, Massachusetts, a member of Captain Hugh McClellan's company, and his first engagement was at Dorchester Heights, when the British were forced to evacuate Boston. The grandfather of Charles Henry, John Henry, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and one of his feats during this struggle was to carry a cannon, with the aid of eleven other men, along the beach at Sacketts Harbor.

Andrew Henry was the father of Charles Henry, and he was born in New Haven, Oswego county, New York, in 1817. His father was a farmer in this section of the state and the lad grew up on the farm and learned the cooper's trade. When he became master of his trade he opened a cooper's shop in Texas, Oswego county, and when he had any time to spare from his shop he devoted it to the cultivation of his farm. While living here he was an officer in a state militia company, thus carrying out as far as possible the traditions of his family. In 1850 he came out to Wisconsin and settled in Waterford, in Racine county. Here he engaged in farming and he also plied his trade for a time. In the early fifties he made the overland journey to California, taking his son, Antle, with him. For three and a half years

he was engaged in prospecting and mining in California, and was quite successful. When he returned to Wisconsin at the end of this time he again took up farming and also became a freighter; plying between Waterford and Milwaukee. In 1863 he bought a farm near Easton, in Adams county, Wisconsin, and here he spent his last days, dying in 1872.

Andrew Henry was a keen thinker on political questions at first being a member of the Whig party and afterwards of the Republican. In his religious beliefs he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Ann Wickwire, of Mexico, Oswego county, New York. Mrs. Henry was born there in 1818 and died in 1894. To this union were born five children,—three sons and two daughters. The eldest of these, Antle B. Henry, is now living in Bandon, Oregon. He holds a record for bravery and suffering quietly endured during the Civil war that it would be hard to equal. He first enlisted for service in Company F, Bell City Riflemen, at Racine, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1861 was mustered into the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was in the first Battle of Bull Run, and was rendered unconscious and unable to retreat with his comrades and was left on the field. He was reported dead and his family mourned him as lost when they learned that he had been picked up from the battle field and taken to Libby prison. Here he was imprisoned for seven months and was then paroled and sent home. He later joined his regiment and in the battle of Fredericksburg he was thrown from his horse and was badly injured. When his term of enlistment had expired he returned to Wisconsin only to enlist in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and he remained in this regiment until the close of the war.

The second son, John A. Henry, is living at Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin. He enlisted at Burlington, Wisconsin, in the First Wisconsin Infantry, but was rejected on account of his size and age. He was determined to go to the front in some way, so he went down to Chicago and enlisted again, but the regiment had its quota before his turn came and he was again turned away. He later enlisted in Company M of the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry and served during the war in the Gulf department.

Charles H. Henry was the third son. Alice, the eldest daughter, died at thirty-three years of age, the wife of George Darrow. Orpha, the youngest, married Otis Olson and now lives near Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dominion of Canada.

Charles H. Henry was born in Mexico, Oswego county, New York, on the 7th of May, 1848. Growing up in the frontier districts of Wisconsin, he had little opportunity for a good education. He went to school in Racine county for a time and later attended the schools of Waterford in the same county and at White Creek in Adams county.

When he was fifteen years and seven months old he ran away from school with some other boys and enlisted in Company K of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He served for sixteen months in this regiment, enlisting in December, 1863, and being discharged in August, 1865. He was with General Sherman's army during the famous campaigns of the last years of the struggle, and he took part in all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment participated, and in June, 1865, was transferred to Company C, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the soldiers who marched in the grand review in Washington on the 24th of May, 1865, and following his transfer to the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, he returned home. He was eager to complete the education which had been interrupted and so in September of that year he entered Brunson Institute at Point Bluff, Adams county.

In the spring of the following year he gave up the idea of going on with his education and engaged as a raftsman in driving logs on the Wisconsin and Yellow rivers, spending the winter months in the logging camps, and his summers in farming. He was thus engaged until 1870 when the tales of that northern section of Wisconsin that had scarcely been explored fired him with the desire to penetrate the great forests and see for himself what things were like. He therefore went up into this part of the country and entered the timber and lumber business, making his headquarters at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, as the United States land office of the state was located there at that time. Later on the land office was moved to Wausau, Wisconsin, and Mr. Henry located in the latter place. Here he made his home until 1879, being engaged in the land business as well as dealing in timber anl lumber. In 1879 he removed to Eau Claire, continuing in the same business. He did an extensive business, having his men scattered throughout the forests of the northern section of the state. He continued in the business until 1896 and was widely known in lumber circles. At this time he retired from business, but he holds interests in various manufacturing plants and has investments in Oregon and Washington timber lands.

The public offices that Mr. Henry has held have always taken much of his time. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Eau Claire county, and served through 1897 and 1898. In 1904 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, at Waupaca, Wisconsin, and he served on this board as secretary until 1910, when he was elected president, an office which he holds at this time. In 1905 he was elected school commissioner from the Third Ward in Eau Claire and in 1911 was elected president of the school board. He is the present incumbent of the office, and has been one of the most determined advocates for the installation of a modern heating and ventilating plant in the schools. This end has been accomplished

and is of the greatest benefit to the children of the city. For the past four years one of the subjects that has been nearest to Mr. Henry's heart and for which he has worked unceasingly has been for the establishment of a state Normal School at Eau Claire.

Mr. Henry has always taken the keenest interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the annual reunion has been one of his greatest pleasures. He has served as commander of Eagle Post, No. 52, and he has served many times as a representative at department and national encampments of the Grand Army. He is now serving as the Department Commander for Wisconsin for the years 1913 and 1914. Mr. Henry is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having first become a member of the order at Forest Lodge, No. 130, Wausau, Wisconsin, in 1872. He also became a member of the Wausau Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was later demitted from that chapter and became affiliated with Eau Claire lodge, No. 112, and also became a member of Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, and of Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, of the Knights Templar. The feeling of fraternity which is epitomized by the Masons is shown in Mr. Henry's membership on the board of charities of Eau Claire, where he has served as president for the past three years.

On the 12th of August, 1881, Charles H. Henry and Mary Devitt were married. Mrs. Henry was born at Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, the daughter of Terence and Mary (Cassidy) Devitt. Her father was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1815. There he met and married Mary Cassidy, who was also a native of County Clare, and when they had been married only a few years they came to America with their first child. Mr. Devitt was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1862 he located in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade. He held several public offices, being a justice of the peace in Eau Claire for forty-four years. He also served as town clerk for several years during his residence in Mukwonago, Wisconsin. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined the forces of the latter. He and his wife became the parents of several children, all save the first born being in this country. Mrs. Henry was the second child and of this family all save one are now living. The father died in 1912, but the mother is still living, having reached her ninety-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry have five children: Hugh P., Miriam and Mildred, who are twins; Webb G. and Rusk G. Henry.

Stephen Bull. A certain veneration has always attached to old age, but old age of itself is no distinctive badge of honor, when unaccompanied by a long record of good works. A life of important achievements and of substantial benefit to the community is especially worthy of honor, when it is prolonged beyond the usual span of years. It is

for this reason that the citizens of Racine and vicinity have long regarded with an esteem which is akin to veneration the career of Stephen Bull, now in his ninety-first year, and at the close of a life of activity and service which has contributed no small element to the permanent prosperity of the city of Racine. Among the citizens who could properly be given a place on the roll of honor as founders and promoters of this city and its strongest institutions, Stephen Bull would have a high rank. Though not in a strict sense a founder, yet he was one of the more aggressive men, who were directly responsible for the upbuilding of the splendid industry of Racine, known as the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, an industry which is the largest of its kind in the world, and which has probably brought more money to Racine, and distributed more prosperity among its inhabitants than any other local concern.

Stephen Bull, who is of English descent, though several generations of the family have been born on American soil, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, where he was born on the 14th of March, 1822. His grandfather, Horace Bull, was a practicing physician of Dutchess county, New York, and in that county was born in 1797 the father of Stephen Bull, DeGrove Bull. The latter married Miss Amanda Crosby, who was about two years his junior. Their marriage was celebrated in Putnam county, and soon afterward they moved to Cayuga county, and in 1846 came west, and joined the pioneer settlers of Racine county, Wisconsin. Raymond township was their home, and on a farm in that vicinity, the parents spent their last days. The father was a well-to-do farmer and a man whose qualities of citizenship and character, entitled him to the highest respect of his neighbors. In politics he was one of the old-line Democrats, but never sought any public honors in public service. His death occurred in 1878, and his remains now rest in Racine cemetery, with his wife beside him. She was a devoted member of the Baptist faith.

The children of DeGrove Bull and wife numbered eleven, and are enumerated as follows: Sallie, now deceased, was the wife of Ira Fish; Jeanette became the wife of Thomas Gage; George, was a settler in Racine county in the year 1843, the first of the family to locate here, and subsequently removed to California where he was a merchant for many years, until his death; Stephen, is the next in order of birth; Clarissa became the wife of Robert Dilley; Lydia is the wife of Hon. J. I. Case, the manufacturer whose name is so intimately associated with Racine, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Daniel; James; Wakely T.; Caroline, who became the wife of Lorenzo Waite of Racine; and Charles H. who for many years was a resident of the old homestead in this county.

It was the native ability and industry of Stephen Bull, rather than the particularly fortunate circumstances of his early life that caused

him to become prominent in business affairs. As a boy, he spent his days on the farm, principally in Cayuga county, New York, and obtained a fair education from the district schools, which were in those days by no means of a high class. In 1839, going to New York City, he entered upon a business career as clerk in a grocery store. His three years spent there gave him an excellent foundation for business, and enabled him to go into the same line of business independently. For two years he conducted the store, at the end of which time he sold out and returned home, but in October, 1845, set out for the west as the destination of his highest ambition for a career.

The said location was in Racine county, but two years later he moved to Spring Prairie, Walworth county, where he spent ten years as a general merchant. Selling out his business, he then took up his residence in Racine. His connection with the business with which his name has so long been identified, came about in 1857 when he entered the employ of J. I. Case. Five years later, Mr. Case disposed of three-fourths of his manufacturing interests to three of his most capable employes. These young men, who had been associated with the founder of the business were Stephen Bull, Robert H. Baker and M. B. Erskine. Under this reorganization, the firm title became J. I. Case & Company. The rapid development of the industry is not a matter for this sketch, but it should be stated that credit for the great prosperity of the concern is due, not to any one member of the company, but to the combined calibre and ability of them all. In 1880 the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company was organized, a title that remains to the present time, and Mr. Bull became vice-president and general manager, under the new organization, having also held the same position with the first firm. Mr. Bull has also contributed his resources and ability in the promotion of various other well known enterprises of Racine. He assisted in the organization of both the Manufacturers National Bank of Racine, and the First National Bank of Burlington, Wisconsin, and for a number of years was vice-president of the latter bank, and served as director in both.

Mr. Bull throughout his active years took an active part in the Masonic Order, being affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Racine, and with the Mystic Shrine and the Oriental Consistory of Milwaukee. In politics he was always a Republican from the organization of that party, though previous to that time he had affiliated with the political party of his father, the old-line Democracy. Through his important business position, and through an ever active public spirit and deep interest in public affairs, he rendered his best service to his community.

In June 1849 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bull with Miss Ellen C. Kellogg, a daughter of Albert B. Kellogg. Their marriage was celebrated at White Pigeon, Michigan. Mrs. Bull, who was a faithful companion of her honored husband for more than thirty years passed away on the

twenty-seventh day of March, 1880. She was born in New Canaan, Connecticut. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Bull was for many years a Universalist. The six children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bull are named as follows: Ida R., the wife of H. W. Conger, who was vice-president of the Milwaukee Harvester Company; Frank K., now president of the J. I. Case Threshing Company; Jeannette G., the wife of Richard T. Robinson; Lillian, the wife of Frederick Robinson, of Racine; Fred Herbert; and Bessie M., wife of A. Arthur Guilbert.

Edward M. Crane. Genial personality and efficient official service have given to the present postmaster of the city of Oshkosh, the judicial center of Winnebago county, a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community, and he is one of the representative citizens of this section of the state,—a man of sterling character and of utmost civic loyalty.

Edward M. Crane, who has served continuously as postmaster of Oshkosh, since 1902, claims the old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity but he has been a resident of Oshkosh since his childhood days and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this city. He was born at Lincoln, Penobscot county, Maine, on the 5th of March, 1861, and is a son of Allen B. and Ann (Miller) Crane, both of whom were likewise born in the old Pine Tree state, where the respective families were founded in an early day, both being of English lineage and of colonial stock in America. Allen B. Crane continued to be identified with business activities in his native state until the year 1866, when he came with his family to Wisconsin and established his home in Oshkosh, which was then a mere village. In his native state he had followed lumbering operations and upon coming to Wisconsin he identified himself with the same line of industry. He has been a prominent factor in connection with this line of enterprise and his operations were of broad extent.

The present postmaster of Oshkosh was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to the city which is now his home, and here he gained his educational discipline in the public schools. For a number of years he was associated with the firm of Parsons, Neville & Company, extensive carriage manufacturers, this concern having removed its plant from Chicago to Oshkosh in 1879. He resigned his position with this firm to assume that of general manager of the Thompson Carriage Company, representing another of the important industrial enterprises of Oshkosh, and of this responsible position he continued in tenure until 1902, when he was appointed postmaster of Oshkosh, under the administration of President Roosevelt. He was re-appointed in 1907, for a second term of four years, and his present term will expire in 1915. He has given a most satisfactory administration, vigorous and systematic,

and has effected many improvements in the local and postal service. At a meeting of Wisconsin postmasters held in the city of Milwaukee in September, 1907, Mr. Crane was unanimously elected president of the Wisconsin Association of Postmasters. His administration was fruitful in the unifying of postal interests in the state.

Mr. Crane has ever been found ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home city, and he is known as one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of Oshkosh. Here he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal League, the Oshkosh Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. Crane are Episcopalians.

On the 28th of June, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Crane to Miss Lilian Felker, daughter of Charles W. Felker, of Oshkosh, who is popular in the leading social activities of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have one son, Charles Allen, who was born on the 3d of July, 1896.

Joseph L. Fieweger. The Bank of Menasha, Winnebago county, is one of the staunch and ably controlled financial institutions of this section of the state and its president is a native son of Menasha, where he commands unqualified popular esteem both as a reliable and influential business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. This progressive executive of the Bank of Menasha is he whose name introduces this paragraph, and it is pleasing to accord to him due recognition in this publication.

Mr. Fieweger was born in Menasha on the 18th of May, 1857, and is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Winnebago county, the name having been closely and worthily identified with the history of Menasha for more than half a century, within which has been compassed the upbuilding of this fine industrial and residence city. Mr. Fieweger is a son of Julius and Caroline (Mahn) Fieweger, both of whom were born in Prussia and the marriage of whom was solemnized in Wisconsin. Julius Fieweger was reared and educated in his native land and there learned the trade of wagonmaker and also that of millwright. In 1853 he immigrated to America and established his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was employed at his trades until 1855, when he removed to Menasha, which was then a small village, and engaged in the manufacturing of wagons in an independent way. He built up eventually a large and prosperous business along this industrial line and continued in the same during the residue of his active career. He was a man of strong character and impregnable integrity, was loyal to all civic duties, was an able and steadfast business man and was a citizen to whom was ever accorded

the fullest measure of popular confidence and respect. He passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors in 1905, at a venerable age, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1895. Both were zealous members of the Catholic church and in politics the father gave his allegiance to the Republican party. Of the seven children four sons and one daughter are now living. Julius Fieweger was not only one of the representative business men of Menasha for many years but was also most loyal in the supporting of those measures and agencies tending to advance the material and social prosperity of his home city. He served as a member of the board of aldermen of Menasha and was here identified with several fraternal organizations, in which he manifested a lively interest.

Joseph L. Fieweger attended the Menasha public schools until he had attained to the age of thirteen years and a year later he entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the trade of wagonmaking, in the establishment of his father. After devoting eighteen months to this line of work he obtained, in 1873, the position of messenger boy in the National Bank of Menasha, his compensation being set at one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the first year. Through close attention and faithful service he won advancement and gained a most thorough knowledge of the executive details of the banking business. He has held in the bank every office from that of messenger to president, and this advancement has been won through his own ability and inviolable integrity. The National Bank of Menasha was organized by Henry Hewitt, Sr., Henry Hewitt, Jr., and Robert Shiells, and it was conducted as a national bank until 1879, when it was incorporated as a private bank. As such it was thereafter operated until 1891, when Henry Hewitt, Sr., and others purchased of Henry Hewitt, Jr., the controlling stock of the institution, which was in that year re-organized and incorporated as a state bank, the title being changed from the Hewitt & Sons Company to the Bank of Menasha. Under the reorganization Henry Hewitt, Sr., became president; William P. Hewitt, vice-president; and Joseph L. Fieweger, cashier. The history of the bank has been one of consecutive growth and marked by impregnable solidity as well as careful and conservative management. Operations are based on a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, surplus thirty-five thousand dollars and undivided profits fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. Fieweger has been president of the institution since 1907, prior to which he had served as cashier. His splendid energies have also been directed along other lines of productive enterprise, and he is at the present time president of the Hewitt Land & Mining Company, and treasurer and secretary of the Lakeside Park Company, two important corporations that are aiding in the development of the greater and larger Menasha. Mr. Fieweger has been a most enthusiastic advocate of progressive policies and high civic ideals in his home city and has given liberal support to enterprises and meas-

ures projected for the general good of the community. He has served as a valued member of the city board of aldermen and as chairman of the Menasha board of education. He is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are communicants and liberal supporters of the Catholic church. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Menasha, including his attractive and modern home, which is a center of gracious hospitality.

On the 9th of November, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fieweger to Miss Theresa Stolz, who was born at Milwaukee and whose parents were early settlers in Wisconsin. Of the three children of this union two are living,—Adele, married to T. E. McGillan and living at Chicago, and Gertrude, at the parental home.

Nicholas Gross, secretary and manager of the Stevens Point Brewing Company, and one of the successful and prosperous men, has been a resident of this part of Wisconsin since 1866, when he came with his parents from the home in France. The early history of the family, dating from the time of its arrival in America, is an interesting one, and space may well be given here to some brief data concerning the life and activities of the various members.

It should be stated that Nicholas Gross is the son of Nicholas and Christina (Demmerle) Gross, and that he was born in Lorraine, then under French rule, on April 4, 1854. The father was a farmer in his native land, and the fall of 1865 he moved his family to the United States, making the long and tedious journey in the good ship "Bremen," and being forty-two days on the way. They arrived in New York in January, 1866, and the day following their landing they went to Buffalo, there remaining until about the middle of March, when they set out for the west. They made the trip by rail to Berlin, Wisconsin, then the terminus of the railroad in this section of the country, and from there a part of the family went by stage, the remainder driving their own team. The stage, however, did not penetrate the country farther than Stevens Point, then a flourishing little mill town, and the family proceeded to move on to Pollard Corners, some eight miles north east of Stevens Point, making the journey as best they might in the cold and stormy weather. At that point the father bought two acres of land and there erected a building which he used in conducting a tavern. It was a fine structure for its day, and the business he conducted was a flourishing one, the place being well patronized from the start. A huge barn or stable sheltered the teams stopping overnight on their way through the wilderness country to Wausau and other points, and the place was a popular one indeed, in those days. Nicholas Gross prospered there, and he continued to run the tavern until he died in August, 1876. He was then fifty-seven years of age. His widow continued with the business, but was burned out the following year, after which she

came to Stevens Point, where she died in March, 1892, aged sixty-seven years. They possessed many excellent and praiseworthy qualities, and unlike many of the early settlers of that day, they gave to their children each a good common school education, and had it been possible, higher educations would have been afforded them. They had a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in Germany prior to the family removal to America. They include: Richard; Catherine, the wife of N. Jacobs; Victor; Nicholas, of this review; Henry; Christina, the widow of John Kheil; Aloysius; Felix, deceased; Mary, who was a nun, and died in a convent in Milwaukee; and Rose, married John Martin.

Nicholas Gross, the fifth born child of his parents, attended school in Lorraine as a boy, and when he came to America with his parents he thereafter attended a Catholic school in Buffalo for a time. Like all the little foreign lads of his day, he wore a wool toque with a tassel, and the little Yankee boys with whom he was thrown, willy-nilly, took much pleasure in teasing him about his foreign clothing and manners. When the family removed to Wisconsin, young Gross attended school at Polland Corners, and in 1868, after coming to Stevens Point, he attended the old "White School House," which stood until in very recent years as a landmark of former times. This school for many years has been having a reunion each year, its former attendants coming from all parts of the United States, and many of them are today widely known and prominent in the various walks of life. Mr. Gross has made a practice of attending these reunion sessions regularly, and has found a distinct pleasure in them.

When he left school for the sterner realities of life, Mr. Gross was employed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jacobs, at the Jacobs Hotel in Stevens Point, continuing there until 1881. Then he was active in business for himself for three years. In the fall of 1883 he took the agency for the Pabst Brewing Company, and he was the first agent for this firm in Stevens Point. He continued with the Pabst people until 1901, and he gained a host of friends in his years of activity in that capacity. It was in the year last named that Mr. Gross became one of the incorporators of the Stevens Point Brewing Company, of which he has been secretary and manager from then up to the present time, and it is undeniable that much of the success and progress of the firm has been due directly to his practical knowledge of the business. It should be said that the firm is one of the old established concerns of Stevens Point, the plant having been run as far back as in the fifties by Messrs. Wahle & Rueder, who were succeeded by Lutz Brothers. They replaced the old wooden buildings with a stone one in 1872, which is still a part of the present plant, although many changes have been wrought in recent years. Andrew and Jacob Lutz sold out to Gustav Kuensel and the present concern took over the business from him in 1901, as has already been stated. The plant has a capacity of 35,000 barrels, and they maintain their own bottling works.

All modern machinery features the new plant, and under the regime of the present company the establishment has risen to a high place in brewing circles in the state. Their buildings, all of steel and concrete, are known to house one of the finest brewing plants in the state, and their products, known as "Pink's Pale," "Pink's Crystal" and "The Eagle," are popular with the public. They maintain a storehouse at Waupaca and their shipments are made far and wide. The president of the firm is B. Polebski, with W. E. Kingsburg, vice-president, and Nicholas Gross, secretary and manager, A. C. Schenck, treasurer, and a directorate comprising T. H. Hanna, W. L. Plagman and John Martin, in addition to the officials already mentioned. The corporation is based on a capital stock of $100,000, and is one of the soundest and most prosperous establishments of its kind in the state.

In 1875, on November 21, Nicholas Gross was married to Miss Johanna Splawn, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Patrick and Johanna (Walsh) Splawn, and to them have been born children as follows: Nicholas, who died aged two years and two months; Alice, the wife of C. F. Morris, an attorney at Iron River, Wisconsin, and the mother of three children, namely, Robert, William and Katherine; and Mabel, who died at the age of two years and five months.

Nicholas Gross is widely known in these parts and is one of the most popular men to be found in the county. He has long had membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Stevens Point, and in the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, as well as the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a member and communicant of the St. Stephen's Catholic Church, and has been a life long Democrat. Although he has on a number of occasions run for office, he has always met with defeat, and his friends do not hesitate to say that it is due entirely to the fact that he is too upright and honorable in his political ventures to resort to the usual method to secure votes. For several years he served on the Stevens Point City Council, and one year was president of the council. In 1896 he ran for the office of sheriff of Portage county, and while he did not win the election, he was accorded a heavier vote than any other Democratic candidate for the office was ever accorded, or has since received. He has also been the choice of his party for mayor and city treasurer, and at all times made an excellent run, though his party was in the minority. At one time he was mentioned very favorably for the office of postmaster under President Cleveland, but was unwilling to compete for the office. Mr. Gross was never a man to make any campaign promises, but he ran solely on his merits. He has now retired from any active participation in local politics, although he still manifests a good citizen's interest in matters that concern the community in a political way, and acts accordingly. He has a fine residence at 1060 Main street, near the Normal school, where his family extend a true German hospitality to their many friends, for there are few families, if

indeed any, in the city, who are more widely or favorably known than the Grosses. Mr. Gross is a man who makes friends and holds them fast through all circumstances, and is prominent and popular in the city that has so long represented the family home.

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